

VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK
1974

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Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

This eighty-eighth edition of the *Victorian Year Book* presents a comprehensive and factual account of life in Victoria today. The coverage is wide, and the treatment of material broad.

The book, which contains several new articles, has been prepared by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with contributors and consultants from academic, business, and public life. The statistical tabulations are supplemented by descriptive text, much of which is re-written each year, graphs, maps and photographs, and present the latest facts available at the time of going to press. Topics covered by major new articles in this edition include meteorology, company law, trade practices legislation, ballet, postage stamps, the River Murray Agreement, and the Melbourne underground rail loop.

The book encompasses, in a concise and comprehensive form, much information not readily available elsewhere. It is therefore a useful and necessary reference tool for libraries, institutions, schools, businesses, and government departments and authorities, as well as for the general reader.

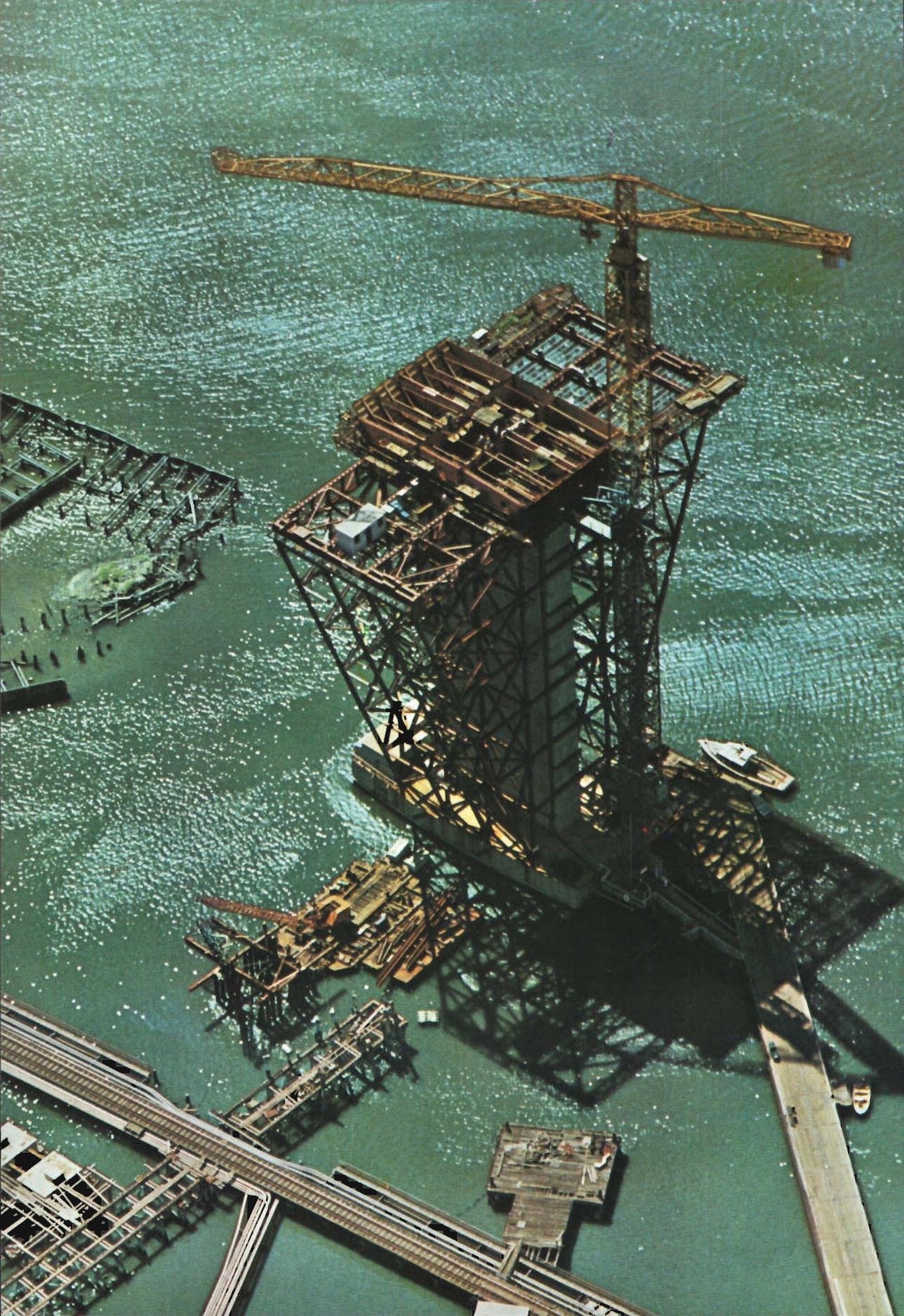
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Work in progress on the West Gate Bridge at
Pier 12, one of the main supporting piers for
the 1,100 ft main river span and cable tower.
Lower Yarra Crossing Authority



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1974

N. BOWDEN, B.Ec.

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

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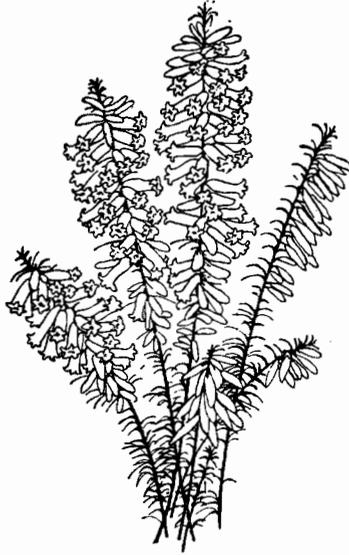
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Melbourne Statistical Division	<i>inside back cover</i>



The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill., was proclaimed on 11 November 1958 by the then Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria. This plant was chosen as the result of a number of surveys made throughout Victoria by the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, the Tree Planters Association of Victoria, and kindred organisations and the metropolitan press, over a period of some twenty years.

PREFACE

Last year the eighty-seventh edition commemorated the centenary of the *Victorian Year Book*. The conspectus of that special volume was historical and sought to trace the major features of Victoria's development since settlement.

This eighty-eighth edition again takes up the permanent, on-going task of the *Year Book*: to record current changes in Victoria and to give a faithful, comprehensive, and objective picture of life in the State today. The *Year Book* has always endeavoured to do this by describing the important social, political, and economic activity in the community.

Although the text of the *Year Book* is bound to evolve in new directions, continuity, especially of statistical information, will be preserved as far as possible so that the *Year Book* can fulfil its function both as a reference work as well as a record of Victoria's development. More references will, in future, be made to the Bureau's published detailed statistics and the specialist reader will in any case find a list of all publications issued by the Victorian Office in Appendix E of this edition. They are obtainable from the Victorian Office of the Bureau, which also provides library facilities where the public may consult a wide range of statistical material.

In the "Further References" to previous special articles published in the *Year Book* no mention is made of the 1973 centenary edition. This apparent omission is deliberate because the structure of the 1973 *Year Book* is quite different from the volumes preceding or following it. Also, the alphabetical lists of special articles and maps which have appeared between 1961 and 1972 can be found in the 1973 edition but are discontinued in this volume; from 1975 a new cumulative list of such articles and maps will again appear annually.

The material in the *Year Book* has been carefully checked throughout, but I shall be grateful to those who will be kind enough to point out defects or make suggestions.

It would be fitting here to acknowledge that the special 1973 centenary edition of the *Year Book* was the last one issued by Mr V. H. Arnold who was Government Statist from 1953 to 1958 and then from 1958 to 1973 fulfilled the dual role of Government Statist and Actuary and Deputy Commonwealth Statistician.

The preparation of this *Year Book* would not have been possible but for the willing co-operation of many individuals and institutions. First, I wish to thank the staff in the Victorian Office who under the overall direction of the Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians, Mr R. O. Spencer

and Mr D. J. Hourigan, B.Com., A.A.S.A., M.B.A., have again brought to the preparation of the *Year Book* a sense of responsibility and concern to ensure that the book will continue to reflect accurately what is happening in the State. Special thanks are due to the Editor, Mr H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed. and to his staff in the Publications Section. I wish also to thank the Government Printer and his staff for their fine work in printing the book and Mr Norman Quaintance for his typographical advice.

Those who have assisted in the preparation of articles are listed in the following pages.

N. BOWDEN

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

July 1974

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The following persons and institutions assisted in the preparation of the articles :

PART ONE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Bureau of Meteorology	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Department of Crown Lands and Survey	University of Melbourne—Department of Geology
Environment Protection Authority	
Mr D. J. Linforth	

PART TWO GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Australian Constitutional Convention	Official Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Victoria
Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria	Premier's Department
Chief Electoral Officer	Public Service Board of Victoria
Clerk of Parliaments	State Library of Victoria—Archives Division
Crown Law Department	
Librarian, La Trobe University	

PART THREE DEMOGRAPHY

Department of Immigration	Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
Immigration Department (State)	

PART FOUR INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES

Department of Labour	University of Melbourne—Faculty of Economics
Department of Labour and Industry	

PART FIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Ballarat Sewerage Authority	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Ballarat Water Commissioners	Melbourne City Council
Country Fire Authority	Port Phillip Authority
Country Roads Board	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Geelong Regional Planning Authority	Town and Country Planning Board
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	West Moorabool Water Board
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board	Western Port Regional Planning Authority
Local Government Department	

PART SIX PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Australian Wheat Board	Onion Marketing Board
Department of Agriculture	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Department of Crown Lands and Survey	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Fisheries and Wildlife Department	University of Melbourne—School of Agricultural Engineering; School of Agriculture
Forests Commission, Victoria	
Grain Elevators Board	
Land Conservation Council	
Mines Department	
Ministry of Fuel and Power	

PART SEVEN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Department of Secondary Industry
Department of State Development
Environment Protection Authority
Ministry of Fuel and Power

State Electricity Commission
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

PART EIGHT SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Age

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
The Australian Ballet
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Control Board
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Baker Medical Research Institute
Ballet Victoria
Cancer Institute
Catholic Education Office
Children's Court
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
Council of Adult Education
Council of Public Education
Department of Education
Department of Health
Department of Housing
Department of Social Security
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation
Education Department
High Court of Australia
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission, Victoria
Institute of Early Childhood Development
La Trobe University
Leader Associated Newspapers
Library Council of Victoria
Liquor Control Commission

Lord Mayor's Fund
Melbourne City Council
Mental Health Authority
Ministry of Social Welfare
Monash University
National Gallery of Victoria
National Parks Service
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court
Public Records Office
Public Solicitor
Registrar, Co-operative Housing Societies
Registrar of Friendly Societies
Repatriation Department
Royal District Nursing Service
South Melbourne City Council
State Library of Victoria
Town and Country Planning Board
University of Melbourne—Faculty of Law; Vice-Chancellor
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victoria Police
Victorian Arts Centre
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Headmasters' Conference
Victorian Nursing Council
Victorian Opera Company
Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

PART NINE FINANCE

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters
Export Payments Insurance Corporation

Public Trustee
Registrar of Probates
Registrar of Titles
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Stock Exchange of Melbourne

PART TEN TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Department of Civil Aviation (Victoria-Tasmania Region)
Department of Overseas Trade
Geelong Harbor Trust Commission
Lower Yarra Crossing Authority
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
Ministry of Transport
Overseas Telecommunications Commission

Port Phillip Sea Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Postmaster-General's Department (Victoria)
Professor W. Prest, C.B.E.
Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Tariff Board
Transport Regulation Board
Victorian Railways Commissioners
Western Port Regional Planning Authority

APPENDICES

Department of Education
La Trobe Library

Metric Conversion Board

SYMBOLS AND OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following *symbols*, where shown in tables, mean :

n.a. not available

. . nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable

p preliminary—figure or series subject to revision

r figure or series revised since previous issue

n.e.i. not elsewhere included

n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

n.s. not stated

M males; F females

— Break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures).

The following *abbreviations* are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia : N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g., 1972 refer to the year ended 31 December 1972 ; those shown as, e.g., 1971–72 refer to the year ended 30 June 1972. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

Any *discrepancies between totals and sums of components* in tables are due to rounding.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

METEOROLOGY IN VICTORIA

From earliest times man has been vitally interested in the weather because of its effect on his crops, his travel, and, in modern times, his industry and his leisure activities. All weather phenomena derive from the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, and the science of meteorology is the study of the atmosphere and its behaviour.

General factors

The atmosphere

The atmosphere consists of a mixture of gases, all of which, with one exception, remain in the gaseous phase under the natural conditions of temperature and pressure found on earth. The exception is water vapour, which undergoes constant changes of phase from gas to liquid to solid and vice versa. Although present only to a maximum of 2 to 3 per cent in the atmosphere, it is responsible for almost all weather phenomena, including cloud, rain, fog, hail, and snow. Carbon dioxide, which is present in the atmosphere only to the extent of about 0.03 per cent, is also important because it is transparent to solar radiation reaching the earth but opaque to radiation leaving the earth. An increase in the amount of carbon dioxide could lead to a new balance of radiation reaching and leaving the earth, and to higher temperatures at the earth's surface.

The atmosphere exerts a pressure which, at any one place, is due to the weight of the air above it. The pressure at mean sea level normally varies between about 900 mb and 1,040 mb. The extremes recorded are 877 mb in a typhoon off Guam and 1,079 mb at Barnaul in the Altai territory of Russia in winter. Pressure decreases with height; at 6,000 metres it is only half that at mean sea level, and at 17,000 metres it is only one tenth.

Motion in the atmosphere is caused by the heat energy received from the sun. Over the earth as a whole there is a balance between the radiation received from the sun and that emitted by the earth. However, the equatorial region absorbs more heat than it loses, while the polar zones give off more heat than they receive. The warm air of the equatorial region, being less dense, rises and flows towards the poles in the higher levels, while the colder air at the poles flows towards the equator at the surface. This simple circulation pattern is made very complicated by the rotation of the earth. In the lower levels of the atmosphere vortices are formed in the temperate zones of the earth, while in the higher levels of the atmosphere belts of strong,

generally westerly, winds are formed. These upper westerlies have the effect of steering the lower vortices, i.e., the depressions and anticyclones, in a generally west to east direction. The atmospheric circulation is further complicated because the surface of the earth is not uniform. High mountain ranges, such as the Andes and Himalayas, disturb the atmospheric flow. Land surfaces become warmer in summer and colder in winter than the adjoining oceans. Over the great land masses of the northern hemisphere intense anticyclones develop in winter, to be replaced by large low pressure systems in summer. In the southern hemisphere, where four fifths of the surface is covered by ocean, this effect is less marked. However, over Australia there is still a tendency for anticyclones to be centred over the continent in winter, and low pressure systems to appear there in summer.

In the southern hemisphere air spirals outwards in an anticlockwise direction from an anticyclone or centre of high pressure. This outward moving air is replaced at the centre of the anticyclone by descending air. As air descends it becomes warmer and clouds evaporate, and so anticyclones are usually associated with dry and clear weather. The reverse occurs with a depression. Air spirals inward, in a clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere, towards the centre of low pressure. Air at the centre rises and becomes cooler, so that moisture in the atmosphere condenses as cloud and may fall as rain. Thus depressions are often associated with cloudy, wet weather. This is a generalised picture; many anticyclones have extensive clouds, many depressions bring little or no rain. It is the assessment of the nature of these depressions and anticyclones, and of their development, movement, and decay, which makes the prediction of the weather such a difficult, exacting, and, at times, frustrating task.

Prediction problem

From ancient times man has attempted to predict the weather. Usually local phenomena were used as guides to prediction and many rough rules have passed into our folklore. A scientific approach only became possible in the nineteenth century when the electric telegraph allowed meteorological observations from a large area to be gathered quickly at a central point for analysis. Anticyclones and depressions were found to maintain their identity for several days, and forecasts were based on the prediction of the movement of these features of the atmospheric circulation. By the end of the nineteenth century the mathematical treatment of fluid dynamics was well developed and it was possible to formulate the equations governing the motion of a mixture of gases (one continually changing phase) held by gravity to a rotating sphere and heated by external radiation. The difficulties lay in knowing the initial state of the atmosphere over the whole earth in sufficient detail, and in solving the equations in time to make a useful forecast for the next 24 hours. The first of these difficulties is now being tackled by means of satellites, drifting balloons, and buoys. The second is being overcome by the development of powerful electronic computers. The international programmes of the Global Atmospheric Research Programme and World Weather Watch are designed to improve the observation and prediction of global weather. The three World Meteorological Centres of the World Weather Watch are in Washington, Moscow, and Melbourne.

The advances in the scientific, mathematical treatment of the atmosphere have made it imperative that meteorologists should be professionally trained.

Meteorologists have at least a Bachelor of Science degree or its equivalent, with a sound knowledge of thermodynamics and mathematics. The Bureau of Meteorology provides postgraduate training in meteorology for meteorologists in its employment and also for graduates from south-east Asian countries under the Colombo Plan. There is also a School of Meteorology at the University of Melbourne. Not all meteorologists are employed in forecasting duties; many are occupied with the statistical treatment of data, the planning of instrumental and observational programmes, and with research. Meteorologists engaged in research are also employed in the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Atmospheric Physics at Aspendale, and in the Commonwealth Meteorological Research Centre, which is a joint agency of the Bureau of Meteorology and the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Atmospheric Physics.

History of meteorology in Victoria

Meteorological observations began in Melbourne in 1840, but as the exact type of instruments used and their exposure are not known, the results are not accepted as part of the official record. Following Separation in 1851 observations ceased, but were resumed in 1855 by the Lands Department. Stations were established at Melbourne and some twenty places in different districts of the Colony. In 1858 Professor G. Neumayer began 5 years of hourly observations in Melbourne, and in 1859 all meteorological stations in the Colony were placed under his control. In 1863 the elements were regularly observed at eight stations, namely, Melbourne, Ararat, Ballarat, Bendigo, Cape Otway, Gabo Island, Port Albert, and Portland, and there were 24 other stations where rainfall alone was measured. Following Professor Neumayer's return to Europe, control of meteorological observations passed to the Astronomical Observatory, which continued this work until 1907.

In 1875 the Melbourne Observatory began issuing a daily bulletin of telegraphic reports, from which the public could learn the existing weather over the State. The first Australian Meteorological Conference was held in Sydney in 1879, followed by a second in Melbourne in 1881. At the latter Conference the heads of the colonial weather departments of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand agreed upon the interchange of daily weather information. The other colonies joined the scheme, and from 1881 a weather chart was prepared by the Melbourne Observatory each day, Sunday excepted, and copies were posted at a number of public places in the city. Synopses of the weather over Australia and forecasts for Victoria accompanied the chart, while forecasts began to be published in the newspapers each day.

On 1 January 1908 the Australian Government took control of the meteorological services in the various States. The advent of wireless has enabled ships to be informed of the latest weather forecast, while the introduction of broadcasting to the general public has enabled forecasts and warnings to be communicated rapidly.

The number of observing stations has steadily increased, and in 1972 there were over 1,000 current rainfall stations in Victoria, of which over 100 measure temperature and humidity as well as other elements. There are more than 300 stations where rainfall records have been kept for more than 70 years. These records, for the most part, are the results of the

gratuitous work of many hundreds of voluntary observers. These observers were government officials (e.g., postmasters, school teachers, policemen, lighthouse-keepers), or graziers, farmers, and other people in private employment.

Winds in the upper atmosphere can be measured by means of a free hydrogen balloon tracked by means of a theodolite. Balloon flights began in Melbourne in 1921, and at Mildura and East Sale during the Second World War. The measurement of temperatures in the upper air proved more difficult. In the 1930s an aeroplane flew daily from Point Cook, measuring the temperature and humidity each thousand feet as it climbed. But it was not until the development of the radiosonde, an electronic device which automatically transmits by radio its observations to a ground station, that satisfactory operational measurements could be made. Since 1935 more and more use has been made of radiosondes; observations up to heights of 20 to 30 km can be obtained. Throughout the world about 600 radiosonde stations record this data every 12 hours, while winds in the upper air are observed every 6 hours. The first regular radiosonde flights in Victoria began at Laverton in 1943. Radar enables balloons to be tracked in all conditions, whereas visual tracking by theodolites is limited by cloud. Radar has the additional facility of detecting rain. A wind finding radar was first installed at Laverton in 1949 and another was placed at Mildura in 1963, while a large radar, capable of measuring rainfall intensity, was installed in the Melbourne office in 1964, with dual control and display at the University of Melbourne.

Until 1939 forecasts in Australia were prepared on the basis of reports received at 9 a.m., with a very limited network of observations at 3 p.m. In April of that year reporting networks were established for 6 a.m. and mid-day. Further extension in the following years led to the present system of reports every 3 hours except midnight on every day of the year, while forecasts are prepared for the public four times a day and for shipping twice a day. Throughout the world, observations are made by 10,000 surface stations every 3 or 6 hours, and every 30 minutes at major airports.

The development of aviation led to a demand for detailed forecasts for aeroplane flights. A meteorological office was opened at Essendon Airport in 1937, and offices were established during the Second World War at Laverton, East Sale, and Mildura; the two former at Royal Australian Air Force bases. The rapid increase in the use of light aircraft led to another office being opened at Moorabbin Airport in 1968. A meteorological office was opened at Melbourne Airport (Tullamarine) in 1970. Since 1973 forecasts for both aeronautical and general purposes in Victoria have been issued from the centralised Regional Forecasting Centre in Melbourne.

Throughout Australia the Bureau of Meteorology employs a full-time staff of about 2,000 persons of whom half are forecasters, observers, or briefing officers. These are assisted by a force of about 9,000 part-time or volunteer observers.

Climate of Victoria

Victoria is situated between latitudes 35°S and 39°S, on the south-eastern side of the Australian continent. The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State and varying in elevation from about 500 metres to nearly 2,000 metres. This

acts as a barrier to the moist south-east to south-west winds, causing the south of the State to receive more rain than the north. To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 km. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the edge of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, e.g., Washington and Tientsin, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of the year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

Victoria lies on the northern side of the belt of travelling depressions, which are at their farthest north in winter. Westerly winds prevail over the State at this season, and the rainfall in most districts is higher in winter and spring than in other seasons. This effect is most marked in the south-west quarter of the State. In summer, when the southern depressions are further south, Victoria is more dominated by anticyclones. Disturbances in the easterlies on the northern side of these anticyclones, often associated with moist air from the northern Tasman Sea, can bring considerable rain in summer, particularly to the eastern half of the State. However, these disturbances are not as regular as those in the westerlies, and summer rainfall is far more variable than that of winter. Depressions sometimes form off the New South Wales coast and move south. When centred off Gabo Island heavy rain can result in eastern Gippsland. There is no preferred time of year for this occurrence.

There can be large departures from the generalised picture presented above. Westerlies can reach Victoria in the summer months, and on some occasions cold south-westerly winds and showers can prevail in summer. Anticyclones frequently move over Victoria, or to the south of Victoria in winter, bringing spells of frost or fog. On rare occasions, disturbances in the easterlies can bring rain to Victoria in the cooler months of the year. This article describes the rarer weather events which cause extremes of rainfall, temperature, and wind in Victoria.

Meteorological phenomena

Rain

Rain is produced by the ascent and cooling of moist air. The amount of water vapour which can be present in the air depends on the air temperature; the warmer the air, the more water vapour it can hold. As moist air rises it becomes cooler, until eventually it becomes saturated. Further ascent and cooling causes the water vapour to condense out as tiny droplets, which become visible as clouds. As further ascent goes on, the clouds become thicker and the droplets coalesce, eventually falling to the ground as rain.

The causes and rates of ascent of moist air are varied. When air rises in the centre of a depression widespread cloud and rain may result. A cold front, which is a boundary of advancing cold air undercutting warm moist air and forcing it to rise, usually causes rain of a showery nature. A warm front, where advancing warm air rises over cold air, usually produces widespread cloud and prolonged rain. On warm days direct solar heating of the ground, and hence the lower layers of air, may be sufficient to cause the air to ascend, with resulting showers.

Water drops must acquire a diameter of well over 0.1 mm, even in humid air, if they are to resist evaporation and arrive at the ground. Raindrops have a diameter of more than 0.5 mm, but drizzle is made up of drops of smaller size. The size of raindrops depends on the rate of ascent of the air. If ascent is very rapid, as in a large cumulus cloud, the average diameter may exceed 1 mm before being able to fall to the ground against the rising air currents. If the diameter of a raindrop is greater than 5.5 mm the drop breaks into smaller ones as it falls through the air.

The intensity of the rainfall depends not only on the rate of ascent of the air, but also on the moisture content of the air. The highest moisture content is found in the warm air of the tropics and high rainfall intensities are observed in this region. Tropical cyclones cause very heavy rain, and where they affect a coast with a nearby mountain range which further forces the ascent of the onshore wind, extreme falls result. The highest rainfall ever recorded for a 24 hour period is 1,870 mm, which fell at Cilaos, Ile de Réunion (near Mauritius in the Indian Ocean), on 15-16 March 1952.

The most common causes of rain in Victoria are cold fronts. These are associated with the depressions that travel over the ocean to the south of Australia. The amount of rain which a cold front causes depends on its intensity and speed of movement, and also on the characteristics of the air ahead of, and behind, it. Most frequently cold fronts cause showers, particularly in the cold air behind them, but sometimes they cause a period of two to three hours of steady rain; occasionally they may pass with little more than a band of cloud. Warm fronts are very rare in Victoria; they are characterised by a prolonged period of rain followed by a rapid clearance and a rise in temperature.

Prolonged heavy rain in Victoria is most often caused by the development of a depression over the State. Not all depressions which affect Victoria have travelled from distant parts; it may happen that a depression actually forms over the State. If, before the development, the air over the State has been very warm and humid, thus holding a considerable amount of water vapour, the rain can be very heavy. As the depression develops, the pressure falls near its centre, and strong to gale force winds occur along with the rain.

Some examples of heavy rainstorms in Victoria since 1910 are described below.

Areas other than eastern Gippsland

March 1910 A depression formed in a trough extending from northern Australia to Victoria. On 5 March very heavy rain fell over a large area of the western Wimmera and Mallee; 200 mm fell in the Yanac area and 141 mm at Bleak House (both near Nhill), and 127 mm fell at Jeparit.

February 1911 Early in the month an extensive trough extended south to Victoria from northern Australia, bringing moist tropical air over the State. During the period 5 to 11 February thunderstorms with rain of a phenomenal character occurred daily in the Mallee and the Wimmera, and in the northern districts. Floods were caused at many places and considerable damage occurred to grain stacks and orchards. At Nyah 230 mm fell in 3 days and in the same period Glenorchy recorded 196 mm, Birchip 183 mm, and Ultima 177 mm. Further heavy rain with violent thunderstorms occurred in the first week of March, mainly in the central and Gippsland districts.

September 1916 For 8 days before 20 September a large anticyclone persisted over the Tasman Sea. Moist air from the Coral Sea was brought southwards over eastern Australia as far as Victoria. On 20 September a trough began to form over the Northern Territory, and by 22 September it extended south to Victoria. A depression then formed in this trough, and moved off the east coast of Australia, remaining in this area until 27 September. Rain fell throughout Victoria on most days from 21 to 27 September. Steady rain began in Melbourne at 9.30 p.m. on 21 September, and continued without a break for 63 hours, in which time 130 mm fell. The heaviest rain fell in the central and north central districts. In three days 210 mm fell at Mt Macedon, 165 mm at Kyneton, and 159 mm at Yea. Widespread flooding occurred, resulting in the loss of thirteen lives, and much damage to roads, railways, bridges, livestock, and other property.

June 1917 Two southern depressions moved in succession from the south of Western Australia to Tasmania during the period 5 to 7 June. The pressure gradient of the first depression became very weak over Victoria, and winds were very light during steady rain. The second depression moved close to Kangaroo Island early on 6 June, and rain continued falling in the northerly winds over Victoria, clearing after they changed to south-west. The heaviest rain fell on the ranges of the north-east, where in two days Mt Buffalo recorded 383 mm and Harrietville 230 mm. Severe flooding occurred on all north-eastern rivers with some loss of life. The remainder of 1917 was very wet, and heavy rain in October led to further severe flooding in the north-east.

May 1918 Another rainstorm of a similar type to that of June 1917 occurred from 11 to 13 May 1918. In two days 249 mm fell at Mt Buffalo, 194 mm at Harrietville, and 171 mm at Woods Point.

December 1930 After warm tropical air had been brought southward on the eastern side of an anticyclone in the Tasman Sea, a low pressure trough formed over Victoria from the north. Heavy rain began in the Mallee on 5 December and continued in many parts of the State through the weekend. In three days Beulah recorded 212 mm, Woodend 198 mm, and Boort 167 mm. There was considerable local flooding and damage.

November 1933 An extensive low pressure system over the Australian continent formed a trough south to Victoria after moist tropical air had been brought over the State. Rain began on 29 November and was mostly confined to the western halves of the northern, north central, and central districts. Among the heavier falls in two days were Creswick 206 mm, Talbot 187 mm, and Ballan 183 mm. Further rain with thunder and hail occurred in many parts of the State in the first week of December. Widespread flooding occurred along the Loddon and Avoca Rivers and also along the Moorabool.

November 1934 The spring in Victoria had been marked by a succession of heavy rainstorms, hailstorms, and severe windsqualls which had caused widespread damage as well as considerable inconvenience to the Melbourne centenary celebrations and the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester. Sultry, thundery weather with northerly winds had prevailed for three days when a cold front arrived on 29 November. Some hours after the front, barometers fell rapidly as a depression developed in Bass Strait. (See fig. 1.) The south-west wind strengthened overnight and in Melbourne blew with gale force for most of Friday 30 November. Heavy rain also

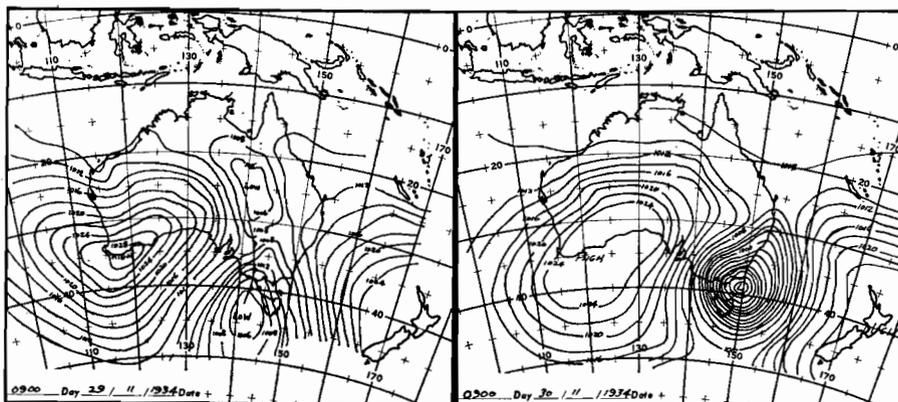
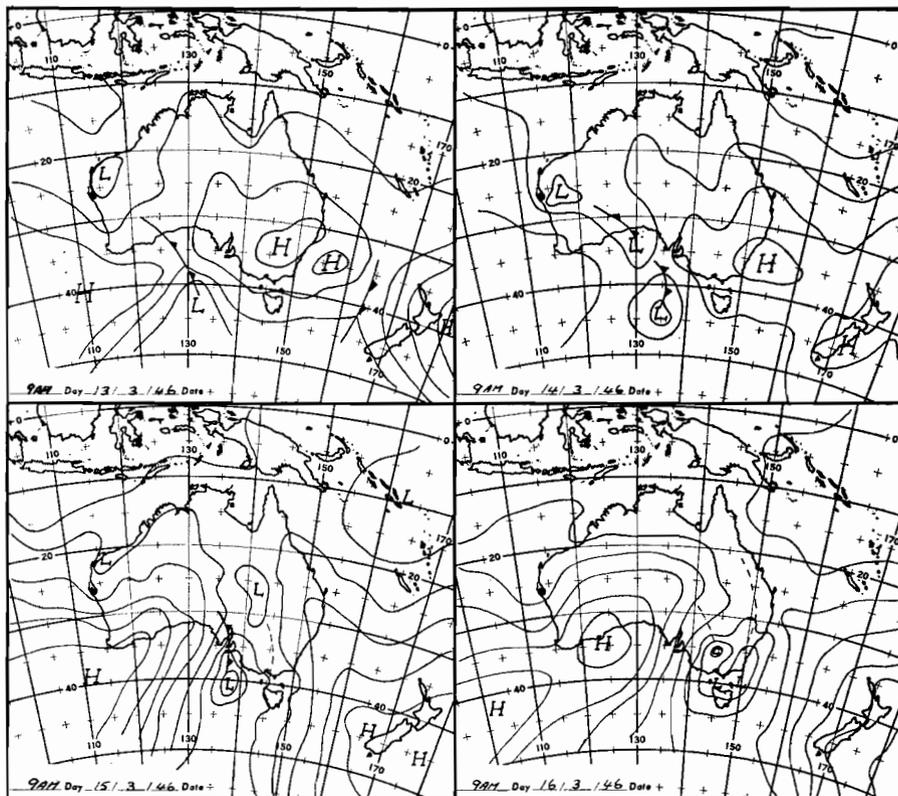


FIGURE 1. Development of a depression in eastern Bass Strait, 29 and 30 November 1934. Heavy rain and floods in central and Gippsland districts. See pages 7 and 9.

FIGURE 2. Formation of a complex depression over Victoria, 13 to 16 March 1946. Heavy rain and floods in south-western Victoria. See page 9.



began overnight and continued through the day. Considerable damage was done to the shores of Port Phillip Bay and the steamer *Coramba* was sunk off Phillip Island. Record rain fell over the catchments of the Yarra and La Trobe Rivers and in many parts of southern Gippsland. Some of the heavier rainfall totals for two days were 316 mm at Jindivick, 311 mm at Hazel Park, 292 mm at Korumburra, and 261 mm at Warragul. Disastrous flooding occurred in the central district and in southern and central Gippsland with some loss of life.

February 1939 A trough extended southwards to Victoria from northern Australia, and warm, moist, tropical air was brought over the State. A surface depression developed in this trough over south-eastern New South Wales and moved south-west to south-western Victoria. Rain began in western Victoria early on 25 February and extended east and north-east. More than 100 mm fell over almost all of eastern Victoria. The heaviest falls were in the north-east where in two days Yackandandah recorded 269 mm, Wangaratta 192 mm, and Beechworth 184 mm. This rainstorm followed an extremely dry six months, so that run-off and flooding were not severe.

March 1946 The first three months of 1946 had seen a succession of heavy rainstorms in Victoria : in western Victoria in mid-January and mid-February and in central Victoria at the end of February. On 14 March a depression was approaching Victoria from the south-west and by 16 March this had combined with another depression which had arrived from the north-west of Australia to form a complex depression over Victoria (see fig. 2). Rain began in the south-west of the State on the night of 15 March and continued through the weekend. In two days 250 mm fell at Bransholme, 247 mm at Koroit, and 217 mm at Warrnambool. The resulting floods caused loss of life as well as heavy losses of stock and damage to property. Gales blew about the south-west coast and also in South Australia throughout the period of the storm.

March 1950 The development of the circulation pattern on this occasion was most unusual, in that a tropical depression near the Gulf of Carpentaria moved steadily southwards over the continent from 15 to 18 March (see fig. 3). It reached northern Victoria on 18 March, and very heavy rain fell over the lower Goulburn valley. In two days Murchison recorded 275 mm, Strathbogie 252 mm, and Rushworth 215 mm, and flooding of the Goulburn River caused considerable damage.

February 1951 A similar occurrence to that of November 1934, with the development of a depression in Bass Strait, occurred in February 1951. Hot weather prevailed on 15 and 16 February, and the depression developed near Wilsons Promontory following the passage of a cold front on 17 February. In Melbourne, rain began during the afternoon of 17 February. The wind strengthened overnight and blew with gale force from the south to south-east until 2 p.m. on 18 February when it suddenly dropped. A gust of 119 km/h is the highest ever recorded in Melbourne. The ship *Nairana* was driven aground in Port Phillip Bay and much damage was caused to foreshores, homes, and trees. The heaviest rain fell in southern Gippsland, where two-day rainfalls included 436 mm at Balook and 246 mm at Budgerec, but the area of very heavy rain was far smaller than in 1934. This storm occurred after a long dry spell so that run-off and flooding were not so

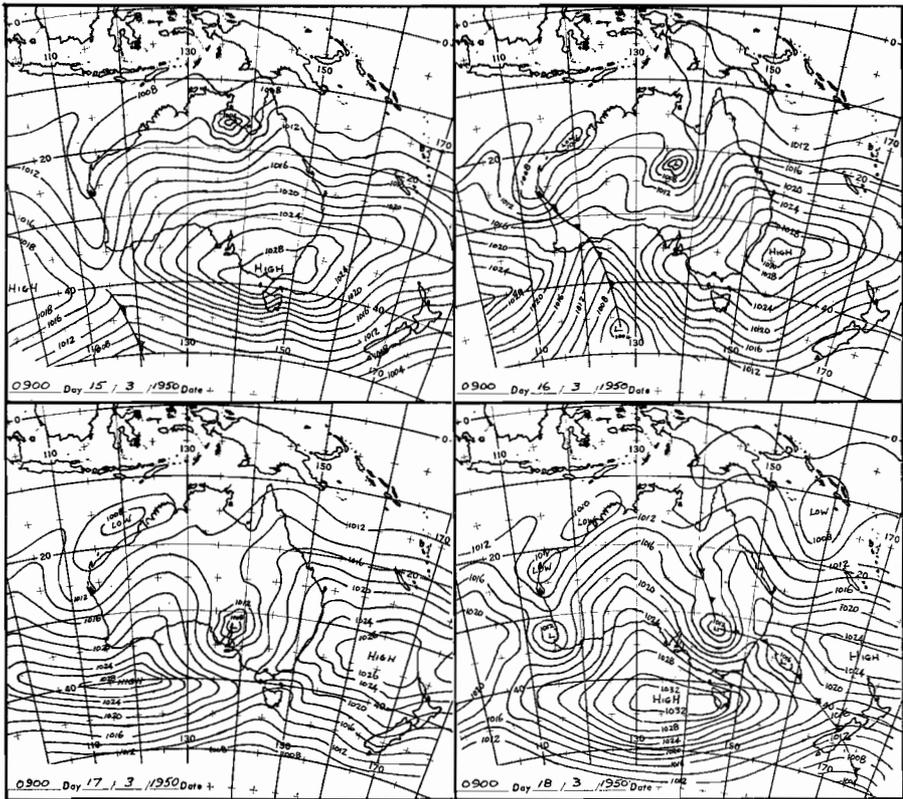


FIGURE 3. Movement of a depression from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Victoria, 15 to 18 March 1950. Heavy rain and floods in the Goulburn valley. See page 9.

great as in 1934. The depression weakened and moved slowly to the north-west on 19 and 20 February, bringing widespread rain and thunder to inland Victoria, particularly to the Campaspe River basin.

February 1973 Early in February a tropical cyclone moved inland from the Gulf of Carpentaria, and another cyclone off the north-west coast contributed further moisture. The very moist air mass moved southwards towards Victoria. On 5 February colder air of southerly origin arrived and the interaction with the moist tropical air caused very heavy rain over the central and north-western parts of the State. The heaviest falls occurred between Ballarat and Geelong and over the Mornington Peninsula. In two days 212 mm fell at Elaine, 208 mm at Red Hill, and 203 mm at Portarlington. Considerable flooding occurred near Lara and Inverleigh. On the night of 20 February exceptionally heavy rain fell over a small area near Seymour. Rapid and severe flooding occurred in Whiteheads Creek, which flows through the town, with the loss of one life.

Eastern Gippsland

Heavy rainfalls, which are fairly rare in other parts of Victoria, are much more common in eastern Gippsland. A fall of 125 mm in three days has only occurred three or four times in 80 years at most places in northern and western Victoria, and at Melbourne ten times in this period. Even as far east as Sale there have been only half a dozen occurrences. But at Bairnsdale the number of such falls rises to over twenty, and at Orbost, Cann River, and Bonang such falls have occurred more than thirty times in 80 years. This is because of the proximity of east Gippsland to the warmer waters of the Tasman Sea and the prevalence of depressions off the east coast, which cause lifting of the moist air, as well as a strong southerly airflow that is forced to rise over the ranges near the coast.

One particularly heavy rainstorm to affect coastal areas of eastern Gippsland occurred at Christmas 1935. In three days 356 mm fell at Orbost, 290 mm at Lakes Entrance, and 237 mm at Bairnsdale. These rainstorms caused rapid and severe flooding of the short coastal streams such as the Bemm and the Cann. The catchment of the Snowy River extends north into New South Wales, and major floods on the Snowy result when heavy rain falls over most of the catchment. This is usually the result of an extensive depression over south-eastern Australia that is also present in the higher levels of the atmosphere. There have been four major floods recorded on the Snowy when great damage was done along the river flats near Orbost with considerable loss of stock and crops.

December 1893 Rain began on 27 December and in three days Butchers Ridge recorded 472 mm and Bonang 295 mm.

January 1934 Heavy rain had fallen in the north-east of Victoria on 5-6 January, and on 7 January heavy rain fell over the catchment of the Snowy. Three-day falls included 185 mm at Delegete River and 166 mm at Bonang. Heavier falls were recorded in the Bombala area of New South Wales. Great damage was caused along the valley of the Snowy and the bridges over the river at Orbost and McKillops were both washed away.

June 1952 The previous month had been very wet, and there had already been some minor flooding on 9 June, when on 13 June the circulation over south-eastern Australia became more typical of summer. A trough extended southwards to Victoria and on 14 June a depression developed, bringing heavy rain to most parts of Victoria, with south to south-east gales. The Snowy reached an extremely high level on 16 June (see fig. 4).

February 1971 Early in the month a large area of low pressure covered the continent of Australia, causing north-east winds over eastern Victoria, but there was little development at the surface. In the upper atmosphere, however, a depression that had been over New South Wales moved over the Snowy Mountains area on 5 February. That night very heavy rain fell over the mountains but the heaviest falls were in New South Wales on the eastern side of the mountains, in the headwaters of the Bega River. More than 400 mm were recorded in this area in a day. Only a small part of the Snowy catchment received more than 150 mm in this period, but this was sufficient for the Snowy to reach near record level at Orbost with widespread damage to crops, stock, roads, and bridges.

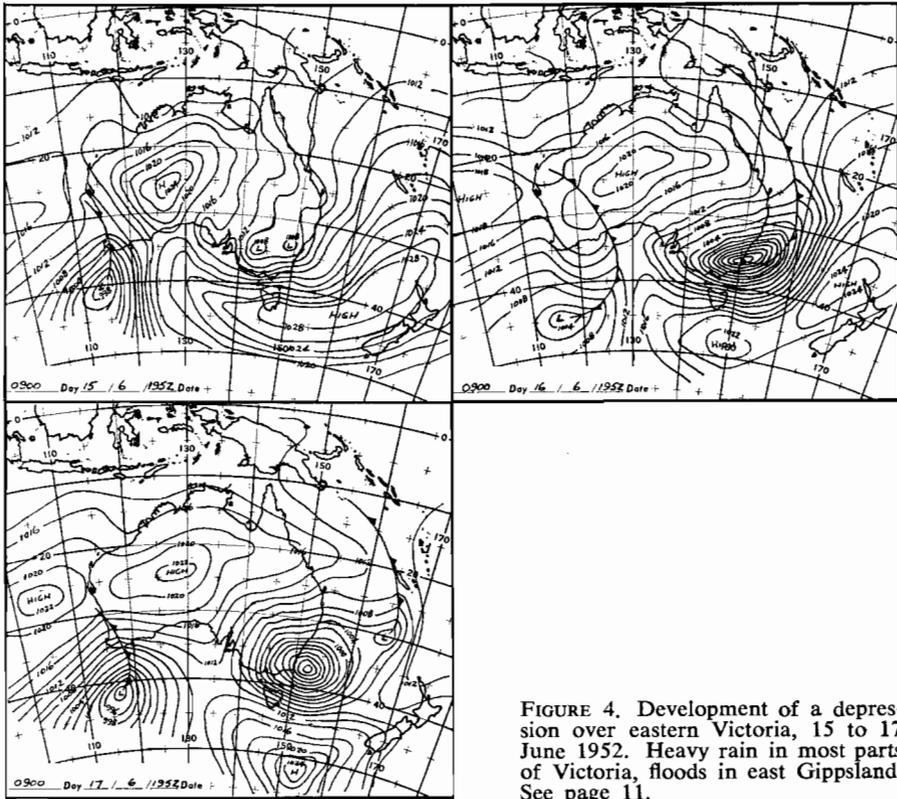


FIGURE 4. Development of a depression over eastern Victoria, 15 to 17 June 1952. Heavy rain in most parts of Victoria, floods in east Gippsland. See page 11.

Wettest places

The highest recorded annual average rainfall in Victoria is at Falls Creek in the Alps where the annual average is 2,615 mm. A considerable amount of this falls as snow in the winter. There will be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured. Other high annual averages are 1,908 mm at Mt Buffalo and 1,933 mm at Weea-proinah on the main ridge of the Otway Ranges. These rainfalls are low compared to some of those measured elsewhere. Tully in northern Queensland has an annual average of 4,500 mm, while the world record is held by Mt Waialeale in the Hawaiian Islands where the average rainfall for a year is 11,980 mm. The highest rainfall recorded in any one calendar year in Victoria is 3,700 mm at Falls Creek in 1955. The highest yearly rainfall recorded in the world is almost 23,000 mm at Cherrapunji in Assam, India, where the local topography provides additional uplift to the monsoon airflow. The highest monthly rainfall recorded in Victoria is 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway Ranges in June 1952.

Driest places

The extreme north-west corner of the State has an annual average rainfall of just under 250 mm. The lowest yearly total recorded is 76 mm at Kindalyn near Robinvale in the Mallee in 1967. The driest place on earth is believed to be the Atacama desert in northern Chile, which may not experience any rain for years at a time.

Thunderstorms

A summer day may be clear early in the morning, but before midday cumulus clouds begin to appear as a result of the sun heating the ground, which in turn warms the air near the surface; the air becomes less dense and begins to rise. If the air mass is unstable, that is, if it is one in which temperature falls rapidly with increasing height, the rising air continues to be warmer and less dense than the surrounding air, so it continues to rise. As it does so, it cools until moisture begins to condense as a cloud. The greater the moisture content of the atmosphere the lower the level at which this will happen. The air continues to rise and the cumulus cloud becomes taller and taller, while the airflow inside the cloud becomes increasingly turbulent. If the air mass is sufficiently unstable, the cloud will grow to heights of up to 10 km, and a mature thunderstorm develops. The top of the cloud is now composed of ice crystals because of the cold at these heights and is usually blown by the strong winds at this level to form a characteristic anvil shape. Electric charges which have built up are discharged by lightning strikes causing explosions that can be heard more than 16 km away. The cloud droplets coalesce into raindrops, which, because of the violent updraughts in the cloud, may attain considerable size before falling to the ground. Some rain drops are carried so high in the cloud that they freeze into pellets of ice, which then fall as hail. In particularly violent thunderstorms, the ice pellet may go up and down several times, growing in size each time, until it eventually falls to the ground as a lump of ice 3 cm or more in diameter. This large hail can cause much damage.

Downdraughts also develop in the mature stage of the thunderstorm and continue through the base of the cloud to reach the ground below. This descending air is quite cool, and on reaching the surface spreads out across the surrounding area, often accompanied by strong wind gusts and squalls. Destructive winds sometimes result, and these will be discussed below. Eventually downdraughts predominate throughout the cloud, the rain and hail cease, and the cloud dissipates. The duration of the mature stage of a single thunderstorm is usually less than an hour; however, more thunderstorm cells may develop before the first one dissipates, and it is possible for thunder activity to persist in a locality for many hours.

The basic factor required for thunderstorms is the presence of a moist unstable air mass. In the above description, surface heating by the summer sun was sufficient to release the potential energy of the unstable air mass. Another trigger may be the passage of a cold front, when the advancing cold air forces the warmer, unstable air upwards. A line of thunderstorms may develop along the cold front, and advance with it. The arrival of very cold air in the high levels of the atmosphere may be sufficient to set off thunderstorms, and this is often a cause of thunderstorms that occur in the middle of the night.

Thunderstorms are most frequent in the tropics, where they may be almost a daily occurrence. They are fairly rare in the polar regions. In Victoria they are most frequent over the ranges, which give added uplift to warm air forced over them, and where the sloping ground gives added impetus to the rising air currents on hot summer days. Thunder is heard on an average of more than 40 days a year over the north-east ranges, but only on an average of about 10 days a year in the west of the State. Thunderstorms are far more frequent in summer than in winter.

Because of the rapid ascent of moist air in a thunderstorm, intense rainfall can result. Thunderstorms are usually responsible for the greatest short period rainfall intensities on record. Some thunderstorms move at speeds of over 30 kilometres per hour (km/h), distributing their rain over a considerable area. Others become almost stationary for some time and cause high rainfall over a small area. One such storm occurred over Melbourne on 17 February 1972, when 78 mm fell within one hour (see fig. 5). This amount of rainfall fell over an area of about 3.5 sq km, while an addi-

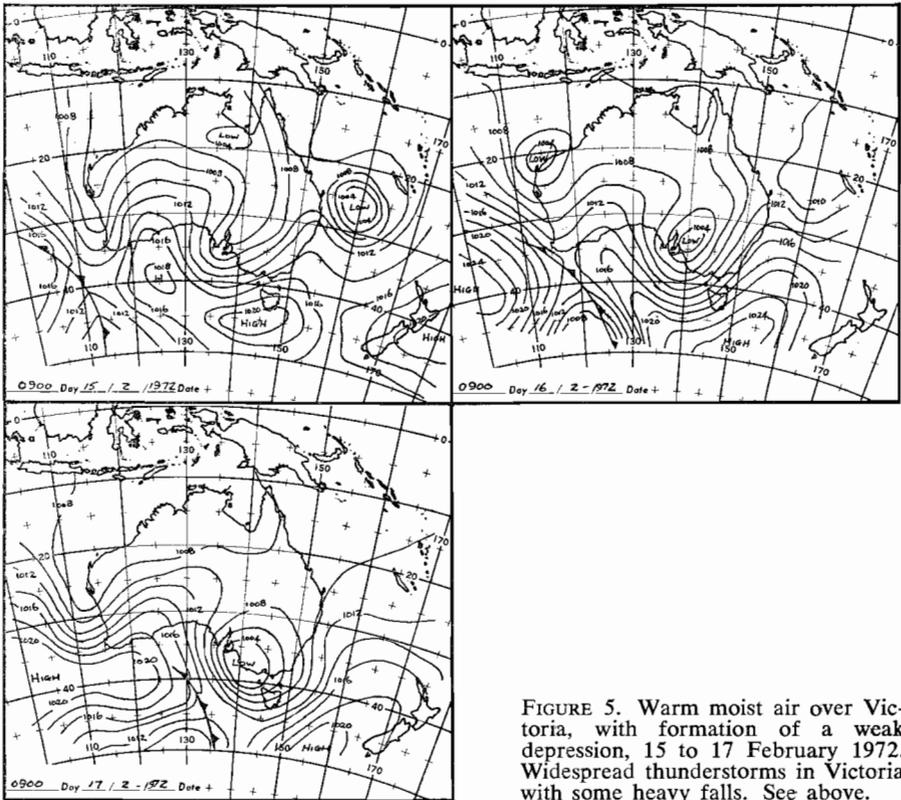


FIGURE 5. Warm moist air over Victoria, with formation of a weak depression, 15 to 17 February 1972. Widespread thunderstorms in Victoria with some heavy falls. See above.

tional 8.5 sq km received more than 50 mm. The total mass of water which fell from this thunderstorm can be calculated to be about 825,000 tonnes. Considerable flooding of streets, shops, and basements occurred and transport services were disrupted for some hours.

Thunderstorms that produce more than 75 mm of rain in an hour are not uncommon in Victoria, but because they affect such a small area, it is not very often that they are measured by a rain gauge. Some of the most intense falls recorded are given in the following table. One of the most intense falls in the world for a period less than an hour was recorded at Holt, Missouri, U.S.A. on 22 June 1947 when 305 mm fell in 42 minutes.

VICTORIA—SOME EXAMPLES OF INTENSE RAINFALL

Location	Date	Amount of	Period of
		fall	fall
		mm	minutes
Stawell	26 March 1878	41	20
Prahran	5 November 1911	58	30
Bendigo	27 March 1914	51	20
Blackburn	21 February 1922	39	15
Flemington	25 December 1933	72	45
Balmoral	20 March 1941	48	25
Tiree	21 October 1955	39	15
Deer Park	30 March 1961	102	60
Walhalla	9 November 1970	51	40
Wedderburn (near)	5 November 1971	76	60
Kinglake	13 November 1971	89	45
Cranbourne	6 February 1972	54	25
Melbourne	17 February 1972	78	60

Tornadoes and severe storms

When a thunderstorm is produced in an extremely unstable air mass, the turbulence is very great and tornadoes may form. A tornado first appears as a funnel-shaped cloud somewhat resembling an elephant's trunk dipping down from a thunder cloud. The funnel elongates downwards, sometimes reaching the ground, and it has winds up to several hundred km/h revolving tightly around the core. The tornado is also known as a "twister" because of its roaring, whirling fury and its approach is often heralded by a roar likened to that of an express train. The funnel causes great destruction over a strip usually less than 1.5 km wide and sometimes as little as 100 metres. It may continue along its path for a few hundred metres or for many kilometres and it may lift from the ground for a distance and then descend again. After the funnel strikes the ground, it is blackened by soil and debris which is being drawn into it and whirled upward. Over water surfaces, dense spray is drawn upwards as a waterspout. The centre of the tornado has extremely low pressure, and as it passes over buildings, it has an explosive effect. The sudden outside pressure reduction leaves higher pressure inside a closed building and this causes the roof or walls to explode outwards. The violent suction effect has been known to lift cows, motor cars, and other heavy objects high into the air and dump them several hundred yards away. Sometimes a thunderstorm becomes a terrifyingly turbulent storm, which wreaks a path of destruction some kilometres wide for distances of

hundreds of kilometres, spawning tornadoes to its right or left, and accompanied by intense rain and giant hailstones. One of these is reputed to have crossed France for nearly 800 km on 13 July 1788, ruining the harvest and contributing to the shortage of food in the following year.

Severe storms and tornadoes are reasonably frequent in Australia, particularly in the parts more northerly than Victoria, but many occur in uninhabited areas. In a forest, a swathe of twisted trunks, uprooted trees, and torn branches is often the only indication that a tornado has passed that way. In Victoria, they are mostly confined to the spring and summer months and there have been some noteworthy occasions when they have caused considerable damage to property.

On 27 September 1911 a tornado swept through the Marong and Lockwood districts near Bendigo. Several houses were completely demolished and a mining battery was completely wrecked, much of its machinery being badly twisted. Windmills and tanks were ripped to pieces and the sheets of corrugated iron carried for miles. On 2 February 1918 a violent tornado sweeping across Port Phillip Bay crossed the shoreline at Brighton and devastated houses from Brighton to Bentleigh. The tornado was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and jagged hail. Many houses were unroofed, chimneys and walls collapsed, and two lives were lost. A severe storm on 22 July 1926 affected areas from Geelong to Lismore and one life was lost, and on 19 June 1927 considerable damage was caused at Bungaree, near Ballarat, by a tornado.

A number of severe storms occurred on 7 November 1934 in the western half of the State, with torrential downpours of rain. At Ouyen a grandstand was unroofed and trees uprooted. At Horsham three men were killed by lightning. Near Sea Lake a house was wrecked, killing a man; pieces of three-ply wall were found six miles away. Houses were unroofed and windows broken at Jeparit, and at Culgoa trees and fences were blown down. The greatest damage occurred at Heywood where few homes were left standing. A windstorm with torrential rain and deafening thunder struck Gisborne on 29 December 1936, leaving a trail of ruin extending for a mile. On 7 November 1954 houses were badly damaged at Mildura by wind, while huge hailstones battered grape vines and citrus crops. Severe damage occurred in the Tallangatta district on 1 January 1960; roofs were blown away and a boat on the Hume Reservoir was upset by waves, drowning three persons. Visibility on land was reduced by red dust.

On 24 September 1960 a tornado unroofed more than fifty buildings at Numurkah; sheets of roofing iron were blown for distances of up to three miles. Numurkah again suffered a tornado which unroofed buildings and uprooted trees on 10 August 1964, and six weeks later, on 27 September, a tornado cut a swathe through forest and demolished two houses at Murphys Creek near Dunolly. A severe storm travelled for some 100 km from Finley in New South Wales to Devenish in north-eastern Victoria on 28 January 1967. In one hour over 1,000 square kilometres of country was littered with uprooted trees and broken branches, fallen power lines and telephone wires, unroofed buildings, and stripped fruit trees. Torrential rain and giant hail fell at some places in the path of the storm. On 11 December 1969 a severe storm moved across the southern suburbs of Melbourne, particularly St Kilda, Moorabbin, and Glen Waverley. Trees were uprooted, houses and blocks of flats were unroofed, and large hailstones fell. Other storms, causing

a smaller amount of damage, but lifting roofs and causing balconies to collapse, have occurred on many other occasions in Victoria.

Hail

Hail is formed by the freezing of droplets of water. Much of the hail which falls in Victoria is of small size and occurs in winter and early spring during outbreaks of cold southerly air. At these times the freezing level is only one kilometre or so above sea level and water droplets do not have to be carried very high in a cumulus cloud to freeze. Soft hail is really a form of snow, consisting of pellets of closely packed ice crystals. It breaks with a splash upon striking a hard surface, whereas true hail neither rebounds as much nor disintegrates as easily. The small pellets of hail, usually less than 5 mm in diameter, generally do little damage, even when they fall in such quantities as to pile up on the ground.

In more violent weather when thunderstorms occur hailstones can grow to considerable size, as previously described. Larger hail is most likely to occur in the warmer months of the year, but can occur in winter if a particularly violent outbreak of cold air occurs. Large hail can cause great damage, stripping fruit from trees, ruining crops, breaking windows, and denting corrugated iron roofs. Although many severe hailstorms have occurred in Victoria, they are a rare occurrence at any one spot because a given hailstorm usually covers only a small area. Many of the severe storms described above were accompanied by large hail. Hail diameters of over 2.5 cm have been measured on many occasions, and the size has often been likened to that of the eggs of pigeons, swallows, and other birds, or to marbles or almonds. One hailstorm which occurred over Melbourne on 14 November 1901 had stones almost 4 cm in diameter, and an egg-shaped mass of ice picked up in Victoria Parade had dimensions 7 cm x 4.5 cm x 4 cm.

Other large hailstones reported in Victoria include the following:

VICTORIA—SOME EXAMPLES OF LARGE HAILSTONES

Location	Date	Size
Daylesford	17 August 1874	4.5 cm
Berwick	25 October 1874	2.6 cm x 2.5 cm
Warrandyte	4 April 1876	6.5 cm
Murrungowar	20 January 1900	4 cm
Charlton	27 March 1914	170 gm (weight)
Silvan	30 April 1942	2.5—5 cm
Warrion	29 March 1950	2.5 cm
Poowong	9 April 1966	2.5 cm

Snow

Snow flakes are an agglomeration of ice crystals which have formed in clouds where the temperature is below freezing point. If the temperature is high enough between the cloud level and the ground, the snow will melt as it falls and turn to rain. At temperatures only a little above freezing point, partial melting takes place. Snow can reach ground level with temperatures up to about 4°C, and at these temperatures the snow consists of large flakes because the partial melting allows the smaller flakes to stick together. If the temperature is well below freezing, the snowflakes are small, dry, and powdery.

In Victoria in winter the freezing level in the atmosphere is often about 1,500 metres, and precipitation falls as snow on mountains higher than this. On the Alps, the first snow lies on the ground in May or June and the last significant falls occur in September, or occasionally in October. The amount of snow can vary considerably from year to year: in dry winters there may not be any snow until July and it may not accumulate to any great depth through the winter; in wet winters snow may accumulate to a depth of several metres. Snow can fall on the higher mountains such as Hotham and Bogong in summer, but it does not last for long. On the colder wet days in winter, snow falls at lower levels. Snow falls on Mt Donna Buang (elevation 1,250 metres), on many days, but there is no permanent cover through the winter months. At Ballarat (elevation 435 metres) snow falls on about three days each year; on the Dandenong Ranges (elevation 600 metres) it is usually cold enough for snow once or twice each year.

On rare occasions in Victoria, when outbreaks of particularly cold air from the south occur, snow can fall at lower levels, almost down to sea level. Often only a few flakes are reported, which melt as soon as they reach the ground, but sometimes a blanket of snow which may last for some hours is laid down. Some of the more notable occasions are listed below.

Streets and housetops in Melbourne were covered with several inches of snow on 31 August 1849. One report of the event states that the terrified state of the Aborigines suggested that they had never seen snow before. On 28 July 1901 snow fell over much of the western and west central districts. The You Yangs were mantled in snow and Hamilton, Casterton, Cobden, and Mortlake reported snow inches deep. On 4 August 1943 snow fell over an area extending from the Western District well into New South Wales. At Portarlington snow had not been seen before, while at Sale it was the first time in twenty years. On 31 August 1945 snow fell on the coast at Hastings and at Port Campbell, and over most of central and western Gippsland on 9 August 1951, when two inches also fell in some Melbourne suburbs and falls extended to sea level over the Mornington Peninsula and Gippsland (see fig. 6). On 15 July 1966 a large area of the lower country of north-eastern Victoria was covered in snow, including Wodonga and Wangaratta. Snow also fell in the La Trobe valley.

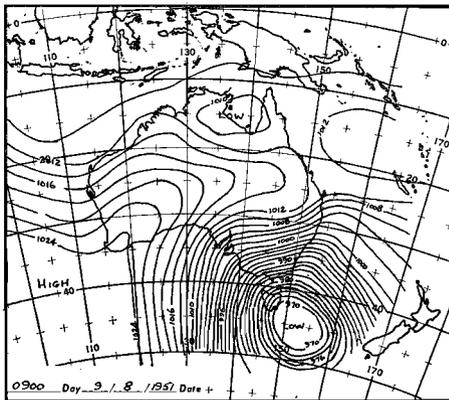


FIGURE 6. Outbreak of very cold southerly air over Victoria, 9 August 1951. Snow at sea level in central and west Gippsland districts. See above.

Cloud

Water vapour present in the atmosphere can condense into tiny droplets, which appear as clouds. Clouds can form at various levels in the atmosphere, and the motion of the air near them can give them a variety of shapes. There are ten basic varieties of cloud:

Cumulus This type is formed in rising air currents when the rising air has cooled sufficiently for water vapour to condense. In fair weather they remain small and detached, but when the atmosphere is unstable they grow taller, in the form of rising mounds, domes, or turrets, of which the bulging upper part often resembles a cauliflower. If there is sufficient vertical development showers can fall from a cumulus cloud.

Cumulonimbus If the atmosphere is particularly unstable, the cumulus cloud can grow to a considerable vertical extent until its top is composed of ice crystals. Thunderstorms develop from cumulonimbus clouds.

Stratus This is a layer cloud formed under stable atmospheric conditions. When fog is raised off the ground it is classed as stratus cloud. Stratus sometimes appears as ragged patches, scudding below other clouds.

Nimbostratus A layer of stratus cloud can become so thick, under circumstances of an approaching warm front, or a depression, that it becomes dark grey and continuous rain or snow falls out of it. It is then classed as nimbostratus.

Stratocumulus This is a layer of cloud in which there are sufficient vertical air currents to form rounded masses or rolls. It often forms under a temperature inversion, which inhibits the growth of cumulus elements. In Victoria the eastern side of an anticyclone is often associated with stratocumulus cloud, which may disperse in the afternoon, to reform overnight, or may maintain dull conditions all day. Light drizzle may fall from stratocumulus cloud.

Altostratus This is a layer of cloud formed at heights of about 3,000 metres. It has a grey uniform appearance, and, when the layer is thin, the sun may appear through it as if through ground glass. Altostratus may thicken and lower to produce continuous rain.

Alto cumulus This type is formed at similar levels to altostratus, but there is some vertical air movement. It is composed of rounded masses which may or may not be merged. The sun shining through altocumulus may produce a coloured corona, of much smaller extent than a halo.

Cirrus Cirrus clouds are so high, where the air is so cold, that they are composed of ice crystals. When they are in an area of strong winds they form long narrow bands of filaments, popularly described as "mares' tails".

Cirrostratus This type forms a thin veil covering the whole or part of the sky; it causes haloes to appear around the sun or the moon.

Cirrocumulus These appear as small elements, giving a rippled wave-like pattern popularly called a "mackerel sky".

Wind

The heat energy received from the sun produces temperature differentials in the atmosphere, which cause differences of pressure, as a result of which air is put in motion. This motion is felt as wind. The speed of the wind

depends on the difference in pressure, the temperature of the air, and because of the rotation of the earth, the latitude. At the surface of the earth the wind is rarely steady, particularly over land where there are obstructions to the flow. In the central areas of large cities, where there are tall buildings, there are many gusts and eddies. The mean wind speed for meteorological purposes is taken as the average over a period of ten minutes. In this time the actual speed can vary considerably, reaching much higher values in gusts which last for only a few seconds. The wind is usually stronger during the day than during the night.

In the evening, particularly when the sky is clear, the temperature of the air near the surface falls, and may become lower than that of the air above it. As this is the reverse of the usual state of affairs, it is said that a temperature inversion has formed. In the cooler air below the inversion the wind may drop completely, but above the inversion at 1,000 metres or so, it may still be blowing quite strongly. In the morning, some hours after sunrise, the lower layer of air becomes warm again, the inversion disappears and the wind blows again at the surface.

In the warmer months of the year, near the coast, a sea breeze springs up during the day due to the temperature contrast between land and water, and dies down again in the evening. In hilly areas, on sunny days, air in the valleys is warmed and moves upslope as a light wind. On cold nights, cold air on the higher slopes may move downwards and these downslope winds can reach considerable speeds at times. When an intense depression is located near Victoria very strong winds blow for several hours, and sometimes for days. These winds cause considerable damage by bringing down trees, power and telephone lines, and unroofing buildings, while waves generated erode foreshores and smash jetties and boats. In earlier days ships would be lost off the Victorian coast. Some storms which caused considerable damage have already been described in the section on rain.

Gales in Victoria usually blow from the north-west to the south-west quarter, but many of the strongest winds have been easterlies when a depression has been centred over the north of the State. On other occasions southerly gales blow following an outbreak of cold air from the south. In general, gales are most frequent in the winter and spring, but the worst storms have occurred at all times of the year. An example of easterly gales occurred on 18 January 1946 when a depression moved southward from the Northern Territory to South Australia. Barges and yachts were damaged, small craft were washed ashore, and the pier at Apollo Bay was badly battered. A Harbor Trust motor launch sank off the end of the Queenscliff pier. Miles of fencing were blown down in the Ararat district. On 18 February 1951 the highest gust ever recorded in the City of Melbourne of 119 km/h was from the south-east. A further description of this storm is given on pages 9-10.

Outbreaks of cold southerly air occur on a few occasions each year, and can sometimes be violent. In the early hours of 13 July 1963 a violent storm raged over Melbourne with incessant thunder, lightning, and hail, and there were many gusts over 80 km/h. On another occasion, 22 February 1964, considerable damage was caused over much of southern Victoria by gale force southerly winds following a cold front. North-west to south-west gales are caused when intense depressions pass to the south of the State. On 6 September

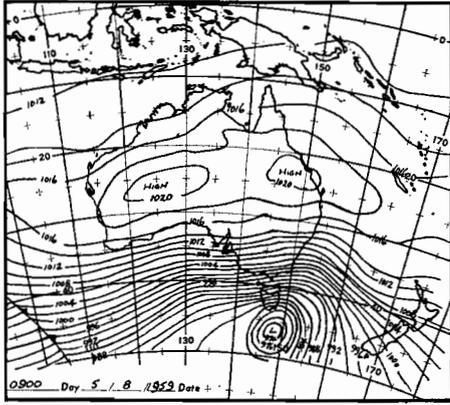


FIGURE 7. Gales in Victoria with widespread damage, 5 August 1959. See below.

1948 a trail of damage was left by a gale which raged for fourteen hours. At Essendon Airport the highest gust was a record 143 km/h. Two men were killed and twelve others injured by collapsing walls and flying debris as the storm shattered plate glass windows, wrecked houses, and blew down trees. On 5 August 1959 a violent gale caused widespread damage over the State. At Sale, a record gust of 114 km/h was recorded. Trees were uprooted in many areas, killing one woman and injuring another. Many parked cars were crushed and road, rail, and tram services were disrupted. Power and telephone lines were brought down and it took more than 24 hours to restore services to some places (see fig. 7).

High wind gusts are often experienced with thunderstorms, tornadoes, and severe storms. Although the wind persists for only a short time, great damage can be done, as described above in the section on severe storms. The highest wind gust recorded in Victoria is 164 km/h at Point Henry, near Geelong, although here the anemometer is 23 metres above ground level compared to the standard 10 metres of meteorological anemometers.

Duststorms

In dry years, when there is considerable loose soil in north-western Victoria and adjacent parts of South Australia and New South Wales, strong winds can raise large quantities of dust. Most places in the Mallee and Wimmera have experienced severe duststorms, which are at their worst in times of drought. On some occasions dust can be carried high into the atmosphere and transported hundreds of kilometres, to be brought down by rain in distant parts. Melbourne and other areas of southern Victoria have experienced this "red rain" from time to time.

Humidity

There is a limit to the amount of water vapour which a given volume of air can hold and when the air holds this limiting amount it is said to be saturated. Warm air can hold more water vapour than cold air. At sea level, at 0°C, the maximum amount of water vapour is 3.8 gm per kg of air, but at 25°C the maximum amount is 20 gm per kg of air. For most of the time, air is not saturated and the amount of water vapour in the air, expressed as a percentage of the maximum amount which can be held at that temperature,

night after night for as long as a week, barely lifting in the afternoon. The worst month on record for fog in Melbourne is June 1937 when fog occurred on 20 days during the month. Fog can also be formed at sea when warm moist air flows over colder water. This frequently happens in eastern Bass Strait in the summer, and fog is most frequent in that season over the water. During periods of east to north-east winds over Victoria in summer, when the State is having its most humid weather, this sea fog occurs. The fog also affects the coastline, and during prolonged easterlies can form as far west as Warrnambool and Portland. It can happen that the seaward slopes of the Otway Ranges are in fog, while the northern side is experiencing a warm sunny day.

Temperature

Meteorologists, in measuring the temperature of the air, ensure that their thermometers are shielded from direct radiation from the sun or reflected radiation from walls or the ground. The thermometer is placed in a specially louvred white box so that it is 1.2 metres above ground covered with short grass. For this reason official temperatures on hot days are frequently lower than those measured by thermometers not correctly exposed.

Victoria is subject to very high temperatures on some days in summer when an anticyclone is centred over the Tasman Sea. The temperature exceeds 38°C on an average of four days a year in Melbourne and of twelve days a year at Mildura. There is considerable variation from year to year; there have been summers in Melbourne when the temperature has not reached 38°C at all, while in 1897-98 this temperature was reached on fifteen days. A temperature of 44°C is very rarely reached in southern Victoria, but occasionally occurs in the north-west. It has happened at Mildura on six days in twenty years. Mildura holds the record for the State's highest temperature of 50.8°C on 6 January 1906. The highest air temperature officially recorded in the world is 57.8°C near Tripoli, Libya, on 13 September 1922.

Occasionally an anticyclone remains stationary over the Tasman Sea for several days and Victoria experiences a heat-wave. From 15 to 20 January 1908 the temperature exceeded 40°C in Melbourne on each of the six days. The temperature did not fall below 20°C during this period. One of the longest and hottest periods on record in Victoria occurred in the first fortnight of January 1939. Northern Victoria experienced hot weather throughout this period, and at Mildura the temperature exceeded 38°C on each of twelve consecutive days, reaching 47°C on 10 January. Weak cool changes affected southern Victoria, but temperatures on the hot days were extreme. In Melbourne the temperature reached 43°C on Sunday 8 January, 44.7°C on Tuesday 10 January, and a record 45.6°C on Friday 13 January. During that week disastrous fires burnt some millions of acres of Victoria's forests and some 700 houses; 71 lives were lost.

The extremely hot days in Victoria are usually accompanied by a strong northerly wind, which can have a mean speed of about 50 km/h. The phenomenon of hot wind was remarked upon by the early settlers and the dates of its occurrence were specially listed in early weather records. The conditions of high temperature, low relative humidity, and strong wind lead to the extremely rapid spread of any outbreak of fire. When the summer has been preceded by several months of drought as in 1926, 1939, and 1944, fires can be very severe, causing much damage and considerable loss of life.

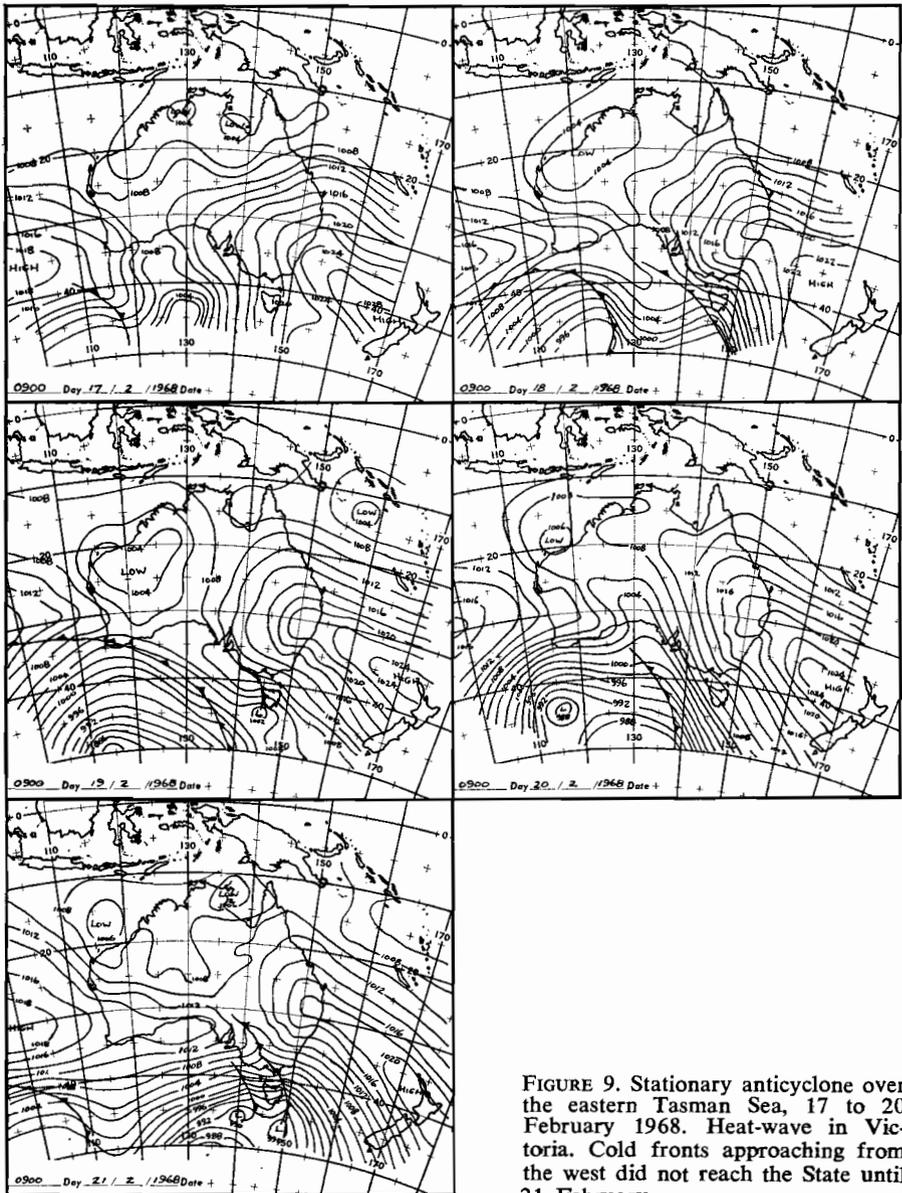


FIGURE 9. Stationary anticyclone over the eastern Tasman Sea, 17 to 20 February 1968. Heat-wave in Victoria. Cold fronts approaching from the west did not reach the State until 21 February.

On 8 January 1969, although the preceding weeks had not been dry, the winds were so extreme that, combined with high temperature and low humidity, an area of about 2,500 sq km of grassland was burnt in a number of fires on the one day. At Avalon, between Geelong and Melbourne, the wind averaged 75 km/h with gusts of over 120 km/h.

Hot weather in Victoria often ends abruptly with the arrival of a cold front. The wind changes from north-west to south-west and the temperature falls rapidly. A change of 10°C in 20 minutes is not uncommon. Some days of cool weather may then follow, with the temperature remaining below 20°C in the south of the State and below 30°C in the north. Some cold fronts are weak and do not move over the Great Dividing Range, so that the north of the State continues to be hot. Not infrequently the front penetrates to all but the north-east of the State.

The lowest temperatures in Victoria occur on calm, clear winter nights when the moisture content of the air is low. After sunset the ground rapidly loses heat by radiation, cooling the air, which is too dry for fog to form. A day or two after an outbreak of cold dry air from the far south has occurred, an anticyclone may become centred over the State. Under these conditions frosts are widespread and severe. The temperature falls below freezing point at most places in the State on a few nights each winter, the main exceptions being those places close to the sea. The lowest temperature recorded in Victoria is -12.8°C at Hotham Heights; equally low or lower temperatures have probably occurred in other parts of the Victorian Alps. The lowest temperature recorded in Australia is -22.2°C at Charlotte Pass near Mt Kosciusko, the lowest in the world being -88.3°C at Vostok in Antarctica. In Melbourne the lowest temperature on record is -2.8°C, which occurred on 21 July 1869. This was recorded at the Melbourne Observatory site. The lowest temperature recorded since 1908 is -1.6°C on 31 July 1929. In common with large cities throughout the world, it is found that the mean minimum temperature in winter measured near the centre of the city is higher than in the suburbs due to the heat generated by the city.

Day time temperatures in winter are fairly uniform over the State, averaging about 13°C. On a very cold day over the lower parts of the State the temperature may not reach 10°C, while in June and July the temperature seldom exceeds 16°C, except in eastern Gippsland where the Föhn effect is experienced. This occurs when north-westerly winds are blowing over eastern Victoria, particularly if they are bringing rain to the north-east highlands. The air loses much of its moisture on the windward side of the ranges, and on descending from the mountains becomes quite warm. The effect is well known in the European Alps and in the Rocky Mountains in North America. Although not so pronounced in eastern Gippsland, as the mountains are not so high, the Föhn effect does cause the temperature to rise to over 20°C. On these occasions this area has the highest temperatures in the State.

Frost

When the temperature falls below 0°C on surfaces cooled by radiation, thin ice crystals are deposited, which are called hoar-frost. The deposit is frequently composed in part of drops of dew frozen after deposition and in part of ice formed directly from water vapour. Occasionally the air is so dry that no deposit of hoar-frost is formed when the temperature falls well below

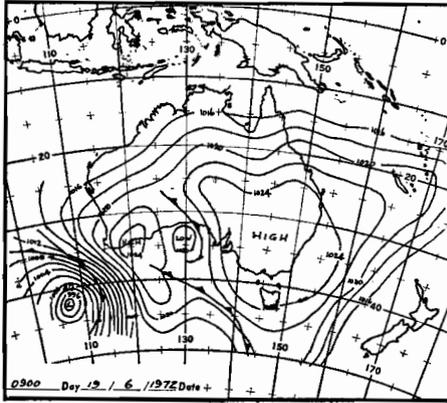


FIGURE 10. Anticyclone over Victoria in winter, 19 June 1972. Widespread frost in Victoria.

freezing point. This is termed a black frost, and damage is still caused to the tissues of growing plants by freezing of the water in their cells. On cold, clear nights, when the air close to the ground becomes much colder than air even a metre above the ground, the difference in temperature can be several degrees. When the air temperature at one metre falls only to 2°C, it is likely that light ground frosts will occur in the vicinity. When the air temperature falls to 0°C, heavy ground frosts are likely.

Frost can be a very localised phenomenon, dependent on local topography. Cold air drains into low lying areas, so that hollows experience frost while the surrounding area is free of frost. Hedges across the slope of a hill impede the downward flow of cold air and frosts occur on their upslope side. Away from the highlands and the sea, the first frosts of the season usually occur in May and the last in September. Spring frosts are very hazardous for the fruit growing industry owing to the susceptibility of fruit blossoms to frost. Occasionally frosts occur in these areas as late as October. On 22 October 1929 severe frost caused much damage to crops in the Wangaratta, Bendigo, Stawell, and Hamilton areas. Over the ranges below an elevation of 1,000 metres frosts have been known to occur in summer. Ballarat has recorded frost at Christmas, and Kyneton in January. Over the higher ranges frost can occur at any time of the year.

Drought

There are occasions when the normal circulation pattern is interrupted for lengthy periods. It may be that depressions bring a succession of rainstorms over Victoria for a period of some months. It may also be that rain-bearing systems avoid the State for a considerable time. Anticyclones may become stationary over the western Tasman Sea and eastern Australia, forcing cold fronts approaching from the west to move to the south-east and not affect Victoria. Alternatively, a belt of high pressure may extend across the Bass Strait area; cold fronts penetrating it may be too weak to bring much rain, and no troughs extending from Victoria to the north may exist. There may be a complete absence of those depressions off the east coast that bring much

rain to the south coast of New South Wales and to eastern Gippsland. There can be periods of several weeks, usually in summer, when little or no rain falls. In Melbourne the longest spell without rain is 40 days from 19 December 1954 to 27 January 1955, while in the 64 days from 18 January to 22 March 1967 only 5 mm of rain fell. Long rainless periods are more common in north-western Victoria, and two consecutive rainless months have been recorded on several occasions. The longest rainless period at Mildura is 109 days, from 12 December 1892 to 30 March 1893.

Dry weather in summer is often to be expected in Victoria, but when the autumn or spring rains fail, little pasture growth occurs, with bad effects on primary production. The winter and early spring rains are all important for the wheat crop. The first drought in Victoria of which much is recorded occurred in 1865, particularly in the central and Wimmera districts, and there was another dry spell in 1868. In the next 27 years there were several dry periods, namely in 1877-78, 1881-82, and 1888, but major drought did not occur until the period 1895 to 1902. The worst effects were in northern Victoria, although 1898 is the second driest year on record in Melbourne. The worst year was 1902, when drought affected the greater part of eastern Australia, and the average wheat yield in Victoria was only 1.3 bushels per acre. The Murray River became so low that river traffic stopped, having deleterious effects on transport at Mildura, which was not connected by railway at that time. In the central district, however, the drought was relieved by heavy rainstorms in March and December 1902.

The year 1908 was very dry in many parts of Gippsland, but the next State-wide drought did not occur until 1912-1915. Exceptionally heavy rain fell throughout the State early in 1911, but the first half of 1912 was very dry, as was the winter of 1913. The worst year was 1914, when rainfall was very low. The period from August to October was almost rainless in the north, and the average wheat yield was reduced to 1.4 bushels per acre. The Murray River was at its lowest level ever known at Echuca, and ceased to flow at Swan Hill in December 1914. Rain fell in November, too late to be of much value. The drought finally broke in May 1915, except in eastern Gippsland, which had a dry year. In the next 22 years there were several dry periods, but without the disastrous effects of major drought. The winter and spring of 1919 were dry except in Gippsland, and the summer and autumn of 1923 were very dry, causing an acute water shortage in many parts of Victoria. The thirteen months from March 1925 to March 1926 were very dry except in eastern Gippsland where there were floods. Heavy rain fell in the autumn of 1926, but dry conditions again prevailed in the summer and autumn of 1927.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued, with a break in the spring and summer, until February 1939. The six months from August 1938 to January 1939 were very dry, culminating in disastrous bushfires. The drought broke with very heavy rain at the end of February 1939. Following a wet year, drought again prevailed through 1940. The third drought of this period began in 1943 and lasted until 1945, except for heavy rain in Gippsland in May 1944. The winter and spring of 1944 were very dry, leading to failure of the wheat crop, the average yield being 1.6 bushels per acre.

The next 22 years were free of widespread drought, but the Western District was very dry for much of 1950. The first half of 1957 was generally dry, as was the spring and summer of 1961-62. Eastern Gippsland suffered a drought for much of 1965. The next major drought occurred in 1967, which, for two thirds of the State, is the driest year on record. The drought began in the west of the State in January and extended to the east in the summer of 1967-68, finally breaking in the autumn of 1968. Following floods early in 1971, the winter of that year was very dry in eastern Gippsland. In 1972 this drought extended westwards, affecting most parts of the State by the end of the year. The drought broke when widespread heavy rain fell in February 1973.

Conclusion

Compared to most other parts of Australia, and indeed, the world, the climate of Victoria is rather equable. Weather extremes experienced over the State have not been as bad as in most of Australia. Heat-waves are not prolonged, although temperatures may reach a very high level, while periods of frost longer than three or four days are most unusual. Flooding is more sporadic than in Queensland, where a single river catchment could equal the whole area of Victoria. Rainfall does not reach the phenomenal proportions, nor do winds reach the speeds, of the tropical cyclones which have on occasions caused havoc in coastal towns of northern Australia. The populated parts of the State never experience the disorganisation of heavy snow, with the attendant hazards of rime and black ice, which are common to many countries in the northern hemisphere.

Victoria experiences rapid changes in the wind regime and day-to-day temperature levels, with relatively frequent changes in the general weather. Marked short-period variations from the more usual pressure distribution occasionally result in unusual weather events such as heat-waves, cold spells, floods, and severe storms. Occasionally a change in the pressure pattern may be more extended, resulting in exceptionally wet or dry years, possibly leading to slow strangulation by drought of normally productive country. However, no regular cycle in the occurrence of prolonged wet or dry periods has been determined.

No long-term trend in the climate of Victoria has been found, but weather records have been kept for only a little over 100 years. This is far shorter than the time scale of climatic change. The best application of climatic data can be based on the expectation that history, as far as weather is concerned, will be repeated.

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PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Towards the end of the 1960s the pressures being put on the world's environment became increasingly obvious, and many people were becoming concerned at the lack of organisational machinery available to solve the problem. In Victoria, pollution control responsibilities were spread among numerous State and local government agencies. This resulted in considerable problems of co-ordination and confusion, partly because some agencies had insufficient jurisdiction; the need for a central body to control all waste entering the environment and to supervise air, water, and land pollution and excessive noise and litter, became evident. The earlier draft legislation for this control dealt solely with water pollution, but the final draft legislation covered all wastes, noise, and litter.

The *Environment Protection Act 1970* established the Environment Protection Authority, the advisory seventeen member Environment Protection Council, the policy-making procedures, and the administrative powers of the Authority. In May 1972 the Act was amended to provide for appeals by the general public against licensing decisions of the Authority and its agencies, and to empower it to settle disputes over the responsibilities for controlling pollution situations.

A responsibility of the Authority is the formulation of broad policies for environmental quality throughout the State. Draft policies issued to date cover water quality in Port Phillip Bay, in the Yarra River and its tributaries, in the streams of the Dandenong valley, and in the Maribyrnong River and its tributaries. Each policy sets out the usages of water which are to be protected from the effects of pollution and waste discharge. Different usages such as drinking water supply, fishing, or boating, require different water qualities. Each policy is placed on public review for at least two months. After all comments have been considered and amendments made where necessary, then, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the policy becomes State environment protection policy. All licensing decisions must be in accordance with declared policies.

Broadly speaking, the Authority's main powers can be divided into two areas—waste licensing and pollution control. The licensing system provides for waste discharged directly into the air, into water, or onto land to be licensed by the Authority or one of its agencies, while the general pollution control powers cover emergency problems such as oil and chemical spills, together with other types of pollution not caused by regular waste discharges.

Under the Act anyone who is discharging waste directly into the air, into water, or onto land, must hold a waste discharge licence, unless the discharge has been specifically exempted. Initially, no one is required to obtain a noise licence; regulations to control noise are to be introduced progressively.

From the date of full operation of the Environment Protection Act (1

March 1973) existing dischargers were allowed three months in which to apply for a waste discharge licence, and the Authority had four months from receipt of each application in which to deal with it. For new discharges, a licence must be obtained before the discharge begins. A licence can be refused if the Authority considers that granting it will have too harmful an effect on the receiving environment; or a licence can be granted with conditions specifying discharge standards. People may be prosecuted and incur a heavy fine for either breaching their licence conditions, or for making a waste discharge without a licence. Exemption from the need to hold a licence does not mean exemption from possible prosecution (with a fine of up to \$5,000) for a pollution offence.

The Authority's regulation-making powers will be used to control certain types of emission which are not suitable for licensing, e.g., noise emissions and gaseous emissions from motor vehicles.

Two types of appeal are allowed under the Act—one from licence applicants who are dissatisfied with the decisions of the Authority or its agencies, and the other from third parties who feel they will be adversely affected by a licensed discharge. Licences and licence applications are available for public review and third parties who disagree with licensing decisions have two lines of appeal—first, to the Authority itself, sitting as an appeal tribunal, and second, to the Appeal Board. Licence applicants who are dissatisfied with Authority or agency decisions can appeal directly to the Environment Protection Appeal Board, a three member tribunal comprising one who is a barrister and solicitor and two who are experienced in environmental control or management.

The Authority has delegated tasks to five other government agencies, which carry out licensing and enforcement functions according to the policies of the Authority. The responsibilities of these agencies are as follows : the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board has control of licences in the field of water, air, and land waste for the La Trobe valley and for eastern Gippsland as far as the New South Wales border. Licences for discharges to water within the Melbourne metropolitan area are controlled by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Dandenong Valley Authority licenses discharges to water within its area. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission controls licences for discharges to inland water for the rest of the State. The Commission of Public Health has control of licences for discharges to land for the whole of Victoria except the area covered by the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board. The Authority directly controls air licences for all of the State except the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board area, water licences for coastal waters including Port Phillip and Western Port, and all of the noise control programme. No delegated protection agency can license its own discharge ; all such discharges are licensed by the Authority.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Area and boundaries

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty fourth part and covers about 87,884 square miles or 56,245,760 acres.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia :

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area	Percentage of total area
	sq miles	
Western Australia	975,920	32.88
Queensland	667,000	22.47
Northern Territory	520,280	17.53
South Australia	380,070	12.81
New South Wales	309,433	10.43
Victoria	87,884	2.96
Tasmania	26,383	0.89
Australian Capital Territory	939	0.03
Australia	2,967,909	100.00

Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the Murray River and a boundary about 110 miles long running north-westerly from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray River, being a point known as The Springs, on Forest Hill. All the waters of the Murray River are in New South Wales, the State boundary being the left bank of the stream. The total length of the New South Wales boundary is about 1,175 miles.

On the west the State is bounded by South Australia and on the south by the Indian Ocean and Bass Strait. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coastline 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Western Port 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 88,119 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude 39 deg 8 min S., longitude 146 deg 22½ min E., is the southernmost point of Victoria and likewise of the Australian continent; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 33 deg 59 min S., longitude 140 deg 58 min E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg 31 min S., longitude 149 deg 58 min E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg 58 min E., and extends from latitude 33 deg 59 min S. to latitude 38 deg 4 min S.—a distance of 280 miles.

Physiographic divisions

This article should be read in conjunction with the articles on physical environment and land use, area, and climate.

The chief physiographic divisions of Victoria are shown on the map (see fig. 11). Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils. The following divisions are recognised:

1. Murray Basin Plains:

- (a) The Mallee
- (b) The Murray Valley
- (c) The Wimmera
- (d) The Northern District Plains

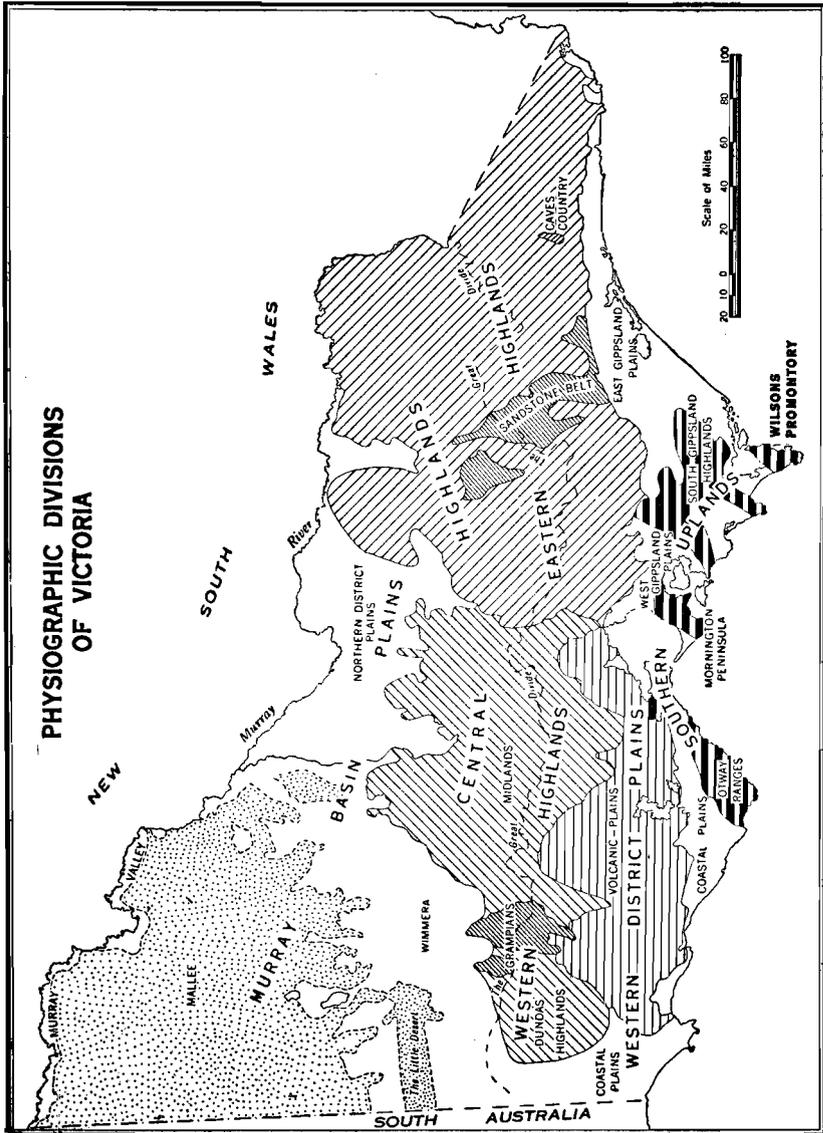


FIGURE 11.

2. *Central Highlands :*

A. The Eastern Highlands, within which

- (a) the Sandstone Belt and
- (b) the Caves Country may be distinguished from the remainder

B. The Western Highlands :

- (a) The Midlands
- (b) The Grampians
- (c) The Dundas Highlands



Melbourne's skyline reflected in a sunshine recorder.
Bureau of Meteorology

School children enjoy throwing snowballs after a rare snowfall in the Dandenongs.
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd



An example of the damage caused by flooding in East Gippsland during February 1971. This is a washed out section of the Princes Highway at Orbost.
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd





Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, became a raging torrent during the city's heaviest recorded downpour on 17 February 1972.

The Age

The severity of flooding in the Melbourne suburb of Hawthorn after the storm of 29 November 1934 found policemen wading waist-deep to rescue trapped families.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd



Cirrus cloud showing "mares' tails".



Cirrostratus with halo round the sun.

Altostratus.



Altocumulus.



Cumulus.



Stratus (fog cloud).



Stratocumulus.



Cumulonimbus (thunder cloud).



A mob of sheep being grazed on the Victoria Valley Road near Hamilton. Lack of pasture in the paddocks made this a common practice in the Western District during the drought period of 1967-68.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd

A great dust storm gathers on its approach to Mildura during January 1968.

Sunraysia Daily





Bushfires burn along the Lorne road about a mile from the Lorne township.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd

Bushfires rage out of control in the Moorabool River gorge.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd



Radar equipment being used
to detect areas of rain.
Bureau of Meteorology



Launching a radio-sonde
balloon from the Laverton
weather station.
Bureau of Meteorology



3. *Western District Plains* :
 - (a) The Volcanic Plains
 - (b) The Coastal Plains
4. *Gippsland Plains* :
 - (a) The East Gippsland Plains
 - (b) The West Gippsland Plains
5. *Southern Uplands* :
 - (a) The Otway Ranges
 - (b) The Barrabool Hills
 - (c) The Mornington Peninsula
 - (d) The South Gippsland Highlands
 - (e) Wilsons Promontory

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the Mallee, the Wimmera, the Northern District Plains, and the Murray valley itself. The most noticeable distinguishing features of the Mallee are the soils, vegetation, and topography. It is not a perfect plain, but exhibits broad low ridges and depressions which appear to be due to folding and faulting of the rocks. Sand ridges trending due east and west are an indication of a former more arid climate, but they are now fixed by vegetation. When cleared, the sand distributes itself irregularly without forming new ridges. There is evidence of a succession of former wet and dry periods in the Mallee, but at the present time all the streams entering it lose so much water by evaporation and percolation that they fail to reach the Murray and terminate in shallow lakes, many of which are salt. The Murray valley itself is cut into the higher Mallee land and is subject to periodic flooding by the river.

The Northern District Plains are formed from the combined flood plains of rivers flowing to the Murray, with an average gradient of between 3 and 5 ft to the mile, the surface being almost perfectly flat except where small residual hills of granite rise above the alluvium as at Pyramid Hill.

The Wimmera lies between the Western Highlands and the Mallee and is also composed mainly of river plains, except to the north of the Glenelg where old abandoned river channels contain a succession of small lakes. Most of the lakes of the Murray Basin Plains have crescentic loam ridges (lunettes) on their eastern shores.

Central Highlands

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear beyond the Dundas Highlands near the South Australian border. They were formed by up-warping and faulting. The Eastern Highlands differ from the Western in their greater average elevation, with peaks such as Bogong, Feathertop, and Hotham rising above 6,000 ft, while the Western Highlands are generally lower, the peaks reaching above 3,000 ft, and the valleys being broader. Also, in the Eastern Highlands patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur, whereas in the Western the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series. Several well known volcanic mountains are still preserved, Mounts Buninyong and Warrenheip near Ballarat being examples.

Because of the great variety of geological formations in the Central Highlands and the effects of elevation and deep dissection by streams, the features of the country are very varied and there are many striking mountains and gorges. The severe winter climate, with heavy snow on the higher land, is also a special feature of the Eastern Highlands. Included in the area are several high plains such as those near Bogong and the Snowy Plains. Caves are well known in the limestone around Buchan.

In the Western Highlands the Grampians, with their striking serrate ridges of sandstone, may be compared with the belt of sandstone stretching from Mansfield to Briagolong in the east.

The Dundas Highlands are a dome that has been dissected by the Glenelg and its tributaries, the rocks being capped by ancient laterite soils which form tablelands with scarps at their edges.

Western District Plains

Many of the surface features of the Western District Plains are a result of volcanic activity, very large areas being covered with basalt flows of the Newer Volcanic Series above which prominent mountains rise, many of them with a central crater lake. Some of the youngest flows preserve original surface irregularities practically unmodified by erosion, thus forming the regions known as "stony rises".

The coastal plains of the Western District are for the most part sandy, the soils being derived from Tertiary and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits, which in places attain a thickness of some 5,000 ft and yield considerable quantities of artesian water.

Gippsland Plains

Continuing the east-west belt of plains on the eastern side of the drowned area represented by Port Phillip Bay and Western Port are the Gippsland Plains. These are underlain by marine and non-marine Tertiary and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits, including the thick seams of brown coal of the La Trobe valley. A notable feature is the Ninety Mile Beach and the lakes and swamps on its landward side. This beach is an offshore bar on which aeolian sand ridges have accumulated.

Southern Uplands

Lying to the south of the plains above mentioned is a group of uplifted blocks for which faulting is mainly responsible, these constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the South Gippsland Highlands are composed of fresh water Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments with Older Volcanic basalts in south Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites. The Sorrento Peninsula is entirely composed of Pleistocene calcareous dune ridges which have been responsible for almost blocking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay.

Physical environment and land use

The Central Highland Zone (see fig. 11) is the dominant physiographic region of Victoria. The greatest importance of these Highlands is their influence on the drainage pattern of the State. They act as a drainage division and catchment areas between the long north and north-west flowing rivers that are part of the Murray system and the shorter south flowing rivers.

The Highlands are divided into two parts by the 1,200 ft Kilmore Gap, a natural gateway for transport routes leading north from Melbourne.

Eastern Highlands

To the east, the Eastern Highlands form a broad, rugged region of deeply dissected high plateaux with elevations of up to 6,000 ft. They form a barrier to east-moving air masses, giving rise to heavy orographic rainfall of over 1,250 mm a year in the higher parts. This is the wettest part of the State, and is the coldest region in winter with substantial snowfalls at higher elevations, a factor enabling the development of skiing resorts at locations such as Mt Buffalo, Mt Buller, Mt Hotham, and Falls Creek. Because of the elevation, this is also the coolest part of the State in summer. The rugged topography and dense forest cover of the Eastern Highlands makes them rather inaccessible and of little agricultural potential, so that they are the only large area of Victoria that is very sparsely settled and almost devoid of transport routes. However, the foothill zone adjoining the East Gippsland Plains is an important forestry area, while the lower slopes and valleys are used for grazing, particularly of cattle. High alpine grassland areas in the north-east, such as the Bogong High Plains, are used for summer grazing, this area being one of the rare cases of a transhumance farming economy in Australia. The high run-off and steep stream gradients have made the Eastern Highlands important for water storage and hydro-electricity generation at Kiewa, Eildon, and Rubicon.

Western Highlands

West of the Kilmore Gap, the Western Highlands are much lower than those to the east. These Highlands culminate in the west in a series of block mountains, of which the Grampians and the Dundas Highlands form the final western outlines of the Highland Zone. Stream gradients are more gentle than in the Eastern Highlands, so that hydro-electricity potential is low. However, the Rocklands Dam and the Eppalock and Cairn Curran Reservoirs are important storages for water supply to farms of the northern plains of Victoria.

The Western Highlands, because of their lower elevation, have a lower rainfall than the Eastern Highlands, and they do not act as a barrier to settlement and transport. The reasonably reliable rainfall of 500 mm to 750 mm a year, cool winters, warm summers, rolling topography, open dry sclerophyll forest and grasslands, and moderately fertile, although thin, volcanic soils offer an environment suitable for sheep grazing for wool and fat lambs, fodder cropping, dairying, and potato growing. Early settlement of the area was stimulated by the gold discoveries of the 1850s and 1860s in the Ballarat and Bendigo districts, and these two cities have developed as important regional centres. Castlemaine, Maryborough, and Clunes are additional service centres.

Murray Basin Plains

North of the Central Highland Zone are the flat Murray Basin Plains (see fig. 11). The western section is comprised of the Mallee-Wimmera Plain, characterised by areas of east-west running sand ridges, grey-brown and solonised Mallee soils, and some areas of sandy wastelands. Rainfall is around 500 mm a year in the southern Wimmera, but it decreases to under

250 mm a year in the north-western Mallee, which is the driest area of the State. As well as being low, rainfall is erratic and unreliable in the Mallee–Wimmera area, but the warm winters and hot summers ensure a year round growing season where water is available. Early farms were too small, and over-cropping led to widespread crop failures and soil erosion. Since the 1930s farming here has become more stable as a result of the provision of adequate and assured water supplies from the Wimmera–Mallee Domestic and Stock Water Supply System, larger farms of over 1,000 acres, crop rotations, the development of a crop-livestock farming pattern, the use of superphosphate and growing of legumes to maintain soil fertility, and soil conservation practices. The winter rainfall maximum and dry summer harvesting period, the good rail and road network and bulk handling facilities, and scientific farming techniques have enabled the Wimmera to become a region of high-yielding wheat and mixed farms. The drier areas of the Mallee are characterised more by larger sheep properties.

Of great significance in the Mallee are the irrigation areas of the Mildura–Merbein–Red Cliffs and Swan Hill districts, with close settlement farming growing vines and fruits. Mildura, Ouyen, Swan Hill, Horsham, Warracknabeal, and St Arnaud are the main regional centres of the Mallee–Wimmera Plains.

The Northern District Plains form the narrower eastern section of the Murray Basin Plains. Here rainfall increases from 400 mm a year in the western part to over 750 mm a year in the eastern part of the plain adjoining the Eastern Highlands. Rainfall is more reliable than in the Mallee–Wimmera District. However, there is generally a summer water deficiency which restricts pasture growth, so that the Northern District Plains are characterised by extensive grazing and mixed wheat-sheep farms. Recently there has been increasing emphasis on “ley” farming (i.e., rotation of crops and pastures) in order to increase carrying capacities and productivity. The higher, eastern section of the Northern District Plains with more reliable rainfall is one of the best sheep and cattle grazing areas in the State.

There is a marked contrast in the Northern District Plains between the “dry” farming areas and those closely settled irrigation areas of the Murray and its tributaries, especially in the Kerang, Echuca–Rochester, Kyabram–Shepparton, and Cobram–Yarrawonga areas, using water from the Loddon, Campaspe, Goulburn, and Murray Rivers, respectively. Fruits, vegetables, hops, and tobacco growing with local specialisations, and dairying based on improved pastures are the main activities in the irrigated districts. Shepparton has become an important centre for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. These areas are also important as suppliers for the metropolitan fresh fruit and vegetable market.

In the Northern District Plains Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Benalla are large and expanding regional centres with manufacturing industries, while Echuca, Rochester, Kyabram, and Wodonga are smaller service centres with a small range of urban functions.

Coastal Region

South of the Central Highland Zone, coastal Victoria is readily divided into three regions.

The first of these is Port Phillip Bay and environs, bounded by the You Yang Range and Keilor Plain in the west, the Central Highlands in the north, the Dandenong Ranges and West Gippsland Plain in the east, and the Mornington Peninsula in the south-east. Melbourne, Geelong, and the developing Western Port area provide port facilities in this region. This region is dominated by the urban areas of Melbourne, which is the hub of the State's transport system, and Geelong. The urban areas are surrounded by intensively farmed rural landscapes in which market gardening is important in addition to cattle and sheep fattening, dairying, and fodder cropping. The bayside beach resorts and the seaside resorts of the Mornington Peninsula are the centre of an important tourist industry.

The second region of coastal Victoria is the extensive volcanic plain stretching westwards from the Port Phillip region. This is possibly the best agricultural region in Victoria. The rolling surface is characterised by volcanic plains and cones, lakes, and stony rises, with rich but shallow volcanic soils. Rainfall is above 500 mm a year in all areas, with a slight winter-spring maximum, and temperatures are warm in summer and mild in winter so that year round pasture growth and cropping are possible. Western District farms produce cattle, sheep for wool and fat lambs, fodder crops, and potatoes. This is also an important dairying district. Rural population densities, as well as those of the west Gippsland dairying country, are second highest in the State after the northern irrigation districts. Colac, Warrnambool, Portland, Hamilton, and Camperdown are the main regional centres. Portland has modern port facilities.

South of the Western District Plains lie the Otway Ranges, a sparsely populated region of rugged scenery and very high rainfall. The coastline between Anglesea and Apollo Bay has a number of popular tourist resorts.

The third region of coastal Victoria is Gippsland. East of Port Phillip Bay are the West Gippsland Plains, which are sandy in their western section where large areas of swamp have been drained for market gardening. The South Gippsland Highlands, a sparsely populated area of little agricultural potential, is bounded by the West Gippsland Plain and to the east by a fault trough stretching from Warragul to the La Trobe valley (included in East Gippsland Plains in fig. 11). The fault trough with its rolling hills, 750 mm rainfall, and year round pasture, is among the best dairying country on the Australian mainland, supplying the metropolitan wholemilk market. The La Trobe valley towns have experienced rapid post-war development as a result of the brown coal mining operations in the Yallourn-Morwell area.

East of the La Trobe valley, rainfall decreases to below 750 mm a year between Traralgon and the Gippsland lakes. Here the coastline is characterised by sand dunes and lagoons, backed by the riverine plains of the La Trobe, Macalister, Avon, and Mitchell Rivers. The relatively low rainfall necessitates irrigation for cropping. Irrigated farming in the Sale-Maffra, Bairnsdale, and (further east) Orbost districts is based on maize, bean, potato, and fodder growing. Elsewhere the main land use is cattle and sheep grazing.

The plains narrow east of Lakes Entrance when the coastline becomes one of alternating river valleys and hilly headlands where the Eastern Highlands protrude south to the sea. Forestry is the main activity here, with

some grazing and fodder cropping in the valleys and foothills. Tourism is important in the area around Lakes Entrance, which is also a fishing port. Gippsland is linked with Melbourne by the Princes Highway and by rail as far east as Orbost.

Mountain regions

The mountainous regions of Victoria comprise the Central Highlands and a belt known as the Southern Uplands lying to the south and separated from the Central Highlands by plains.

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear near the South Australian border. In the eastern sector patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur and peaks rise over 6,000 ft, while in the western sector the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series and the peaks reach 3,000 ft.

The Highlands descend to plains on their southern and northern flanks. On the south are the Western District Plains and the Gippsland Plains, and beyond these again rises a group of uplifted blocks constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the hills of south Gippsland are composed of fresh water Mesozoic sediments and Tertiary sands and clays with Older Volcanic rocks in south Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites.

By 1875 the mountainous areas of the State were embraced by a geodetic survey which had been started in 1856. This was the first major survey, although isolated surveys had been carried out as early as 1844. Further surveys were carried out by the Australian Survey Corps during the Second World War, and by the Department of Lands and Survey in the post-war years. Most recent values for some of the highest mountains in Victoria are Mt Bogong, 6,516 ft ; Mt Feathertop, 6,307 ft ; Mt Nelse, 6,181 ft ; Mt Fainter, 6,157 ft ; Mt Loch, 6,152 ft ; Mt Hotham, 6,108 ft ; Mt Niggerhead, 6,048 ft ; Mt McKay, 6,045 ft ; Mt Cobberas, 6,030 ft ; Mt Cope, 6,026 ft ; Mt Spion Kopje, 6,025 ft ; and Mt Buller, 5,919 ft.

Rivers

Stream discharges

Water is a limited resource and a major factor in the development of the State, hence a knowledge of its water resources is essential to their optimum use. Tabular data giving the mean, maximum, and minimum discharges at selected gauging stations are published by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in *Victorian River Gaugings to 1969*, containing records of 299 gauging stations.

An average value such as the mean annual discharge is a useful relative single measure of magnitude, but variability is equally important. A crude measure of variability is given by the tabulated values of the maximum and minimum annual discharges ; however, the difference between these extremes, termed the " range ", will increase with increasing length of record.

Drainage areas and lengths

Other characteristics relating to streams are the size of the catchment and the lengths of the rivers. Drainage areas of gauged catchments are given in *Victorian River Gaugings to 1969*, and the lengths of 230 rivers are tabulated on pages 31 to 35 of the *Victorian Year Book 1963*.

Drainage areas may be regarded as the hydrologically effective part of a "basin", or the area from which there is "run-off" to the stream. Thus, the whole of any area may be subdivided into basins, but parts of some basins may be regarded as non-effective, being either too flat or the rainfall too small to contribute to normal stream flows. There is little or no contribution in the north-west of the State where the annual rainfall is less than 457 mm to 508 mm. Above this amount, roughly half the rainfall appears as stream flow.

Total flow

The current estimate of mean annual flow is 17 million acre ft each year, about half of which flows into the Murray, the other half flowing south-

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Div.	Basin	Stream	Site of gauging station	Drainage area (square miles)	Year gauged from	Annual flows in '000 acre ft				
						No. of water years	Mean	Max.	Min.	
IV. Murray-Darling	1	Murray	Jingellic, N.S.W.	2,520	1890	80	1,925	4,978	549	
	1	Mitta Mitta	Tallandoon	1,821	1935	34	1,032	2,613	222	
			Tallangatta	1,953	1886	49	1,147	3,460	203	
	2	Kiewa	Kiewa	442	1886	84	514	1,684	135	
	3	Ovens	Wangaratta	2,250	1941	29	1,278	3,368	180	
	4	Broken	Goorambat	743	1887	84	201	887	15.5	
	5	Goulburn	Murchison	4,159	1882	88	1,739	5,991	118	
	6	Campaspe	Elmore	1,240	1886	78	192	667	0.6	
	7	Loddon	Laanecoorie Reservoir	1,613	1891	78	188	602	7.5	
	8	Avoca	Coonooer	1,020	1890	80	62	321	2.6	
	15	Wimmera	Horsham	1,570	1889	77	104	479	..	
	II. South East Coast	22	Snowy	Jarrahrmond	5,182	1922(a)	33	1,475	3,254	315
		23	Tambo	Swifts Creek	364	1965	5	47	98	17
		24	Mitchell	Glenaladale	1,507	1938	32	749	1,779	157
		25	Thomson	Cowwarr	420	1901	50	325	553	142
25		Macalister	Lake Glenmaggie	730	1919	51	403	1,246	37	
26		La Trobe	Rosedale	1,600	1901(b)	55	764	2,634	220	
28		Bunyip	Bunyip	255	1908(c)	47	124	246	56	
29		Yarra	Warrandyte	899	1892(d)	52	654	1,215	143	
30		Maribyrnong	Keilor	503	1908(e)	39	87	266	3	
31		Werribee	Melton Reservoir	446	1917	53	64	255	5.4	
32		Moorabool	Batesford	430	1908(f)	24	57	180	1.2	
33		Barwon	Inverleigh	490	1966	4	47	83	5.5	
35		Carlisle	Carlisle River	30	1930(g)	33	31	71	5.2	
36		Hopkins	Wickliffe	520	1921(h)	38	26	103	0.7	
38	Glenelg	Balmoral	606	1889(i)	60	117	439	2.5		

Source: *Victorian River Gaugings to 1969*, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

NOTE. Years excluded in estimating mean :

(a)	1949-50 to 1963-64	(e)	1933-34 to 1955-56
(b)	1919-20 to 1928-29 and 1934-35 to 1936-37	(f)	1921-22 to 1958-59
(c)	1951-52	(g)	1943-44 to 1946-47
(d)	1933-34 to 1958-59	(h)	1933-34 to 1943-44
		(i)	1933-34 to 1938-39

ward to the Victorian coast. The geographic distribution of flow is heavily weighted towards the eastern half where the total flow is about 14 million acre ft (with about 8 million acre ft in the north-east and 6 million acre ft in the south-east), hence leaving 3 million acre ft in the western half.

Location of streams

The location of about 2,500 streams in Victoria may be obtained by referring to the *Alphabetical Index of Victorian Streams* compiled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1960. Owing to the replication of names for some streams, there are over 2,900 names; these have been obtained by examining Department of Crown Lands and Survey and Royal Australian Survey Corps maps, so as to include names which

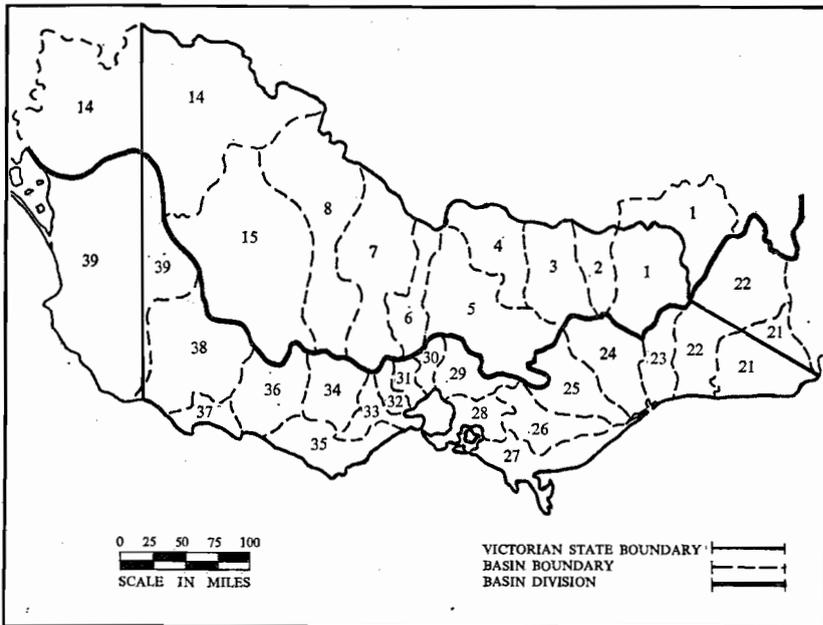


FIGURE 12. Relevant basins of the two Divisions (South East Coast Division and Murray-Darling Division) which include Victoria and some adjacent areas. The basins are numbered as shown on Map 3 (Sheet 2) in *Review of Australia's Water Resources*, published by the Department of National Development, 1965.

SOUTH EAST COAST DIVISION

21. East Gippsland
22. Snowy River
23. Tambo River
24. Mitchell River
25. Thomson River
26. La Trobe River
27. South Gippsland
28. Bunyip River
29. Yarra River
30. Maribyrnong River

31. Werribee River
32. Moorabool River
33. Barwon River
34. Lake Corangamite
35. Otway
36. Hopkins River
37. Portland
38. Glenelg River
39. Millicent Coast

MURRAY-DARLING DIVISION

1. Upper Murray River
2. Kiewa River
3. Ovens River
4. Broken River
5. Goulburn River
6. Campaspe River
7. Loddon River
8. Avoca River
14. Mallee
15. Wimmera-Avon River

have appeared on them. There are, in addition, many unnamed streams, those with locally known names, and those named on other maps or plans. No attempt was made in the *Index* to suggest a preferred name; this is a function of the committee appointed under the *Survey Co-ordination Place Names Act 1965*.

Stream reserves

In 1881, under the then current Land Act, an Order in Council created permanent reserves along the banks of streams where they passed through Crown land. These are scheduled in the *Township and Parish Guide* reprinted by the Lands Department in 1955. This schedule indicates the location and width of reservations for 280 streams which (except for the Murray) are 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 chains wide on *each* bank of the stream. The areas thus reserved were not fully delineated until subsequently surveyed prior to alienation.

Further reference, 1963; Droughts, 1964

Floods

The natural history of unregulated rivers is largely the history of their floods and droughts. Rainfall intensity increases with decrease in latitude and consequently Victoria is less subject to floods than the northern States. The practical importance of floods is, however, largely related to the damage they do in occupied areas.

Flood damage usually occurs because of the occupation of flood plains, and once occupied there is a demand for protection which is commonly provided by levees. Such levees have been constructed along the major streams including the Murray, Snowy, and Goulburn, and also in urban areas occupying the flood plain of the Dandenong Creek. The objection to levees is that by restricting the flood plain, the flood level for a given discharge is increased, and if overtopping does occur, damage is more serious. Other flood mitigation measures used in Victoria, such as straightening the stream to increase the gradient and flow rate, have also been used on such streams as the Bunyip and the Yarra. Provision to prevent excessive scour may be necessary in some cases.

Lake level changes

Another form of flood damage that has occurred in the Western District is due to the increase in level of closed lakes flooding marginal land. This has been caused by a series of wet years since 1950 upsetting the normal balance between evaporation and inflow. In the decade from 1950 the winter rainfalls in the region of Lake Corangamite were 15 per cent above average, and the lake level rose 11 ft above its normal level of 380 ft to 391 ft to inundate about 20 square miles of adjacent land.

To reduce the inflow to this lake and hence the area flooded, a 28 mile channel, completed in 1959, diverts water to the Barwon River from the Cundare Pool. This pool, which was formed by building a low barrage across a shallow area at the head of the lake, acts as a temporary storage for the relatively fresh waters of the Woody Yaloak River which normally enter the lake.

The rate of diversion is governed by the level of the Cundare Pool and by the relative salinities of water in the pool and in the Barwon River.

If the 60,000 acre ft diverted in 1960 had entered Lake Corangamite, the lake level would have been 9 inches above the maximum observed level. The level would have been almost as high again in late 1964—another very wet year—but for the diversion in the preceding five years of about 180,000 acre ft. These wet years have maintained the relatively high lake level.

Legislation has been passed to permit the Government to pay compensation on a special scale to landowners who may elect to surrender land up to 388 ft above sea level around Lake Corangamite, plus any higher land rendered inaccessible to the landowner by the initial surrender. The legislation also makes similar provision for the neighbouring Lakes Gnarpurt and Murdeduke.

Other floods

Owing to the tendency for major floods to overflow the banks and, in flat country, to pass down other channels which may not rejoin the main stream, it is often difficult to determine even the relative magnitude of major floods. The difficulty is magnified by the necessity for maintaining records of the level of the gauge in relation to a permanent datum, if a true comparison is to be made.

The year 1870 is regarded as the wettest Victoria has experienced for over a century. As there were only thirteen rainfall stations whose records are available, the estimated average of 950 mm over the State is crude, but is 80 mm more than the next highest figure of 870 mm for 1956. River gauges in 1870 were practically restricted to the Murray, and consequently flood estimates on other streams are crude and can only be inferred from dubious evidence. Furthermore, subsequent to the 1870 floods, levees were constructed along the Goulburn and other streams and consequently heights of subsequent floods were augmented by the restrictions imposed.

In the north-east, floods occurred in the years 1906, 1916, 1917, and 1956. Although records of flood flows at gauging stations on the main streams have been published, such estimates are open to correction in the light of more recent evidence. Owing in part to under-estimation of earlier floods, the protection at the S.E.C. works at Yallourn was inadequate and the 1934 flood overflowed the banks of the La Trobe into the open cut at Yallourn. This flood was caused by a storm which is, on the basis of rainfall over large areas, the most severe to have been recorded within Victoria. An earlier storm of December 1893 which occurred over east Gippsland was heavier, but this also covered part of New South Wales.

Lakes

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called closed lakes and those with a natural overflow-channel which may be termed open lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation must exceed the rainfall: this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in capacity much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus governing the upper lake level and partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes but Victoria does not possess any natural large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek partly regulated by Lake Condah and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even the use of freshwater lakes is not extensive in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 4 ft of overflowing. The total salt content is about 16 million tons, giving the lake a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland lakes are a group of shallow coastal lagoons in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and bordered on the ocean shore by the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Red Bluff, which was opened in 1889, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, sea water entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has killed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists. Coastal lagoons of this type rarely persist for more than a few thousand years and as deposition of sediment proceeds and bordering swamps encroach, the lakes will gradually be transformed into a coastal plain.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Lake Fyans, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Further reference, 1965; Natural Resources Conservation League, 1965

Survey and mapping

The Survey and Mapping Division of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for the development of the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria; the preparation of topographic maps in standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act 1958*; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under provisions of the *Survey and Co-ordination Act 1958*; surveys for the Housing Commission, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, and other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

An Australia-wide primary geodetic survey was completed in 1966, and in Victoria this is continuously being extended to provide a framework of accurately fixed points for the control of other surveys and for mapping. A State-wide network of levels was completed in 1971. The datum, based on mean sea level values around the whole coast of Australia, is known as the Australia Height Datum (AHD), and its adoption obviates the multitude of

local datums formerly in use throughout the State. Issued lists of level values on the AHD are in metres.

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, water-courses, towns, and mountains, together with other natural and physical features, has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1 : 500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1 : 1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1 : 250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of National Development and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint State-Australian Government mapping project, commenced in 1966, is proceeding with the production of topographic maps at a scale of 1 : 100,000 with a 20 metre contour interval. A number of these maps have been published, and it is expected complete map coverage of the State in this series will be available by the end of 1976. The Mines Department and the Forests Commission also contribute to State mapping by publishing maps for geological and forestry purposes.

A series of 22 maps at a scale of 1 : 25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area has been produced. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at 1 : 25,000 scale with a 10 metre contour interval, has been planned to extend this map coverage over the greater metropolitan area, and to embrace many of the larger provincial centres. Other maps of urban and suburban areas at 1 : 10,000 scale showing full subdivisional information, are being prepared of the Mornington Peninsula area; similar maps of various rural centres are on programme in conjunction with Australian Government maps at the same scale required for census purposes.

Large scale base maps have been prepared for rapidly developing areas throughout the State, including the outer metropolitan area, Mornington Peninsula, Ballarat, Geelong, Bendigo, Phillip Island, and a number of other rural areas. These maps were originally compiled at a scale of 1 : 4,800 (400 feet to 1 inch) with a 5 foot contour interval. However, with the introduction of the metric system, all new maps will be prepared at a scale of 1 : 5,000, generally with a 2 metre contour interval. The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems Victoria* has been issued setting out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1 : 5,000, 1 : 2,500, 1 : 1,000, 1 : 500, and 1 : 250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG), which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys.

The Division carries out cadastral surveys of Crown lands for the purpose of defining boundaries and for determining dimensions and areas of reservations and of allotments for the subsequent issue of Crown grants. This information forms the basis for the compilation of county, parish, and township plans, which are published at various scales and show details of the original subdivision of Crown lands. Recently further investigations have been made with the object of introducing a fully integrated topographic-cadastral map and plan system. Although cadastral requirements may result in the publication of plans using an additional range of scales, it will be a fundamental principle that the Australian Map Grid will be the basic framework of their compilation.

As part of its mapping activity the Department provides an aerial

photography service, and maintains an aerial photography library of approximately 300,000 photographs from which prints and enlargements may be obtained. Maps, plans, and aerial photographs are available for purchase from the Central Plan Office of the Department.

Further references, 1962; Hydrography, Coastline, 1966; Coastal physiography, 1967; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968; Marine animal ecology, 1969; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972

CLIMATE

Victoria

Victoria experiences a wide range of climatic conditions ranging from the hot summer of the Mallee to the winter blizzards of the snow covered Alps, and from the relatively dry wheat belt to the wet eastern elevated areas where many of Victoria's permanent streams spring.

Circulation patterns affecting Victoria

The predominating pattern which affects Victoria is an irregular succession of depressions and anticyclones. Although these systems generally move from west to east, this is not always the case. Systems can develop or degenerate *in situ*. Their speed of movement can vary considerably. They can remain quasi-stationary for even a week or more at a time.

The mean tracks of the depressions and anticyclones show a marked annual variation across the Australian region. In winter, due to the cold continent, anticyclones are centred over inland Australia, and a series of depressions over southern waters provide a persistent zonal flow across southern parts of the continent. However, on occasions when an anticyclone develops a ridge to southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania, a "cold outbreak" occurs. This brings cold and relatively dry air from southern waters rapidly across Victoria, giving windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria, a prolonged spell of fine weather with frost and fog results.

During the spring the average track of depressions and anticyclones shifts further south until in summer the average position for anticyclones is south of the continent. At this time of the year the troposphere is warmer, and therefore can hold more moisture. For this reason, rainfall during the summer months tends to be heavier. However, lifting agents in the form of cold fronts are weaker and are not as frequent as the succession of fronts that pass in winter and spring, and so rain days are less frequent in summer.

Heat-wave conditions, which usually last between two and three days, and occasionally longer, are not infrequent in summer when a large anticyclone remains quasi-stationary over the Tasman Sea. Dry air from the hot interior of the continent is brought over south-eastern Australia, and hot gusty northerly winds strengthen with the approach of a southerly change. These changes vary in intensity and while some are dry, others may produce rain and thunderstorms.

During the autumn, the mean track of the anticyclones moves northwards and extremes of temperature become less frequent as the season progresses.

The circulation pattern at the surface does not always bear the same relation to the weather pattern. Rainfall may be produced by a depression in the upper atmosphere without any indication at the surface. One of the greatest State-wide rain producing systems is a weak surface depression, centred over the State and extending upwards in the atmosphere to 6,000 metres and more. On occasions, the surface depression is not a closed system, but a trough extending south from northern Australia. This situation is more common in the summer months and when preceded by an extensive flow of moist humid air over Victoria from the Tasman Sea, very heavy rainfall can result.

The heaviest rainfall in east Gippsland is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait. These may have come from the west and intensified in this area, or alternatively may have developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in the map on page 49.

Rainfall

Rainfall exhibits a wide variation across the State and although not markedly seasonal, most parts receive a slight maximum in the winter or spring months. The relatively dry summer season is a period of evaporation, which greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall. Average annual totals range between 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to over 1,500 mm for parts of the North-Eastern Highlands. An annual total exceeding 3,500 mm has been reported from Falls Creek in the north-east; however, with the sparse population and inaccessibility of the highland localities, it is not practicable to obtain a representative set of observations from this area. Most areas south of the Divide receive an annual rainfall above 600 mm, with over 1,000 mm on the Central Highlands, Otway Ranges, and southern Gippsland. The wheat belt receives chiefly between 300 and 500 mm. With the exception of Gippsland, 60 to 65 per cent of the rain falls during the period May to October. This proportion decreases towards the east, until over Gippsland the distribution is fairly uniform with a warm season maximum in the far east. All parts of the State have on rare occasions been subjected to intense falls, and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals exceeding 250 mm have been recorded rarely at most places on and south of the Divide, the chief exception being over the lowlands extending from Melbourne to the central Western District. Occurrences are more frequent, but still unusual, over the north-east and east Gippsland and isolated parts such as the Otways. This event has rarely been recorded over the north-west of the State. The highest monthly total ever recorded in the State was a fall of 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1952.

The average annual number of wet days (0.2 mm or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the west coast and west Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately one hundred miles inland from the coast.

An estimate of the area, distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area for the years 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 sq km) (a)					
	Average	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Under 300	18.4	13.7	..	8.8	9.6	55.2
300-400	36.5	22.0	45.2	36.7	23.6	38.5
400-500	27.5	38.1	42.4	29.6	30.0	35.0
500-600	34.9	33.4	34.8	18.2	24.6	40.7
600-800	52.3	56.2	37.8	35.8	50.0	40.9
800-1,000	29.0	25.6	37.2	38.2	47.1	12.9
Over 1,000	29.0	38.6	30.2	60.3	42.7	4.4

(a) Total area of the State is 227,619 sq km.

*District rainfall**Mallee and Northern Country*

These districts receive very little rain from western cold fronts, and rain is usually brought by depressions moving inland, "upper lows", and thunderstorms. The amount received is highly variable from year to year. The average rainfall is fairly even through the year, except near the northern edge of the ranges where more rain falls in winter than in summer.

Wimmera

Rainfall in this district is more reliable than further to the north, as cold fronts bring showers, particularly in winter. The average rainfall shows a slight maximum in the winter months. This district includes part of the Grampians, which receive much higher rainfall than the plains.

Western and Central Districts

Rain may fall in these districts in a variety of situations and they have the most reliable rainfall in the State. Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the west coast. The heaviest rain falls on the Otways, the Dandenongs, and the upper Yarra valley, while the plain to the west and south-west of Melbourne has relatively low rainfall due to the "rain shadow" of the Otway Ranges.

North Central

Most of this district consists of elevated country surrounding the Dividing Range and rainfall is heaviest on the higher parts, particularly towards the east. There is a well marked winter maximum in the yearly rainfall distribution.

North-Eastern

The greater part of this district consists of ranges, some mountains being 1,800 metres in elevation, and rainfall on this higher country is generally heavy. The higher peaks lie under snow cover for most of the winter. A marked "rain shadow" area is evident near Omeo, which receives only half as much rain as the highlands to the north-west or north-east.

West Gippsland

The western part of this district has a very similar rainfall régime to the Western and Central Districts. The heaviest rain falls on the ranges

of the Divide and the south Gippsland hills. Towards the east, however, a "rain shadow" is evident in the Sale-Maffra area. This eastern section receives some of its rain from east coast depressions.

East Gippsland

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to this district, and such rainfall can be very heavy. The average rainfall shows a summer maximum. Fronts moving in a westerly stream bring very little rain, and with north-westerly winds in winter, the coastal section has the mildest weather in the State. "Rain shadows" are evident along the valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers while the heaviest rain falls on the surrounding highlands.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(mm)

Year	District							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North- Eastern	Western	Central	Gipps- land
1963	410	471	525	774	901	657	720	905
1964	410	636	532	874	1,023	983	899	965
1965	299	387	390	656	655	627	637	668
1966	317	418	515	812	1,048	746	815	990
1967	130	221	240	408	448	417	434	593
1968	348	500	532	880	1,004	852	733	865
1969	408	443	481	690	878	679	664	915
1970	367	474	515	843	993	857	937	1,122
1971	384	568	529	891	888	905	849	872
1972	261	365	331	576	522	600	564	601
Average (a)	327	459	466	709	864	724	738	856

(a) Average for 60 years 1913 to 1972.

Rainfall reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact, it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability or deviation from the average should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

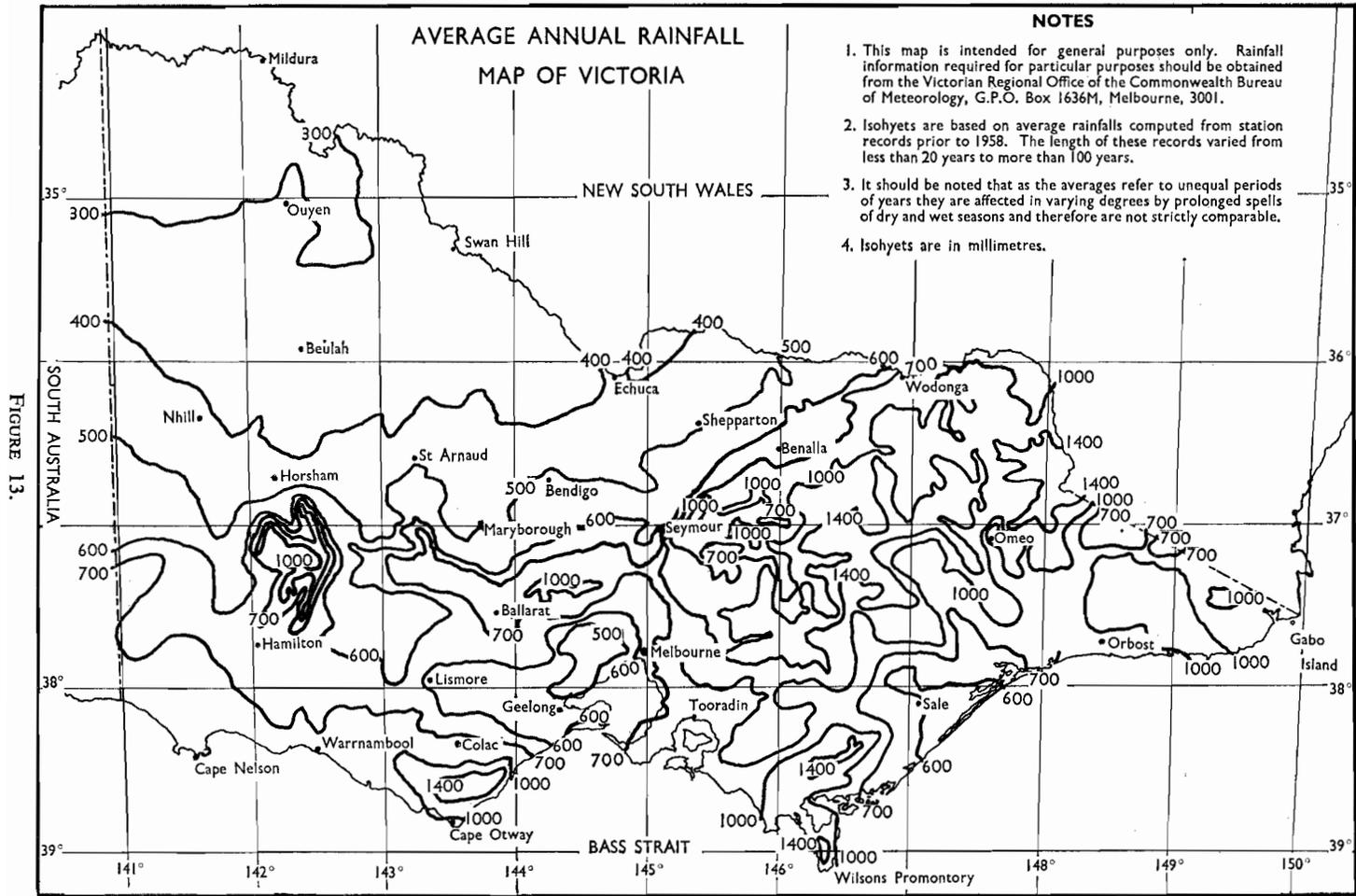


FIGURE 13.

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL: AVERAGE AND 1972

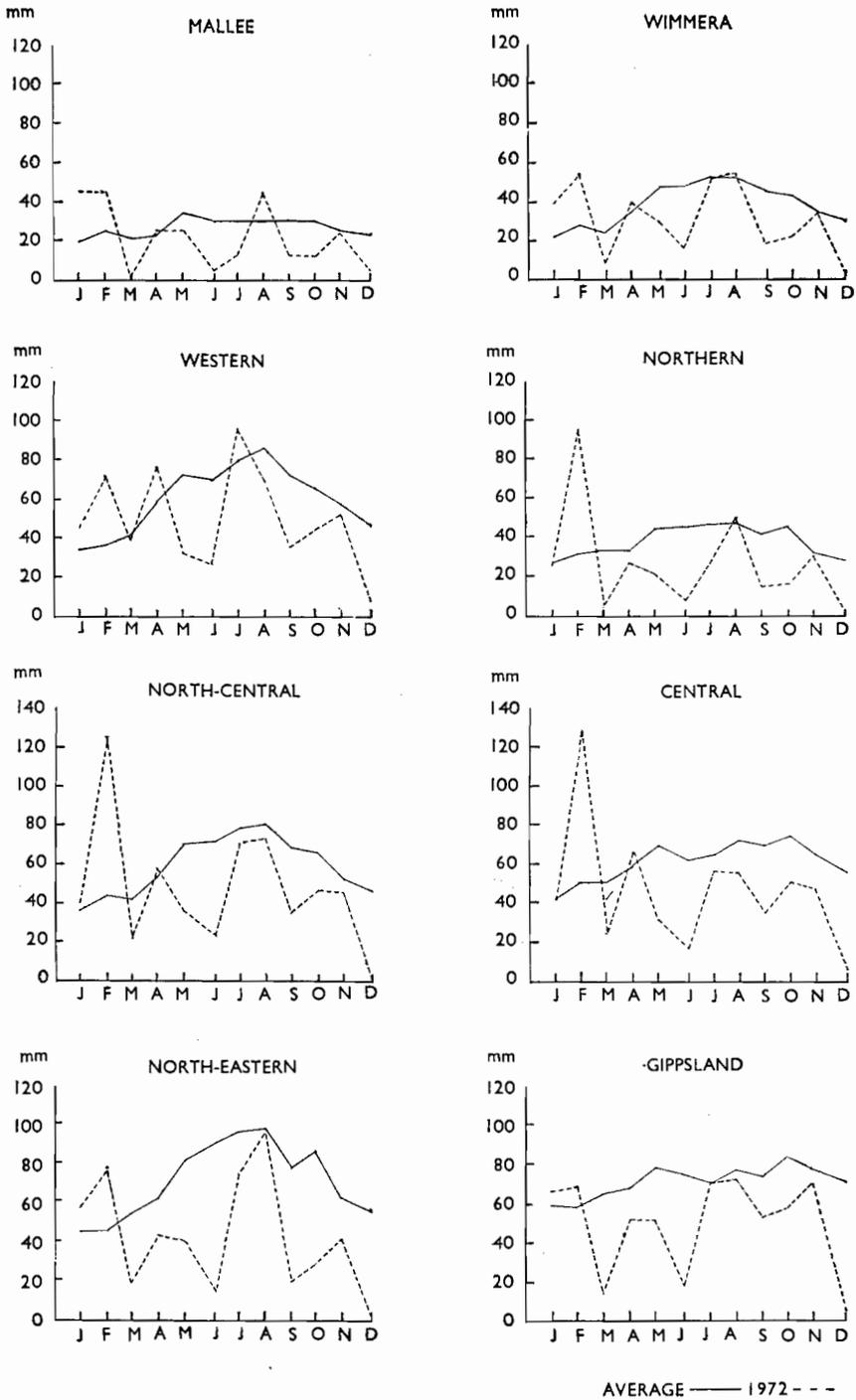


FIGURE 14.

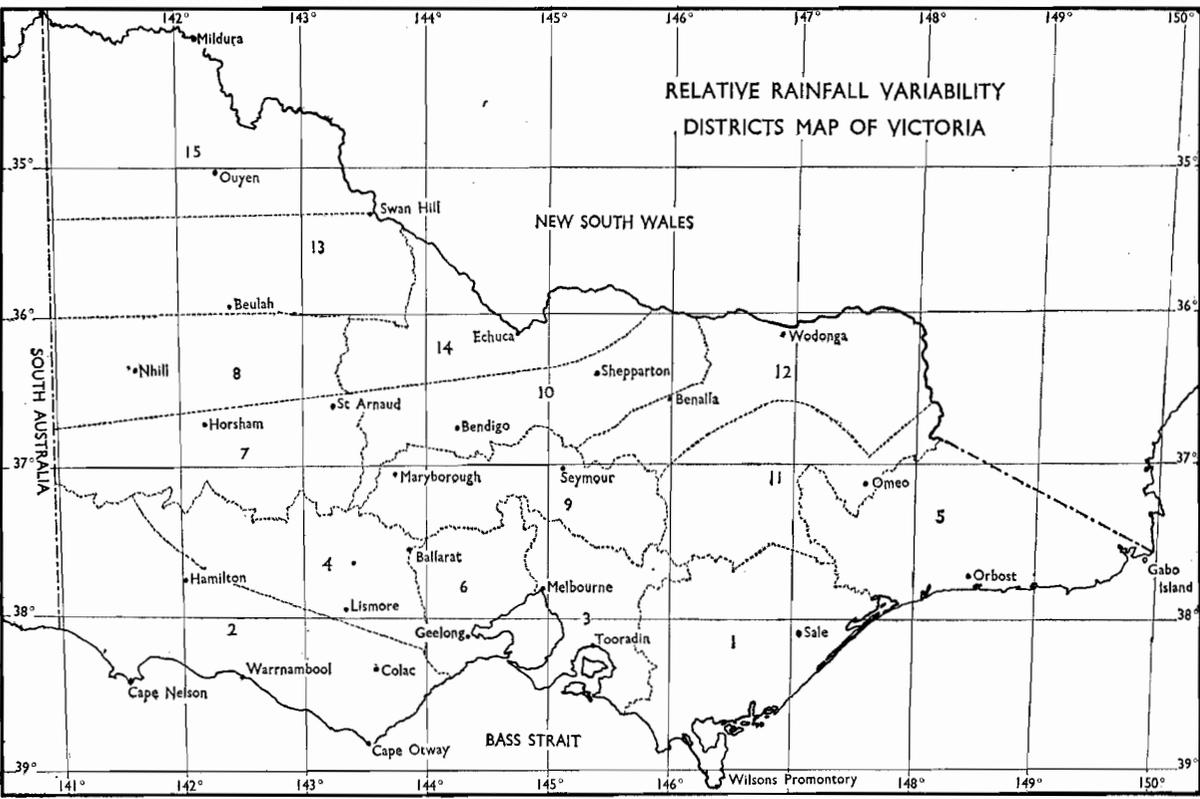


Figure 15. Relative rainfall variability regions. Names of climatic regions are shown in the table on page 52.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare one distribution with the other, the coefficient of variation

$\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. The coefficient of variation has been calculated for the fifteen climatic regions of Victoria (see Figure 15) for the 60 years 1913 to 1972 and the results are tabulated below in order of rainfall reliability :

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Gippsland	915	144	15.7
2 West Coast	773	127	16.4
3 East Central	885	150	16.9
4 Western Plains	630	113	17.9
5 East Gippsland	767	144	18.8
6 West Central	607	119	19.6
7 Wimmera South	493	99	20.1
8 Wimmera North	407	88	21.6
9 North Central	709	157	22.1
10 Upper North	508	119	23.4
11 Upper North-east	1,106	268	24.2
12 Lower North-east	766	187	24.4
13 Mallee South	348	89	25.6
14 Lower North	423	116	27.4
15 Mallee North	299	85	28.4

(a) Average for 60 years 1913 to 1972.

The higher the value of the coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

Droughts

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence but some widespread and long enough to be classified as droughts. The severity of major droughts or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865 when a major drought occurred in northern Victoria, and

predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

The most severe and widespread drought recorded since European settlement in Australia occurred in the period 1897 to 1902. Victoria was most affected in the south in 1897-98 and in the north in 1902.

The next major drought commenced about June 1913 and continued until April 1915 in the north and west and until August 1916 in Gippsland. The worst period was from May to October 1914.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued with a break in the succeeding spring and summer until January 1939, the effects being felt much more severely in northern districts than elsewhere. Good rains in 1939 were followed by another dry period from December 1939 to December 1940. The third drought of the period extended from 1943 to 1945 in which the worst period was from June to October 1944. The drought from 1967 to 1968 is described on pages 53 and 67 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969 and other effects noted on pages 309-12 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Drought prevailed in east Gippsland in 1971. In 1972 this drought extended westwards to affect most parts of the State by the end of the year, before breaking with heavy rain in February 1973.

Droughts of shorter duration and lower intensity occurred in 1877, 1888, in 1907-08 in Gippsland, and in the 1920s, particularly 1925, 1927, and 1929.

Readers are referred to the publication *Droughts in Australia*, Bulletin No. 43 of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, published in 1957, for a definitive treatment of the subject of droughts in Victoria.

1967-68 drought, 1969

Floods

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the north-west lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer because of the poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops.

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee, Wimmera, and northern country. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality		Legend (a)	Years of record	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MALLEE	Mildura	{ 1	25	17	23	24	15	30	23	26	27	28	29	25	20	287
		{ 2	25	32.1	30.9	28.2	23.3	18.6	16.0	15.2	16.9	20.1	23.7	26.9	29.6	23.4
		{ 3	25	16.6	16.2	13.9	10.2	7.3	5.3	4.3	5.2	7.2	9.8	12.1	14.5	10.2
	Swan Hill	{ 1	85	20	23	23	25	34	37	31	33	31	33	26	24	340
		{ 2	71	31.4	31.1	27.8	22.8	18.2	14.8	14.3	16.2	19.3	22.9	26.8	29.8	22.9
		{ 3	65	15.3	15.4	12.9	9.6	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.8	6.6	8.9	11.6	13.9	9.6
WIMMERA	Horsham	{ 1	98	21	26	25	34	47	51	45	48	45	43	34	29	448
		{ 2	63	29.8	29.9	26.6	21.4	17.1	13.9	13.3	14.9	17.7	21.0	24.9	27.8	21.5
		{ 3	64	13.3	13.6	11.4	8.6	6.3	4.7	3.9	4.6	5.7	6.9	9.9	11.9	8.4
	Nhill	{ 1	85	20	23	22	31	41	48	45	47	43	40	30	28	418
		{ 2	66	29.6	29.3	26.4	21.4	17.2	14.2	13.6	15.1	17.9	21.1	24.9	27.8	21.5
		{ 3	65	12.8	13.0	11.0	8.3	6.1	4.4	3.4	4.1	5.3	7.1	9.3	11.6	8.0
WESTERN	Ballarat	{ 1	61	36	47	47	57	68	63	70	76	73	68	57	53	715
		{ 2	61	24.9	24.7	21.9	17.3	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.9	16.6	19.6	22.3	17.2
		{ 3	60	10.6	11.6	9.9	7.6	5.8	4.2	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.7	9.5	7.1
	Hamilton	{ 1	101	33	32	42	55	68	74	74	77	72	65	51	46	689
		{ 2	84	25.6	25.5	22.9	18.7	15.1	12.7	11.9	13.1	15.3	17.6	20.6	23.2	18.6
		{ 3	84	11.3	11.9	10.5	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.5	4.9	6.0	7.1	8.4	10.0	7.9
Warrnambool	{ 1	74	32	35	47	59	77	75	84	83	71	63	53	45	724	
	{ 2	67	21.9	22.1	20.9	18.4	15.8	13.8	13.2	13.9	15.4	17.2	18.8	20.4	17.7	
	{ 3	67	12.7	13.2	12.1	10.3	8.6	6.8	6.1	6.6	7.6	8.8	10.0	11.5	9.5	
NORTHERN	Bendigo	{ 1	110	32	33	37	40	53	61	55	56	53	51	38	33	542
		{ 2	105	29.4	29.1	25.9	20.9	16.2	12.9	12.1	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.2	27.3	20.7
		{ 3	101	14.1	14.1	12.4	9.2	6.5	4.8	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	10.4	12.5	8.9
	Echuca	{ 1	93	25	27	33	33	41	45	40	42	39	42	32	29	428
		{ 2	89	30.8	30.4	27.2	22.1	17.3	14.1	13.3	15.1	18.2	22.0	25.9	28.9	22.1
		{ 3	86	15.3	15.3	13.1	9.6	6.7	4.9	4.1	4.9	6.5	8.9	11.3	13.7	9.6

NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	1	93	41	37	51	52	64	73	72	74	66	70	57	49	706
		2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.9	12.1	11.7	13.8	17.1	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.8	2.5	2.9	4.3	6.1	8.0	9.9	6.6
	Kyneton	1	96	39	41	47	56	76	91	83	84	75	70	53	51	766
		2	73	27.2	26.8	23.7	18.3	13.9	10.7	9.9	11.6	14.8	18.1	21.8	24.9	18.5
		3	67	9.8	10.2	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	4.8	6.7	8.6	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	1	99	30	37	41	45	50	49	45	48	51	52	47	40	535
		2	61	25.0	24.9	23.2	19.8	16.6	14.1	13.6	14.8	16.8	19.3	21.4	23.2	19.4
		3	62	13.1	13.8	12.5	10.3	8.1	5.7	5.3	5.8	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	9.4
	Mornington	1	82	44	41	48	63	70	70	70	70	70	70	59	52	727
		2	39	24.8	24.8	23.2	19.3	16.1	13.4	12.7	13.7	15.8	18.0	20.3	22.9	18.7
		3	37	13.2	13.7	12.8	10.8	9.8	7.2	6.3	6.7	7.9	9.4	10.7	12.1	10.0
NORTH-EASTERN	Omeo	1	92	51	53	54	47	53	57	52	55	62	71	62	63	680
		2	87	26.2	25.8	23.1	18.7	14.2	10.8	10.1	12.1	15.3	18.5	21.8	24.5	18.4
		3	87	9.4	9.6	7.8	4.8	2.2	0.9	-0.2	0.6	2.6	4.6	6.4	8.3	4.8
	Wangaratta	1	93	36	38	47	48	56	73	64	64	59	62	47	42	636
		2	68	30.9	30.6	27.3	22.1	17.3	13.6	12.7	14.4	17.6	21.0	25.4	28.8	21.8
		3	67	14.9	14.8	12.1	8.3	5.4	3.9	3.3	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.8	13.3	8.7
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	1	22	49	58	59	63	101	81	80	95	88	88	85	71	918
		2	22	24.8	24.1	22.6	18.8	14.5	12.5	11.8	12.9	15.2	17.6	19.6	22.0	18.0
		3	22	12.6	13.3	12.1	9.6	7.5	6.0	4.7	5.3	6.5	8.2	9.4	11.2	8.9
	Sale	1	27	45	45	58	42	62	48	41	53	51	68	67	62	642
		2	26	25.1	24.7	23.1	20.1	16.2	13.9	13.4	14.6	16.6	18.8	20.7	22.8	19.2
		3	24	12.4	13.1	11.4	8.6	6.1	4.4	3.4	4.2	5.4	7.6	9.2	11.1	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	1	65	61	50	64	51	53	55	49	48	56	69	65	66	687
		2	65	24.6	24.7	23.1	20.3	17.0	14.3	13.9	15.2	17.4	19.6	21.6	23.4	19.6
		3	64	12.2	12.7	11.2	8.5	6.0	4.3	3.5	4.2	5.9	7.8	9.4	11.2	8.1
	Orbost	1	88	69	60	69	71	72	82	66	59	69	78	68	77	840
		2	30	25.1	25.0	23.7	20.6	17.3	14.9	14.4	15.6	17.5	19.5	21.2	23.4	19.8
		3	28	12.7	13.3	11.8	9.2	6.7	5.1	4.0	4.6	5.8	8.1	9.8	11.5	8.6

(a) Legend : 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all years of record to 1971).
 2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1971).
 3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1971).

Temperatures

February is the hottest month of the year while January is only slightly cooler. Average maximum temperatures are under 25°C along the coast and over elevated areas forming the Central Divide and North-Eastern Highlands. Apart from these latter areas, there is a steady increase towards the north, until, in the extreme north, an average of 32°C is reached. Values decrease steadily with height, being under 20°C in alpine areas above 1,000 metres and as low as 15°C in the very highest localities.

Temperatures fall rapidly during the autumn months and then more slowly with the onset of winter. Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July; the distribution during this month again shows lowest values over elevated areas, but otherwise there is practically no variation across the State. Day temperatures along the coast average about 13°C in July; much the same value is recorded over the wheat belt, and only a degree or two higher in the far north-west under conditions of few clouds and relatively high winter sunshine. The Alps experience blizzard conditions every year with minimum temperatures 5 to 10°C less than at lowland stations.

In summer high temperatures may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 43°C with an all time extreme for the State of 50.8°C at Mildura on 6 January 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change when the temperature may fall as much as 17°C in an hour. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature has exceeded 38°C. On rare occasions extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in February. Values are below 10°C over the elevated areas, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13 to 15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded in the far north and along the coast. In mid-winter average July minima exceed 5°C along the coast and at two or three places in the far north. The coldest point of the State is the north-east alpine section, where temperatures frequently fall below freezing point. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in this area, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record so far is -12.8°C at Hotham Heights (station height 1,760 metres) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of -22.2°C has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 1,840 metres)—a high valley near Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience similar temperatures, although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

Frosts may occur at any time of the year over the ranges of Victoria, whereas along the exposed coasts frosts are rare and severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) do not occur. Frost, however, can be a very localised phenomenon, dependent on local topography. Hollows may experience frost while the surrounding area is free of frost.

The average frost-free period is less than 50 days over the higher ranges of the north-east while it exceeds 200 days within 50 miles of the coast and north of the Divide. The average number of severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) exceeds 20 per year over the ranges. The average number of light frosts (air temperature between 0°C and 2°C) varies from less than 10 per year near the coast to 50 per year in the highlands of the north-east.

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and northern country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the north-east frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

Humidity

Generally, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than in other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. For several periods in the summer, however, air from the Tasman Sea has a trajectory over Bass Strait and parts of the State, and it is then that the moisture content rises to show wet bulb temperatures above 18°C. The incidence of high humidity is important to the vine and fruit industry, tobacco growers, and wheat farmers.

Evaporation

Since 1967 the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is being progressively installed at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were fifty-seven in mid-1973, forty-six of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Measurements of evaporation have been made with the Australian tank at about thirty stations, about half of which are owned by the Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 1,000 mm. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of east Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 200 to 400 mm. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly origin, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and many northerlies and southerlies occur. The latter is the prevailing direction from November to February with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but under special conditions can be associated with some of the worst weather experienced over the State. Wind varies from day to night, from season to season, and from place to place. Examples of the diurnal variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days along the coastline, and the valley or katabatic breeze,

which brings cold air down valleys during the night. The latter is well developed in many hilly areas of Victoria, being the result of differential cooling after sunset. It springs up during the night, often suddenly, and continues after sunrise until the land surfaces are sufficiently heated again. The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only about five or six places in the State and to date the highest value recorded is 164 kilometres per hour (km/h) at Point Henry near Geelong in 1962. There is no doubt, however, that similar gusts have been experienced in other parts of the State, although not in the vicinity of a recording anemometer. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 160 km/h or more.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty a year occur in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months; and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

Melbourne

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Ascendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C, which is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the City where buildings may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the City was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and likewise, the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on only about two nights a year and this frequency is the same for nights on which the air temperature falls below 0°C. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C. During the summer minima have never been below 4°C.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or under around the bayside, but frequencies increase to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the City, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bayside.

The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne computed from all available official records are given in the following table :

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological elements	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1014.9	1013.2	1018.3	1018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.3	19.3	15.3	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	11.6	9.6	7.8
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation=100)	64	61	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	185	155	169	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm)	261	441	208	97
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (a)	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine	6.0	7.7	5.2	3.9
Mean number of days of fog	1.5	0.6	6.2	11.2

(a) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

In the following table are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1968 to 1972. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological elements	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibars)	1014.5	1017.5	1015.8	1014.2	1018.2
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.6	15.2	15.1	15.5	15.5
Mean daily maximum	20.1	19.7	19.4	19.8	20.3
Mean daily minimum	11.2	10.8	10.7	11.0	10.8
Absolute maximum	43.7	38.7	37.3	38.7	39.9
Absolute minimum	1.8	-0.8	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.8	9.8	9.2	9.4	8.9
Number of days maximum 38°C and over	8	3	..	1	2
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	2	3	3	4	7
Rainfall (mm)	532	625	803	779	566
Number of wet days	141	137	153	154	120
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,513	1,438	1,465	1,503	1,587
Mean relative humidity at 9 am (saturation=100)	66	70	71	70	69
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8)					
(b)	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.3
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.4	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.7
Mean daily wind speed km/h	10.0	11.6	11.4	12.2	12.7
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	79	41	61	69	58
Number of days of fog	3	7	9	7	9
Number of days of thunder	12	8	12	13	11

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the City is 657 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 47 mm in February to 67 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, when the extreme range is from 7 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months, September to April. Only twice has a fall above 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne metropolitan area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of 485 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 901 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges and at Sassafras the annual average is 1,370 mm.

The number of wet days, defined as days on which 0.2 mm or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of eight in January and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of wet days in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month in the City is twenty-seven, in August 1939. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of the Melbourne records—April 1923. On occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was eighteen days and the longest dry spell forty days.

Fogs

Fogs occur on an average of four or five mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average twenty days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-seven. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of over eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less in spite of a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as

a percentage of the possible, range between 55 per cent for January and February to 34 per cent in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day, especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 36.7 km/h, while means exceeding 30 km/h are on record for each winter month. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of a few seconds only, up to or even over 95 km/h. At Melbourne, gusts exceeding 95 km/h have been registered during every month with a few near or over 110 km/h, and an extreme of 119 km/h on 18 February 1951. At Essendon a wind gust of 143 km/h has been measured.

Thunder, hail, and snow

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 14 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

Snow has occasionally fallen in the City and suburbs; the heaviest snow storm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and housetops were covered with several centimetres of snow, reported to be 30 cm deep at places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic, causing accidents, some of which were fatal. One report of the event indicates that the terrified state of the Aborigines suggested they had never seen snow before.

Victorian weather summary 1972

The generally humid weather of December 1971, with widespread rain and frequent thunderstorms, continued through the first two months of 1972. Rain fell somewhere in Victoria on almost every day in the first half of January. Rain and thunder were particularly widespread from 11 to 20 February. On Tuesday 15 February, a thunderstorm moved southwards over the City of Melbourne and bayside suburbs, with some damaging wind squalls. In the City 21 mm fell in 15 minutes. Two days later another thunderstorm remained stationary over the central city area for an hour, when 78 mm fell. Water up to a metre deep flowed down some streets, flooding shops and basements, and rail services were disrupted for some hours. This storm caused Melbourne to have its wettest month ever recorded, a total of 238 mm.

The summer was cool and there were no major bushfires. In January the temperature only exceeded 38°C in the north and west in the last two

days of the month. In Melbourne it was only the second time on record that the temperature did not reach 33°C in January.

After some further rain on the first two days in March, the weather in Victoria became very dry. In Melbourne, May was the driest for 25 years. A remarkable warm spell occurred at the beginning of May. For nine days, from 30 April to 8 May, calm sunny weather prevailed and the temperature in Melbourne reached 27.7°C, the highest for May since 1905.

Dry weather continued in June and some places in south Gippsland had their driest January to June period on record. On 8 June the temperature in Melbourne reached 19.6°C, the highest for June since 1961, but in the middle of the month there was a series of very cold nights.

Westerly weather prevailed for a good deal of July and the first half of August, bringing substantial rain to the south-west and west Gippsland, but east Gippsland and the north-east remained dry. In the Sale-Orbost area July rainfall was the lowest ever recorded.

Spring opened with a warm spell. Four consecutive days in Melbourne over 22°C was the warmest period in the first half of September since 1869, while a temperature of 27°C had never been known before as early as 5 September. In the middle of September about 40 bush and grass fires broke out in east Gippsland. The largest covered about 5,000 acres and caused temporary closure of the Princes Highway near Orbost.

Dry weather continued through spring, but on 11 October cold showery weather prevailed. Light snow fell at Ballarat and on the Dandenong Ranges.

At the end of November, east Gippsland had some of the best rain of the year, but very dry weather prevailed in December. For much of southern Victoria, including Melbourne, it was the driest December on record. The temperature reached 44°C in the Mallee on 21 and 22 December, while in Melbourne 39.9°C was the highest in December for 19 years. In the second half of December, 31,000 acres of forest were destroyed by fire in the Mt Buffalo area.

The ten month period, March to December, was the driest on record in the East Gippsland, East Central, and Upper North-east Districts.

Agricultural meteorology, 1964; Maritime meteorology, 1966; Aeronautical meteorology, 1967; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969; Meteorological observations, 1970; Computers in meteorology, 1971; Hydrometeorology, 1972

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of Victoria derives from an Act passed by the Parliament at Westminster in 1855 and known in Victoria as The Constitution Act. That Act, together with *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* (which consolidates the many constitutional provisions passed by the Victorian Parliament itself since 1855), provides the legal and constitutional background to a system of responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult suffrage. The Victorian Constitution has also been affected by the establishment of the Commonwealth Constitution by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Australian Parliament and Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Australian law should prevail. In the result, the Parliament of Victoria may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Australian Government by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of an Australian Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament.

Constitutional Convention 1973

Pre-Federation

In the seventy years which followed the founding of New South Wales there was a clear trend in the direction of separatism. Yet, even before the final separation move took place in 1859 and Queensland became an independent colony, plans had been set afoot by certain persons to form a central authority which would be able to deal with matters of common concern. The first concrete proposal for a National Assembly had been mooted by the Colonial Office in July 1847. Though the federal idea kept gaining strength from that date, there were yet divergent views on the form which this new central authority should take. This fact was apparent even in 1883, when the Convention, which brought together the six colonies, New Zealand, and Fiji, could only succeed in establishing a Federal Council with very limited powers. New South Wales, largely inspired by Henry Parkes, the champion of the federal cause, who was convinced that the Council would only hinder the creation of a solid federation, stood

aloof from the work of the Council. There were other retarding factors at work—the pressures of local colonial politics and the indifference of the free-traders. In spite of these factors the federal idea kept gathering momentum and there were two particularly strong incentives, one internal, the question of a uniform tariff, and the other external, the activity of foreign powers in the Pacific.

It was fortunate that the movement at this time had two strong men behind it—Parkes from New South Wales and James Service from Victoria—both of them devoted to the concept of federalism. The first fruits of their efforts were the sessions at Melbourne in February 1890, to which all six colonies and New Zealand sent representatives. This meeting was followed soon after by the first National Australian Convention in Sydney, and this achieved much before it was dissolved—the adoption of a Bill for a Commonwealth Constitution. The text of the Constitution was largely the work of Samuel Griffith of Queensland. Yet the old obstructive factors went into operation the moment the delegates returned home. The draft Bill received scant consideration in the colonial Parliaments. It took six years for yet another Convention to meet and adopt a second Constitution Bill, closely patterned on the earlier 1891 Bill. In the meantime, other champions of federalism had emerged, such as the Australian Natives' Association and the various federal leagues which burgeoned in Victoria and New South Wales. The tempo of campaigning increased, and came to a climax with the Adelaide Convention of March–April 1897. This was quickly followed by two other Conventions in Sydney and in Melbourne, and the referenda, which ended with five of the six colonies opting to come into the Commonwealth. In London further lengthy debates took place before the Bill was passed in the House of Commons and received the Royal Assent in July 1900. Western Australia then agreed to join the other colonies and the Commonwealth came into being on 1 January 1901.

1901 to 1969

The new Constitution was subjected to challenges from the beginning. There were early difficulties when the States had to find out what limitations were imposed on them by the new Constitution. In every important case it was the High Court, whose function it was to interpret the Constitution, which had to clarify what those limitations were. But there have been other challenges which have been thrown up by the lapse of time itself and by various social and technological changes. The main problem today is that the Constitution, which was drawn up before the technical developments of the twentieth century and was designed to deal with issues relevant to those days, has now to cope with a whole set of situations peculiar to contemporary societies. There have been difficulties in the way of effecting alterations in the Constitution, some of which have been provided by the Constitution itself. According to the referendum system, a proposed law has to be approved by a majority of electors in a majority of States and by a majority of the electors voting. Of twenty-six matters referred to the people in a period of over seventy years, only five have been carried. Of these one enabled the Australian Government to take over State debts and establish a Loan Council to control borrowing by the Australian and State Governments, and another, which was of direct interest and concern to the

public, extended Australian Government legislative powers to cover social services. But the reaction of the people in most cases has been to refuse extended powers to the Australian Parliament. A number of attempts have been made to amend the Constitution over the years, and conferences and conventions have met for this specific purpose. In 1920 a conference of Premiers discussed the question of the transfer of intrastate air navigation control to the Australian Government. The sequel to this was the passing of the Air Navigation Act, which gave the Governor-General the power to make regulations controlling all air navigation in the country. However, seventeen years later this Act was held to be *ultra vires* in so far as it applied to intrastate air navigation. The next step was taken in 1927 when a Royal Commission was appointed; it presented its report two years later. Though it made a number of recommendations, there were substantial differences of opinion on specific issues among the members of the Commission. None of the recommendations was implemented. Representatives of the Australian and State Governments met again in 1934 in the context of the world trade depression. Discussion was restricted to finance, trade and commerce, and industrial law, but no final decisions were made.

The next Convention was held against the background of the Second World War in 1942. The States discussed the question of granting the Australian Parliament increased legislative powers to provide for post-war reconstruction. Once again there was no effective follow-up, and only two of the States passed the necessary legislation. The Australian Government resorted to a referendum in 1944, but that too was a failure. The next significant step was taken when a Joint Committee of the representatives of the governing parties and the opposition in both Houses met in 1956. They submitted an interim report in 1958, and a final report the next year, but none of their recommendations was discussed in detail. Only one of their proposals—on the numerical proportions of the two Houses—was referred to the electors, but this too was rejected.

These are some of the direct attempts which have been made to amend the Constitution. However, the High Court has from time to time been able to confer greater powers on the Australian Parliament through its interpretation of the various sections of the Constitution. We have seen that the Australian Air Navigation Act was held to be *ultra vires* in 1937. A proposal on this subject was also referred to the people in the same year, but failed to gain the necessary support. However, in 1964 the Commonwealth was given the powers it sought in this field through the High Court, which decided in the Airlines Case that the Australian Government could extend its air navigation regulations to all domestic aviation. There are two other judicial landmarks in the history of the Constitution—the Engineers' Case of 1920 and the Uniform Tax Cases of 1942 and 1957. In the Engineers' Case the High Court disposed of earlier restrictive interpretations, which created areas of implied immunity to State Governments and State instrumentalities. In the Uniform Tax Cases it upheld the power of the Australian Government to occupy the income tax field to the virtual exclusion of the States. It is through these High Court interpretations that the Australian Government has gained its position of financial and political ascendancy. The introduction of uniform taxation has been referred to as a major revolution which has been brought about without any formal constitutional amendment.

1969 to 1973

The latest move to amend the Constitution was begun by a motion submitted to the Victorian Legislative Council in September 1969. The motion was debated and subsequently agreed to. The subject was then laid by, and taken up by the Council and the Assembly simultaneously a year later. Both Houses finally resolved that the Victorian Government be requested to invite the other States to join the Victorian Parliament in preparing amendments to the Constitution and conferring with the Australian Parliament in order to subject agreed amendments to a referendum. The outcome of these resolutions was the first Steering Committee meeting of Attorneys-General in Melbourne in February 1972. This meeting was followed by three others in the course of the year—in Adelaide in April, in Brisbane in July, and in Adelaide again in October. The Australian Government was represented for the first time at the Brisbane meeting. The groundwork for the first Convention was prepared at these meetings. The more important decisions arrived at were that the first Convention would meet in Sydney and begin on 28 May 1973, that all six States and the Australian Government would be represented, and that delegates would be restricted to parliamentarians, but the Convention might, if it thought fit, admit a delegation of two from the Northern Territory and grant observer status or any other rights to representatives of local government.

The Standing Committee met again in Sydney in April. The first decision made was that the first Convention would meet on 3 September 1973, instead of in May. (The request for the postponement was made by the Australian Government.) Another important decision concerned the part local government would play at the Convention. On this matter agreement was reached that a recommendation would be made to the Convention that local government be allowed 21 representatives in all—3 from each State, 2 from the Northern Territory, and 1 from the Australian Capital Territory, and that each of these three groups be allowed to vote.

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

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

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on the Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those under the Public Service Act, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative

of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

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

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

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he shall see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., who assumed office on 8 May 1963.

A list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 1149-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of government or from the State (except when he

administers the Government of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is the Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council

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

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

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

Cabinet

Formation and composition of Cabinet

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

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to seventeen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly who he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

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

Powers of Cabinet

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

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

Functions and methods of procedure

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

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

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

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

Ministries, 1943 to 1973

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1943 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES FROM 1943(a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 is shown on pages 1150-1 of the *Victorian Year Book 1973*.

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 19 May 1973.

At 30 November 1973 the 62nd Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., consisted of the following members :

VICTORIA—62ND MINISTRY AT 30 NOVEMBER 1973

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of the Arts
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson	Deputy Premier and Minister of Education
The Hon. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.	Minister of Transport
The Hon. J. C. M. Balfour	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines
The Hon. J. F. Rossiter	Chief Secretary
The Hon. V. F. Wilcox, Q.C.	Attorney-General
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. J. A. Rafferty	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. I. W. Smith	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R. C. Dunstan, D.S.O.	Minister of Public Works
The Hon. A. H. Scanlan	Minister of Health
The Hon. B. J. Dixon	Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation and Assistant Minister of Education

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. Murray Byrne	Minister for State Development and Decentralization, Minister of Tourism, and Minister of Immigration
The Hon. V. O. Dickie	Minister of Housing and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Planning
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister for Social Welfare
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests

JUDICIARY

The following tables show members of the Victorian Judiciary at 30 November 1973:

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 30 NOVEMBER 1973

Chief Justice

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

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir George Augustus Pape	The Hon. Clifford Inch Menhennitt
The Hon. Sir Alistair Duncan Grant Adam	The Hon. Hibbert Richard Newton
The Hon. Sir Douglas Macfarlan Little	The Hon. Francis Robert Nelson
The Hon. Sir Gregory Gowans	The Hon. Kevin Victor Anderson
The Hon. Oliver James Gillard	The Hon. William Charles Crockett
The Hon. John Erskine Starke	The Hon. William Kaye
The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber	The Hon. John Gerald Norris
The Hon. Murray Vincent McInerney	The Hon. Benjamin James Dunn
The Hon. George Hermann Lush	The Hon. Peter Murphy
	The Hon. William Oliver Harris

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 30 NOVEMBER 1973

George Leo Dethridge, C.M.G. (*Chairman*)

Trevor George Rapke	John Philip Somerville
Hubert Theodore Frederico	William Joseph Martin
Norman Alfred Vickery	Ian Gray
Arthur Charles Adams	Alec James Southwell
Dermot William Corson	Joseph Raymond O'Shea
John Xavier O'Driscoll	James Galvin Gorman
James Herbert Forrest	Robert John Davern Wright
Clive William Harris	Geoffrey Michael Byrne
Eric Edgar Hewitt	Harold George Ogden
Gordon Just	Nubert Solomon Stabey
Roland John Leckie	Bruce Finlay McNab
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	Kevin Francis Coleman
Thomas Bernard Shillito	Gordon Henry Spence

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out in the section on justice and the administration of the law in Part 8 of this *Year Book*.

STATE PARLIAMENT

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Australian Parliament.

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

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

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were : 1857, manhood suffrage ; 1899, plural voting abolished ; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage

for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and carry different allowances.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business on hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Parliament of Victoria: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the Country Party. (See pages 76-8 for lists of members.) Of the thirty-six members of the Legislative Council, twenty-one belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and six to the Country Party. Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-six belong to the Liberal Party, eighteen to the Australian Labor Party, and eight to the Country Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970, and 1973. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, while the Country Party sits on the corner benches on the Government side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions of Parliament

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

Parliamentary procedure

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government

or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limit of speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

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

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance.

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

Private legislation, 1962; Money Bills, 1963; Parliamentary Committees, 1964; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965; Parliamentary privilege, 1966; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968; Hansard, 1969; Houses of Parliament, 1970; Parliamentary Papers, 1971; Conduct of debate, 1972

Royal Commissions

Royal Commissions of Inquiry had their beginning in that series of events in the late eleventh century which led to the "Domesday Book", a record of land holdings, land utilisation and population distribution, compiled by order of William I. While subsequent Royal Commissions were appointed to deal with a far wider range of subjects, the "Domesday Book" itself reflects the intrinsic principles of this type of inquiry. Their

purpose grew out of 750 years of tradition, as a consequence of changes in the legislative processes and in the face of organised and often formidable opposition. The gradual development from inquisitorial inquiries by Royal command to unbiased fact-finding tribunals was influenced greatly by the evolution of judicial practices during the later Middle Ages, by the reorganisation of government during the Tudor and Stuart eras, and by the growing recognition of the rights of the individual during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The popularity of Royal Commissions reached its zenith during the first half of Queen Victoria's reign, several hundred such inquiries having been set up between 1838 and 1870, usually either to advise the government on matters which required expert advice and examination before any policy could be developed, or to justify government policy or action. Occasionally Royal Commissions were appointed to act as safety valves during a build-up of social and political pressure, or to examine charges laid against public figures and officials when court proceedings might not yield that wider view of the social scene which would exculpate individuals or groups. In more recent times certain classes of inquiries have become the responsibility of senior members of the public service, usually under the authority of some Act, while Royal Commissions have been appointed to deal with "matters of vital public importance concerning which there is something in the nature of a nation-wide crisis of confidence".

The growth of the British Empire brought administrative problems and social issues, the solution of which often required investigations by persons outside the civil service, and indeed outside the British administration overseas. There were several scores of Royal Commissions from the beginnings of the British colonial empire to the establishment of self-government in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and they often met with a great deal of resistance from the colonial residents, if for no other reason than that they had been appointed by the Crown. The colonists soon recognised it as an attribute of independence to be able to set up tribunals of inquiry without reference to the Colonial Secretary, an attitude probably supported by the experiences of the North American settlers, whose influence on the emerging Australian settlement at the beginning of the nineteenth century was considerable.

The procedures of Australian Royal Commissions of Inquiry have followed British practice in many ways, but though their method of appointment is similar to that in their country of origin, the powers of an Australian Royal Commission are wider, particularly with regard to issuing subpoenas and compelling the attendance of witnesses. All States and the Australian Government have passed legislation enabling such inquiries to proceed with all the force of the law. In Victoria, the most recent amendments to the relevant legislation are embodied in the *Evidence (Boards and Commissions) Act 1970*. Whenever the complexity of an inquiry demands, Parliament may pass special legislation to widen the powers of a Commission of Inquiry, as happened in the case of the "Royal Commission inquiring into . . . the Communist Party in Victoria", for which two Acts were passed which gave that Commissioner quite unusual powers. During the period since the establishment of self-government almost 150 Royal Commissions have been appointed in Victoria to inquire into a considerable

range of social issues and administrative problems. Besides this large number of "major" inquiries, there have been set up some 110 "minor" tribunals, often referred to as Boards of Inquiry. These 260 public tribunals have inquired into many problems of government.

Before the formal declaration of self-government in 1856 only one inquiry of significance took place. "The Commission appointed to enquire into the condition on the Gold Fields of Victoria" whose Letters Patent were signed by the Governor, Sir Charles Hotham, on 7 December 1854, is sometimes regarded as having been the direct result of the Eureka Stockade rebellion which had come to an end some days before. However, attached to the Commission's Report is a document entitled "Instruction to Chairman of Commission", addressed by the Governor to W. C. Haines, Victoria's Colonial Secretary, and dated 16 November 1854, which suggests that the Governor had been concerned with the condition on the goldfields before that rebellion took place. The "Instruction" is significant also in other ways, stating expressly that the "proceedings and enquiries are to be entirely uncontrolled", and that the subject of the inquiry should not be limited in any way. This first important public tribunal in Victoria was not intended to be an exercise in white-washing, on the contrary, it was "the sole object of His Excellency . . . to obtain such evidence and information as will satisfy all classes of the community . . .". The terms of reference set out in the Letters Patent, though couched in that species of official wording which tends to create confusion through an excess of precision, do not differ substantially from the directions plainly phrased in the "Instruction". Though subsequent public investigations were set up without personal exhortations by the Governor, the spirit of the "Instruction" has been largely preserved. Many other subjects, ranging from Aborigines to wine making, and from individuals like Sir Thomas Bent to major public utilities such as the State Electricity Commission, have been publicly examined by Royal Commissions or Boards of Inquiry. The findings of these tribunals have at times supported the claims made by those who pressed for the investigation; in other instances an examination of the broader issues has revealed economic, political, and social patterns or trends which led the tribunals to the conclusion that whatever might have been the cause of the complaint or concern of pressure groups, their case was not supported by the evidence.

Prior to the Second World War it was fairly common practice to publish the evidence gathered by a Royal Commission together with the report of the findings. For reasons of economy this practice is now rarely adopted, although the evidence submitted in writing or elicited during examination may often be of at least as much interest to contemporaries and historians as is the tribunal's report. Indeed, it has occurred on more than one occasion that a re-examination of evidence submitted to a tribunal has brought about a totally different report from a second tribunal. The social historian in particular will find in the minutes of evidence a wealth of raw material which could well lead to the presentation of a new picture of Australian life. Even when the evidence has not been published, it is normally preserved in the State archives or in the permanent records of the government department concerned.

Members of the State Parliament

Political parties

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

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

Legislative Council

President : The Hon. Sir Raymond William Garrett, A.F.C., A.E.A.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. Graham John Nicol.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council : Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973 (Term of office commenced 15 July 1973)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Boronia	195,299	182,911	93.66
Bradbury, Hon. Archibald Keith (CP)	North-Eastern	60,396	56,883	94.18
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra	130,865	120,136	91.80
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	65,190	62,484	95.85
Dickie, Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat	66,556	63,254	95.04
Elliot, Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne	117,092	103,920	88.75
Fry, Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham	134,910	126,220	93.56
Galbally, Hon. John William, Q.C. (ALP)	Melbourne North	120,381	113,239	94.07
Gleeson, Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South-Western	111,040	104,673	94.27
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo	70,416	67,065	95.24
Hider, Hon. Charles Allen Moir (LP)	Monash	133,950	123,202	91.98
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	182,576	170,966	93.64
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South-Eastern	188,690	176,793	93.69
Knight, Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	155,477	145,962	93.88
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	93,725	88,342	94.26
McDonald, Hon. Stuart Richard (CP)	Northern	65,624	62,346	95.00
Tripovich, Hon. John Matthew (ALP)	Doutta Galla	146,825	137,633	93.74
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (CP)	North-Western	49,973	47,521	95.09

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1973 triennial election are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 30 MAY 1970
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1970)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Byrne, Hon. Murray (LP)	Ballaarat	60,232	57,781	95.93
Clarke, Hon. Michael Alastair (CP)	Northern	59,797	57,607	96.34
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (CP)	North-Western	47,475	45,585	96.02
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Doutta Galla	126,260	118,183	93.60
Garrett, Hon. Sir Raymond William, A.F.C., A.E.A. (LP)	Templestowe	148,433	140,895	94.92
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Bendigo	63,239	60,246	95.27
Gross, Hon. Kenneth Samuel (LP)	Western	60,281	58,329	96.76
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP) (a)	East Yarra	121,326	112,982	93.12
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	122,449	115,714	94.50
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Boronia	152,109	144,618	95.08
Jenkins, Hon. Owen Glyndwr (LP)	South-Western	95,644	91,408	95.57
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Gippsland	85,763	81,221	94.70
Nicol, Hon. Graham John (LP)	Monash	124,218	114,453	92.14
O'Connell, Hon. Geoffrey John (ALP) (b)	Melbourne	112,014	102,045	91.10
Swinburne, Hon. Ivan Archie, C.M.G. (CP)	North-Eastern	55,008	52,293	95.06
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP) (c)	Melbourne West	133,584	107,891	80.77
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	112,869	107,092	94.88
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South-Eastern	150,158	142,464	94.88

- (a) The Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D. resigned to contest the by-election for the Legislative Assembly Electoral District of Kew held on 17 April 1971. At a by-election held on the same day the Hon. Haddon Storey (LP) was elected in his stead.
- (b) The Hon. Geoffrey John O'Connell died on 20 April 1972. The Hon. Ivan Barry Trayling (ALP) was declared elected unopposed in his stead on 9 June 1972.
- (c) Elected on 24 October 1970 at a by-election following the decision on 4 September 1970 by the Court of Disputed Returns that Mr R. W. Walsh's election on 30 May 1970 was void. The figures shown are for the by-election.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 19 May 1973. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Speaker : The Hon. Kenneth Henry Wheeler.

Chairman of Committees : Ian Francis McLaren, O.B.E.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell	26,145	24,842	95.02
Austin, Thomas Leslie (LP)	Hampden	18,886	18,076	95.71
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	24,435	23,213	95.00
Baxter, William Robert (CP)	Murray Valley	21,834	20,285	92.91
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.St J. (LP)	Heatherton	41,119	38,724	94.18
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong	25,651	23,895	93.15
Bornstein, David Leon Frank (ALP)	Brunswick East	24,121	21,977	91.11
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	37,569	34,618	92.15
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	19,961	19,242	96.40
Chamberlain, Bruce Anthony (LP)	Dundas	19,231	18,487	96.13
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	27,997	25,909	92.54
Curnow, Esmund Julian (ALP)	Kara Kara	17,649	16,964	96.12
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	27,629	24,753	89.59
Doube, Hon. Valentine Joseph (ALP)	Albert Park	22,662	20,657	91.15
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	29,585	27,336	92.40
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	25,671	24,235	94.41
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Moonee Ponds	26,505	25,048	94.50

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973—*continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballaarat North	27,142	25,810	95.09
Evans, Bruce James (CP)	Gippsland East	21,039	19,731	93.78
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	27,665	25,915	93.67
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	24,789	23,380	94.32
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Deer Park	48,933	46,208	94.43
Goble, Dorothy Ada (LP)	Mitcham	33,118	30,885	93.26
Guy, Athol George (LP)	Gisborne	34,656	32,119	92.68
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew	27,988	25,263	90.26
Hann, Edward James (CP)	Rodney	21,133	19,993	94.61
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Scoresby	60,500	56,846	93.96
Holding, Allan Clyde (ALP)	Richmond	21,865	19,176	87.70
Jona, Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	27,479	24,614	89.57
Jones, Barry Owen (ALP)	Melbourne	26,740	23,372	87.40
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	25,692	23,922	93.11
Lacy, Norman (LP)	Ringwood	40,734	37,880	92.99
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (ALP)	Dandenong	43,253	41,099	95.02
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (LP)	Prahran	27,715	24,297	87.67
McCabe, James Edmund (LP)	Lowan	19,483	18,594	95.44
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo	26,483	25,474	96.19
MacDonald, James David (LP)	Glen Iris	26,543	24,659	92.90
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (CP)	Gippsland South	22,106	20,675	93.53
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	19,784	18,919	95.63
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood	30,790	29,158	94.70
Maclellan, Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Gippsland West	20,882	19,730	94.48
Meagher, Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Frankston	48,210	44,828	92.98
Mitchell, Hon. Thomas Walter (CP)	Benambra	20,866	19,698	94.40
Mutton, John Patrick (IND. LAB.)	Coburg	23,606	22,556	95.55
Plowman, Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	25,863	24,029	92.91
Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice (LP)	Glenhuntly	29,421	27,337	92.92
Ramsay, James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	29,826	27,489	92.16
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (LP)	Moorabbin	30,410	28,592	94.02
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick West	24,023	22,810	94.95
Ross-Edwards, Peter (CP)	Shepparton	22,929	21,922	95.61
Rossiter, Hon. John Frederick (LP)	Brighton	25,865	24,085	93.12
Scanlan, Hon. Alan Henry (LP)	Oakleigh	26,814	25,194	93.96
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	31,004	29,165	94.07
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe	28,776	26,940	93.62
Smith, Aurel V. (LP)	Bellarine	32,047	30,235	94.35
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	21,228	20,434	96.26
Stephen, William Francis (LP)	Ballaarat South	25,732	24,311	94.48
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	31,041	29,342	94.53
Suggett, Robert Harris (LP)	Bentleigh	28,686	27,153	94.66
Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, C.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Caulfield	29,360	26,679	90.87
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	30,301	28,088	92.70
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP)	Malvern	27,707	25,146	90.76
Trewin, Thomas Campion (CP)	Benalla	19,885	18,855	94.82
Trezie, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	28,721	26,962	93.88
Vale, Roy Mountford (LP) (a)	Greensborough	49,360	43,534	89.48
Wheeler, Hon. Kenneth Henry (LP)	Essendon	29,556	28,102	95.08
Whiting, Milton Stanley (CP)	Mildura	20,024	18,880	94.29
Wilcox, Hon. Vernon Francis, Q.C. (LP)	Camberwell	25,878	24,118	93.20
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	25,584	23,889	93.37
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Box Hill	46,122	43,414	94.13
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	47,641	45,100	94.67
Wiltshire, Raymond John (LP)	Synda!	41,413	39,093	94.40
Wood, Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill	19,808	18,829	95.06

(a) Elected on 13 October 1973 at a by-election following the decision on 11 September 1973 by the Court of Disputed Returns that Mr Roy Mountford Vale's election on 19 May 1973 was void. The figures shown are for the by-election.

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1973 there have been forty-six Parliaments. The forty-sixth Parliament was opened on 19 June 1973. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928–29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952–53 and 1953–54, page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings

of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS
AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of parliamentary government

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

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30 June 1969 to 1973. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

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

Period	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)		Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1968-69	20	231	116	1,039	1,052	164	66	2,688
1969-70	20	218	168	1,138	1,184	506	114	3,349
1970-71	20	218	146	1,294	1,655	357	193	3,883
1971-72	20	254	403	1,183	1,339	101	175	3,475
1972-73	20	294	383	1,173	1,769	657	185	4,481

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 1 December 1968. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the

Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

State Acts passed during 1972

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY STATE PARLIAMENT, 1972

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 8242 | Seamen's (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Seamen's Act</i> 1958 with respect to seamen of foreign vessels | | <i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act</i> 1958 to enable the payment of allowances and expenses to members of the Central Advisory Council |
| 8243 | Land (Greyhound Racing) Act amends section 222A of the <i>Land Act</i> 1958 to enable trustees and committees of management of reserved lands to grant leases for the purpose of greyhound racing or purposes connected therewith | 8254 | Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act establishes a body corporate under the name of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education and for other purposes |
| 8244 | Melbourne Land (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology) Act relates to certain lands in the City of Melbourne | 8255 | Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the Crown grant of certain land and the permanent reservations of certain lands and for other purposes |
| 8245 | Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Adoption of Children Act</i> 1964 | 8256 | Dookie Agricultural College Land Act relates to certain land in the Parish of Currawa |
| 8246 | Disposal of Uncollected Goods (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act</i> 1961 | 8257 | Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act</i> 1958 |
| 8247 | Crimes (Powers of Arrest) Act amends the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958 with respect to powers of arrest and purposes connected therewith | 8258 | Select Committee (Ansett Transport Industries) Act relates to a certain Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly and temporarily imposes certain restrictions in relation to the exercise of voting rights and the making of take-over offers for shares in Ansett Transport Industries Limited and for other purposes |
| 8248 | Trustee Companies (Sandhurst and Northern District Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited) Act varies the restrictions imposed in relation to the capital and shares of Sandhurst and Northern District Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited, amends the second schedule of the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes | 8259 | Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act</i> 1958 |
| 8249 | Victorian Arts Centre Act amends the <i>National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre Act</i> 1956 and for other purposes | 8260 | Mt. Hotham Alpine Resort Act provides for the better administration of the Mt. Hotham alpine area |
| 8250 | Road Traffic (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Road Traffic Act</i> 1958 | 8261 | Nurses (Amendment) Act amends sections 38 and 38A of the <i>Nurses Act</i> 1958 |
| 8251 | Trustee Companies (National Trustees) Act varies the restrictions imposed in relation to the capital and shares of the National Trustees Executors and Agency Company of Australasia Limited, amends the second schedule of the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes | 8262 | Films (Amendment) Act amends section 13 of the <i>Films Act</i> 1971 |
| 8252 | Game Act amends the <i>Game Act</i> 1958 | 8263 | County Court (Jurisdiction) Act extends the jurisdiction of the County Court in relation to certain civil matters and for other purposes |
| 8253 | Vermin and Noxious Weeds (Allowances) Act amends the | 8264 | Soldier Settlement (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Soldier Settlement Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Rural Finance Act</i> 1958 |
| | | 8265 | Government Buildings Advisory Council Act provides for a Government Buildings Advisory Council and for other purposes |

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY STATE PARLIAMENT, 1972—*continued*

- 8266 Poisons (Amendment) Act amends section 5 of the *Poisons Act* 1962
- 8267 Police Offences Act amends part V of the *Police Offences Act* 1958 and section 17 of the *Summary Offences Act* 1966
- 8268 Public Service Amendment Act amends the *Public Service Act* 1958
- 8269 Racing (Totalizator Commissions) Act amends the *Racing Act* 1958 with respect to totalizator commissions and for other purposes
- 8270 Stamps (Bookmakers' Statements) Act amends the *Stamps Act* 1958 in relation to bookmakers' statements and for other purposes
- 8271 Workers Compensation Act increases the compensation payable under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958
- 8272 Liquor Control (Amendment) Act amends the *Liquor Control Act* 1968 and for other purposes
- 8273 Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act makes provision for the preservation of archaeological and Aboriginal relics
- 8274 Taxation Appeals Act constitutes a Victorian Taxation Board of Review, makes provision concerning appeals against decisions, assessments, and determinations relating to tax and duty payable under various Acts, amends the *Land Tax Act* 1958, the *Stamps Act* 1958, the *Probate Duty Act* 1962, the *Gift Duty Act* 1971, the *Payroll Tax Act* 1971, and for other purposes
- 8275 Justices Act amends the *Justices Act* 1958 with respect to the preliminary examination of persons charged with indictable offences and for purposes connected therewith
- 8276 Consumer Protection Act continues a Consumer Affairs Council and a Consumer Protection Bureau, makes further provision with respect to certain dishonest or undesirable trade practices, consolidates and amends certain enactments relating to the protection of the consumer, and for other purposes
- 8277 Environment Protection (Amendment) Act amends the *Environment Protection Act* 1970
- 8278 Coal Mines (Pensions) Act amends part III of the *Coal Mines Act* 1958
- 8279 Motor Car (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958
- 8280 Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the *Crimes Act* 1958 and the *Justices Act* 1958
- 8281 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Reconstitution) Act provides for the reconstitution of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958 in relation to that and other matters, and for other purposes
- 8282 Supply (Supplementary Estimates) Act applies out of the Consolidated Fund the sum of \$8m to the service of the year 1971-72
- 8283 Victoria Institute of Colleges (Affiliated Colleges) Act amends the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act* 1965 in relation to the accounts of affiliated colleges and for other purposes
- 8284 Supreme Court (Civil Appeals) Act amends the *Supreme Court Act* 1958 with respect to the powers of the full court in hearing and determining appeals
- 8285 Tattersall Consultations (Amendment) Act amends the *Tattersall Consultations Act* 1958
- 8286 Parliamentary Committees (Take-over Offers) Act makes provision with respect to the establishment and function of a Joint Standing Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly with respect to take-overs of companies incorporated in Victoria, amends the *Parliamentary Committees Act* 1968, and for other purposes
- 8287 Dentists Act re-enacts and amends the law relating to dentists and the practice of dentistry and for other purposes
- 8288 Firearms (Amendment) Act amends the *Firearms Act* 1958 with respect to the licensing of persons to use, carry, or possess firearms, amends the *Game Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8289 Sports Promotion Act authorises certain football pools to be carried on in Victoria, establishes a Sports Commission, makes provision with respect to financial assistance for improvement to certain sports grounds, amends the *Tattersall Consultations Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8290 Western Port (Steel Works) Act makes provision with respect to the rates to be levied by the President, Councillors, and Ratepayers of the Shire of Hastings on certain land

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY STATE PARLIAMENT, 1972—*continued*

- in the said Shire and for other purposes
- 8291 Local Government Act amends the *Local Government Act* 1958, the *County Court Act* 1958, the *Local Government (Further Amendment) Act* 1971, and for other purposes
- 8292 Supply (July to September) Act applies out of the Consolidated Fund the sum of \$194,675,000 to the service of the year 1972-73
- 8293 Marine Act amends the *Marine Act* 1958
- 8294 Supply (October to December) Act applies out of the Consolidated Fund the sum of \$221,712,000 to the service of the year 1972-73
- 8295 Albert Park Land Act authorises the Committee of Management appointed to manage certain land called Albert Park, situated in the municipal districts of the Cities of South Melbourne and St Kilda, to grant leases of certain portions of that land for the purposes of sport or recreation or social activities or purposes connected therewith
- 8296 Yarraville (Recreation Ground) Lands (Amendment) Act amends the *Yarraville (Recreation Ground) Lands Act* 1967 and for other purposes
- 8297 Summer Time Act promotes the greater use of daylight in certain months of the year and provides for matters incidental thereto
- 8298 Co-operative Housing Societies Act amends the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958
- 8299 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act amends the *State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act* 1969 and for other purposes
- 8300 Limitation of Actions (Personal Injuries) Act makes provision for extending the period within which actions for damages in respect of personal injuries may be brought, amends the *Limitation of Actions Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8301 Montrose Land Act provides for closing part of Henry Street at Montrose in the Parish of Mooroolbark and for other purposes
- 8302 Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act amends the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act* 1959
- 8303 State Electricity Commission (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958 with respect to the borrowing power of the State Electricity Commission
- 8304 Land (Residence Areas) Act amends the *Lands Act* 1958
- 8305 Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act relates to the offices of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General
- 8306 Supreme Court (Judges) Act increases the number of judges of the Supreme Court
- 8307 Constitutional Convention Act makes provision with respect to the costs and expenses of the proposed constitutional convention and with respect to the payment of allowances to the delegates of the Victorian Parliament to that convention
- 8308 The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act amends *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 with respect to the holding and conduct of conjoint elections
- 8309 Ringwood (Recreation Reserve) Land Act authorises the grant of leases of certain land in the City of Ringwood and for other purposes
- 8310 Land (Jetties and Marinas) Act amends the *Land Act* 1958 to make provision for licences for jetties, landing stages, and other structures, for the establishment of the Aquatic Clearance Fund, for the construction of marinas, and for other purposes
- 8311 Sandringham (Beach Oval) Land Act authorises the grant of leases of certain land in the City of Sandringham
- 8312 Mental Health (Admissions) Act amends the *Mental Health Act* 1959 in relation to the admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals and for other purposes
- 8313 Opticians Registration (Amendment) Act amends section 14 of the *Opticians Registration Act* 1958
- 8314 Superannuation Act amends the *Superannuation Act* 1958, the *Pensions Supplementation Act* 1966 and the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 to provide additional powers for the Superannuation Board and for other purposes
- 8315 Crown Grants (Removal of Conditions) Act makes provision with respect to conditions in certain Crown grants and for other purposes
- 8316 Coal Mines (Pensions Increase) Act amends part III of the *Coal Mines Act* 1958
- 8317 Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1958

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY STATE PARLIAMENT, 1972—*continued*

- 8318 Gas and Fuel Corporation Act increases the borrowing powers of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, makes provision with respect to the duty of directors and officers of the said Corporation, amends the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958*, and the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*, to make provision with respect to the dissolution of the Geelong Gas Company, and for other purposes
- 8319 Boilers and Pressure Vessels (Registration) Act amends the *Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970*
- 8320 Lifts and Cranes (Amendment) Act amends the *Lifts and Cranes Act 1967* and the *Lifts and Cranes Amendment Act 1970*
- 8321 Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act provides for the payment of compensation to volunteer civil defence workers injured in the execution of their duty as such and to the dependants of those persons and for other purposes
- 8322 Footscray (Bailey Reserve) Land Act authorises the granting of leases in respect of certain land in the City of Footscray and for other purposes
- 8323 Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958*
- 8324 Clean Air (Amendment) Act amends the *Clean Air Act 1958*, the *Health Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8325 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and for other purposes relating to State forests
- 8326 Geelong Land Exchange Act provides for the exchange of certain land in the City of Geelong temporarily reserved as a site for Mental Health Authority purposes for certain other land in the City vested in the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners and for other purposes
- 8327 Evidence Act makes further provision with respect to the taking of evidence by or for the courts or persons acting judicially, amends the *Evidence Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8328 State Electricity Commission (Dartmouth Hydro-Electric Power Station) Act authorises and empowers the State Electricity Commission of Victoria to construct, maintain, and operate a hydro-electric power station on the Mitta Mitta River
- 8329 State Electricity Commission (Yallourn W Power Station) Act makes provision with respect to a scheme for the extension of the State electricity generating system by the extension of the generating station of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria known as Yallourn W Power Station
- 8330 Wrongs Act makes provision for extending the period within which actions in respect of wrongful acts or neglect causing death may be brought, amends parts III and IV of the *Wrongs Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8331 Crown Reservations (Revocation and Excision) Act revokes the Crown grants and permanent reservations of certain lands and for other purposes
- 8332 Road Traffic Act amends the *Road Traffic Act 1958*
- 8333 Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Amendment) Act amends the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958*
- 8334 Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) (Amendment) Act amends the *Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960*
- 8335 Melbourne College of Divinity Act amends the *Melbourne College of Divinity Act 1910*
- 8336 Education (Amendment) Act amends the *Education Act 1958* and for other purposes
- 8337 Mines (Amendment) Act amends the *Mines Act 1958*
- 8338 Crimes Act amends the *Crimes Act 1958* and section 102A of the *Justices Act 1958*
- 8339 Housing Ministry Act establishes a Ministry of Housing and for other purposes
- 8340 National Gallery of Victoria Act makes further provision for, and in relation to, the acquisition of personal property by the Council of Trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria and for other purposes
- 8341 The Constitution Act Amendment (Disqualification) Act amends The Constitution Act and *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* with respect to the disqualification of Members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly
- 8342 River Improvement (Amendment) Act amends the *River Improvement Act 1958*
- 8343 Health (Amendment) Act amends the *Health Act 1958*, the *Medical Act 1958*, and for other purposes

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY STATE PARLIAMENT, 1972—*continued*

- 8344 Youth, Sport and Recreation Act establishes a Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation and for other purposes
- 8345 Motor Car (Learner Drivers' Permits) Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958 to enable the issue of learner drivers' permits and motor cycle learners' permits and for other purposes
- 8346 Veterinary Research Institute Act facilitates the transfer of the Veterinary Research Institute in the University of Melbourne to the Minister of Agriculture and for other purposes
- 8347 Cattle Compensation (Amendment) Act amends section 5 of the *Cattle Compensation Act* 1967
- 8348 The Constitution Act Amendment (Appropriation) Act amends section 66 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958
- 8349 Motor Car (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958
- 8350 Victoria Conservation Trust Act establishes a body corporate under the name of the Victoria Conservation Trust and for other purposes
- 8351 Second-hand Dealers (Charitable Collectors) Act amends section 29E of the *Second-hand Dealers Act* 1958
- 8352 St. Vincent's Private Hospital (Guarantees) Act amends section 4 of the *St. Vincent's Private Hospital (Guarantees) Act* 1969
- 8353 Railways (Amendment) Act amends the *Railways Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8354 Railway Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways
- 8355 Chiropodists (Amendment) Act amends section 10 of the *Chiropodists Act* 1968, and for purposes connected therewith
- 8356 Public Service (Appeals) Act amends section 50 and section 55 of the *Public Service Act* 1958, and section 22 of the *Mental Health Act* 1959
- 8357 Ministry for the Arts Act establishes a Ministry for the Arts and for other purposes
- 8358 Wheat Marketing (Over-quota Wheat) Act makes provision with respect to certain over-quota wheat and for other purposes
- 8359 Criminal Injuries Compensation Act provides for the compensation of persons injured by criminal acts and of dependants of persons killed by such acts
- 8360 The Constitution Act Amendment (Qualifications Joint Select Committee) Act constitutes a Joint Select Committee to inquire and report into the law relating to certain disqualifications for membership of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, amends *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8361 Appropriation Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, river improvement, and for other purposes
- 8362 Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, river improvement, and for other purposes
- 8363 Surrender of Land Act amends the *Land Act* 1958, and makes provision with respect to surrender of land to Her Majesty
- 8364 Ministry for Conservation Act establishes a Ministry for Conservation, makes consequential amendments to certain acts, and for other purposes
- 8365 Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services and other purposes
- 8366 Dental Technicians Act makes provision with respect to the training, qualifications, and registration of dental technicians and for other purposes
- 8367 Land (Crown Bailiffs) Act amends the *Land Act* 1958, with respect to the appointment and duties of Crown bailiffs and for other purposes
- 8368 Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the *Weights and Measures Act* 1958
- 8369 Metric Conversion (Agricultural Chemicals) Act amends the *Agricultural Lime Act* 1958, the *Fertilizers Act* 1958, the *Pesticides Act* 1958, and the *Stock Foods Act* 1958, with respect to the conversion of measures to metric measurement
- 8370 Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents (Amendment) Act amends the *Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act* 1965
- 8371 Milk and Dairy Supervision (Amendment) Act amends the

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY STATE PARLIAMENT, 1972—*continued*

	<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act</i> 1958		provision with respect to financial aid for certain schools
8372	Pesticides (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pesticides Act</i> 1958	8379	Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act makes provision with respect to vehicular traffic on public land, the prevention of soil erosion of, and damage to public land, amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes
8373	Housing (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Housing Act</i> 1958		
8374	Local Government (Leases) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958		
8375	Country Roads (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1958	8380	Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1958
8376	State College of Victoria Act constitutes a body corporate under the style and title of the State College of Victoria, confers on the body corporate such powers as are necessary or expedient to advance the provision of tertiary education in branches of learning of importance in the preparation of teachers, especially in the arts, humanities, and sciences, and amends the <i>Education Act</i> 1958 to take account of the foregoing matter	8381	Land Tax Act declares the rates of land tax for the year ending 31 December 1973, and for other purposes
8377	State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes	8382	Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Consumer Protection Act</i> 1972
8378	Educational Grants Act makes	8383	Decentralized Industry Incentives (Pay Roll Tax Rebates) Act provides for incentive payments to decentralised industries and for other purposes
		8384	Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act</i> 1958

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Sessions 1971–72 and 1972–73 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, 7A Parliament Place, Melbourne, 3002.

*Session 1971–72**Finance:*

- A.1 Finance 1970–71—Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year 1970–71, with Report &c. of the Auditor-General.
- A.2 Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1970–71.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1 Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1971–72.
- B.2 Supplementary Estimates 1970–71.
- B.3 Final Supplementary Estimates 1970–71.
- B.4 Supplementary Estimates 1971–72.

Returns to Orders of the House:

- C.1 Report of an Investigation under Sub-section (1) of Section 178 of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate and report upon the circumstances in which any person acquired or disposed of or became entitled to acquire or dispose of any shares in the Geelong Gas Company during the period 1st February, 1971, to 16th April, 1971.
- C.2 Report of an Investigation under Division 4 of Part VI of the *Companies Act* 1961 into the affairs of East Australian Insurance Company Limited and M.B.A. (Credits) Pty. Ltd.
- C.3 Solicitor-General's Opinion on matters relating to the Report of the Inspector on dealings in shares of the Geelong Gas Company and the Hon. V. T. Hauser, M.L.C.
- C.4 Company Law Advisory Committee Sixth Interim Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General—Share Hawking.

C.5 Report on Fair Consumer Credit Laws to the Honourable G. O. Reid, Q.C., M.L.A., Attorney-General for the State of Victoria by a Committee of the Law Council of Australia.

Reports from Select Committees:

D.1 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Statute Law Revision Bill.

D.2 Road Safety Committee—Eighth Progress Report—Absolute Speed Limits, *Prima Facie* Speed Limits and Speed Zones.

D.3 Meat Industry Committee—Progress Report upon Livestock Selling.

D.4 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Final Supplementary Estimates 1970–71.

D.5 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Arrest of Drunken Persons on Private Property.

D.6 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Alternative Procedures in Preliminary Hearings.

D.7 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Prerogative Writs.

D.8 Road Safety Committee—Ninth Progress Report—Visual Average Speed Computer and Recorder (VASCAR).

D.9 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1970–71.

Papers Presented to Parliament:

No. 35 Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs for the year 1970–71.

No. 30 Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 12 Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1969–70.

No. 11 Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1969–70.

No. 28 Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 16 Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1969–70.

No. 40 Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1970–71.

No. 31 Education—Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1969–70.

No. 19 Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 3rd July, 1971.

No. 14 Forests Commission—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 22 Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1968–69.

No. 33 Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 20 Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1970–71.

No. 42 Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 39 Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 25 Housing Commission—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 41 Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1971.

No. 7 Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 29 Land Transport—Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Land Transport System.

No. 26 Liquor Control Commission—Report and statement of accounts for the year 1970–71.

No. 24 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the period ended 30th June, 1971.

No. 34 Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1970.

No. 43 National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1969–70.

No. 44 National Parks Authority and National Parks Service—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 3 Police—Report of the Board of Inquiry into Allegations of Corruption in the Police Force in connection with illegal abortion practices in the State of Victoria.

No. 17 Public Service Board—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 23 Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the year 1970–71.

No. 38 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 13 Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 18 Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 1 State Development Committee—Progress Report on the Disposal and/or Destruction of Garbage and other Rubbish.

No. 15 State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 5 State Electricity Commission—Report on proposed extension to State Generating System, Newport.

No. 32 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1970–71.

No. 8 State Savings Bank—Reports, statements, returns, etc., for the year 1970–71.

No. 27 State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1969–70.

- No. 36 Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1968–69.
- No. 37 Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1969–70.
- No. 6 Teaching Service—Report of the Board of Inquiry into certain aspects of the State Teaching Service.
- No. 10 Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1969–70.
- No. 21 Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1970–71.
- No. 9 Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report of the Council for the year 1970.
- No. 4 Victorian Pipelines Commission—Report for the year 1970–71.
- No. 2 West Gate Bridge—Report of the Royal Commission into the failure of West Gate Bridge.

Session 1972–73

Finance:

- A.1 Finance 1971–72—Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year 1971–72, with Report &c. of the Auditor-General.
- A.2 Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1971–72.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1 Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1972–73.

Returns to Orders of the House:

- C.1 Company Law Advisory Committee—Seventh Interim Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General—Registration of Charges.
- C.2 Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act 1961* to investigate the affairs of Travel House of Australia Pty. Ltd.

Reports from Select Committees:

- D. 1 Report of the Select Committee upon the proposals contained in the Trustee Companies (New Zealand Insurance Trustee Company Limited) Bill.
- D. 2 Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Take-over Scheme proposed by Thomas Nationwide Transport Limited in relation to Ansett Transport Industries Limited.
- D. 3 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Lands Tribunal Bill 1971.
- D. 4 Road Safety Committee—Tenth Progress Report—Age for Driver Licensing.
- D. 5 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the right of an Accused Person to make an Unsworn Statement.
- D. 6 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Wills (Interested Witnesses) Bill 1971.
- D. 7 Public Accounts Committee—Progress Report upon the Victorian Railways.
- D. 8 Road Safety Committee—Eleventh Progress Report—Pedestrians and Street Lighting.
- D. 9 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Clause 2 of the Crimes (Powers of Arrest) Bill 1972 (Police Powers).
- D.10 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the law relating to Children's Courts.
- D.11 Subordinate Legislation Committee—Report upon Subordinate Legislation Indexing.
- D.12 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1971–72.
- D.13 Meat Industry Committee—Progress Report upon the Poultry Meat Industry.
- D.14 Qualifications Committee—Interim Report upon the law relating to Parliamentary Disqualification in respect of conflict of interests.
- D.15 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1971–72.

Papers Presented to Parliament:

- No. 37 Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs for the year 1971–72.
- No. 3 Apprenticeship Commission—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 27 Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 43 Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1970–71.
- No. 44 Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1970–71.
- No. 34 Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1971–72.

- No. 40 Croxford, Alan Humphrey—Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Purchases and Sales of land in Victoria by Alan Humphrey Croxford.
- No. 42 Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1971–72.
- No. 22 Education—Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1970–71.
- No. 29 Education—Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1971–72.
- No. 28 Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 1st July, 1972.
- No. 10 Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 17 Forests Commission—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 7 Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1969–70.
- No. 35 Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 25 Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1971–72.
- No. 41 Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 46 Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 32 Housing Commission—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 45 Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1972.
- No. 2 Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 36 Liquor Control Commission—Report and statement of accounts for the year 1971–72.
- No. 1 Local Government Finance—Report of the Board of Inquiry into Local Government Finance in Victoria.
- No. 20 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 16 Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1971.
- No. 39 National Parks Service—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 5 Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1970–71.
- No. 6 Police Department—Report for the year 1970.
- No. 30 Police Department—Report for the year 1971.
- No. 4 Port Phillip Authority—Report for the year 1970–71.
- No. 24 Public Service Board—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 18 Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the year 1971–72.
- No. 38 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 12 Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 21 Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 11 State Development Committee—Report upon the provision of Water and Sewerage Facilities to New Subdivisions.
- No. 47 State Development Committee—Final Report on the Disposal and/or Destruction of Garbage and other Rubbish with particular reference to the Disposal of Industrial Wastes.
- No. 33 State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 8 State Electricity Commission—Report on proposed extension to State Generating System—Yallourn W Power Station Units 3 and 4.
- No. 26 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 9 State Savings Bank—Reports, statements, returns, etc., for the year 1971–72.
- No. 13 Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1970–71.
- No. 23 Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 15 Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1970–71.
- No. 31 Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 14 Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1971–72.
- No. 19 Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report of the Council for the year 1971.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes Victoria is divided into eighteen Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation—except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council, when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

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

Boundaries of Electoral Districts and Provinces are shown on folding maps facing pages 94 and 96 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Electoral redivision, 1965

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

1. the so-called "Port Phillip area", consisting of thirty-eight existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into forty-four Electoral Districts for the Assembly, each containing approximately 25,000 electors ;
2. the remaining area of the State, i.e., "country area", was divided into twenty-nine Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight "provincial centre" electorates, each containing approximately 22,250 electors and twenty-one other electorates of a rural nature, each containing approximately 18,200 electors ; and
3. the "southern area" containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Doutta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern, and South-Eastern was redivided into ten new Provinces for the Legislative Council. The remaining eight country Provinces were unchanged.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the above redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 17 December 1965.

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

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Australian electoral authorities under a joint Australian–State Government agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Australian and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Australian Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Australian-State of Victoria rolls. When the new Provinces and Districts referred to above came into force the number of common subdivisions into which they are divided was increased from 297 to 323. This number was further increased by administrative action on 17 March 1969 to 386.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

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

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

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Australian and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1964	1,650,042	1969	1,789,153
1965	1,657,798	1970	1,852,023
1966	1,681,514	1971	1,857,354
1967	1,745,919	1972	1,890,666
1968	1,759,803	1973	2,124,151

Voting features of State elections

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

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

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under

this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure " 1 " being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

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

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Districts and Provinces

The following tables show the areas of the Districts of the Legislative Assembly and the Provinces of the Legislative Council created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square miles)

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

(a) See pages 77-8 for number of electors and sitting members.

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

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: AREAS OF PROVINCES
(square miles)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballaarat	5,505.00	Monash	22.46
Bendigo	4,452.00	Northern	9,055.00
Boronia	1,040.00	North-Eastern	11,672.00
Doutta Galla	318.00	North-Western	20,680.00
East Yarra	26.90	South-Eastern	1,856.00
Gippsland	16,270.00	South-Western	4,042.00
Higinbotham	33.54	Templestowe	431.00
Melbourne	25.83	Western	12,090.00
Melbourne North	27.27		
Melbourne West	603.00	Total (b)	88,150.00

(a) See pages 76-7 for number of electors and sitting members.

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

Parliamentary elections*Legislative Assembly*

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 19 May 1973 there were contests in which more than two candidates were engaged in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts.

In forty-one of these contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other thirty-two contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in twenty-three instances but was defeated in the remaining nine instances.

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

**VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93.59	18,991	1.81
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,994	93.54	56,680	2.90

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

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

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1952	65	2,343,610	36,056	1,402,705	21,580	59.9
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	n.a.	n.a.	2,088,984	28,616	n.a.

Proportion of voters at elections

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

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of thirty-six members representing eighteen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 19 May 1973 there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

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

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92.14	22,595	2.27
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81

NOTE. Various publications giving detailed statistics of State elections are issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT : VICTORIAN MEMBERS

Political party affiliations of Victorian members of the Australian Parliament are indicated thus :

- (ADLP) Australian Democratic Labor Party
- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (CP) Australian Country Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE : VICTORIAN MEMBERS
AT 30 NOVEMBER 1973

Senator	Retires
Brown, William Walter Charles (<i>ALP</i>)	1977
Cormack, Hon. Sir Magnus Cameron, K.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	1974
Greenwood, Hon. Ivor John, Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	1977
Guilfoyle, Margaret Georgina Constance (<i>LP</i>)	1977
Hannan, George Conrad (<i>LP</i>)	1974
Little, John Albert (<i>ADLP</i>)	1974
McManus, Francis Patrick (<i>ADLP</i>)	1977
Poyser, Arthur George (<i>ALP</i>)	1974
Primmer, Cyril Graham (<i>ALP</i>)	1977
Webster, James Joseph (<i>CP</i>)	1974

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED 2 DECEMBER 1972

Member	Division
Bourchier, John William (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (<i>ALP</i>)	Wills
Cairns, Hon. James Ford (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Cass, Hon. Moses Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (<i>LP</i>)	Hotham
Crean, Hon. Frank (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Erwin, Hon. George Dudley (<i>LP</i>)	Ballarat
Fisher, Peter Stanley (<i>CP</i>)	Mallee
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron, C.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	Henty
Fraser, Hon. John Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Garrick, Horace James (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Gorton, Rt Hon. John Grey, C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Hamer, David John, D.S.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Isaacs
Hewson, Henry Arthur (<i>CP</i>)	McMillan
Holten, Hon. Rendle McNeilage (<i>CP</i>)	Indi
Innes, Urquhart Edward (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
King, Hon. Robert Shannon (<i>CP</i>)	Wimmera
Lamb, Antony Hamilton (<i>ALP</i>)	La Trobe
Lloyd, Bruce (<i>CP</i>)	Murray
Lynch, Hon. Phillip Reginald (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
McKenzie, David Charles (<i>ALP</i>)	Diamond Valley
Mathews, Charles Race Thorson (<i>ALP</i>)	Casey
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland
Oldmeadow, Maxwell Wilkinson (<i>ALP</i>)	Holt
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Snedden, Rt Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Staley, Anthony Allan (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Whittorn, Raymond Harold, C.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
Willis, Ralph (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Victorian State Government consists of the central government composed of the departments of State and statutory bodies as listed in the following pages, and a local government network of municipalities as described in Part 5 on page 220.

Departments

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the State Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands and Survey, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Mines, Premier, Public Works, Social Welfare, State Development, Treasury, and Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the Ministries of Aboriginal Affairs, Conservation, Housing, and Transport. (The Forests Commission, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and Land Conservation Council are regarded as Departments for the purposes of personnel administration, their staffs having been made subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act.) These are the instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is generally not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department, although this is often the method used. All but three of the departments are organised so that all their activities are related in some way to a general function. The exceptions are Premier's, Chief Secretary's, and Treasury, which each embrace a wide variety of dissimilar activities.

Department of Agriculture

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent head : Director of Agriculture

The functions of this Department are to regulate the agricultural industry, carry out research and investigation, and provide education, advisory, and extension services. These include maintaining standards of quality in production ; prevention and control of disease ; direct assistance and advice to primary producers; education through agricultural colleges, schools, and lectures ; and research into crops, pastures, soils, livestock diseases, and pests. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 105-8.)

The various branches and agencies are : Animal Health, Animal Industry, Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Agricultural Education, Milk Board, Victorian Plant Research Institute, Analytical, and Information. The Department also controls and administers the Government Cool Stores at Victoria Dock, Melbourne.

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent head : Under Secretary

The Chief Secretary's Department performs a multitude of diverse activities connected with the government of the State. It is the direct descendant of the first office of government established in the Colony of Victoria. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100-4.) Originally it performed almost all the functions of government, but over the years other departments have been created to undertake specific functions and the Chief Secretary's Department has been left with the remainder. It has also from time to time acquired other functions in response to governmental needs.

The various branches are : Electoral Branch, Government Statist, Police (including Motor Registration), Government Shorthand Writers, Accident and Motor Car Insurance, State Library, National Museum, Science Museum, and Civil Defence.

Other departmental functions are film censorship, declaration of public holidays, and provision of administrative services for the Liquor Control Commission and the Road Safety and Traffic Authority.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister : Minister of Lands

Permanent head : Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural and pastoral purposes and survey work in this connection; the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds ; the co-ordination of all survey work undertaken in the State and the compilation of comprehensive maps of the State ; and the provision of reserves of Crown land for recreational and other purposes. It is also responsible for the control and maintenance of the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100–2.)

Education Department

Minister : Minister of Education

Permanent head : Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive efficient and regular instruction in general educational subjects and to provide higher education for older children. Planning State education is the responsibility of the Director-General of Education. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Department being responsible for general administration, including provision and maintenance of school buildings, furniture and equipment, salaries for teachers, transport of children to schools in country areas, and awarding scholarships and teaching bursaries. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107–10.)

Details of all aspects of education within the State are treated in Part 8 of this *Year Book*.

Department of Health

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent head : Secretary to the Department of Health

The Department of Health is required to take all such steps as may be desirable to secure the preparation, implementation, and co-ordination of measures conducive to the health of the people, including measures for the prevention and cure of diseases and the avoidance of fraud in connection with alleged remedies ; the treatment of physical defects and mental diseases and disorders ; the training of persons for health services ; the control, care, and treatment of mental defectives and epileptics ; the initiation and direction of research ; and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of these matters. (For a history of the Department of Health, see pages 109–11 of this *Year Book*.)

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

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

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

These functions are performed by the Divisions of Apprenticeship, Industrial Relations, Inspection Services, and Technical Services, and the Office of Industrial Relations Co-ordination (Public Employing Authorities).

Law Department

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent head : Secretary

The substantial function of the Department is concerned with the administration of justice in the various State courts. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the public and the Government, registration of transfers of land, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pages 100-4.)

The various branches are : Courts, Court Reporting, and the following Offices : Companies, Crown Solicitor's, Parliamentary Counsel's, Prothonotary's, Public Solicitor's, Public Trustee's, Registrar of Probates, Sheriff's, and Titles.

Local Government Department

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent head : Secretary for Local Government

Prior to the Department's establishment in 1958, the supervision of local government activities was the responsibility of a branch of the Public Works Department. It is responsible for supervision of the administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and the oversight of government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities, swimming pools, and public halls in country areas). The Department also administers State weights and measures legislation. (For a history of local government in Victoria, see *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 103-5.)

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

Mines Department

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent head : Secretary for Mines

The Department is responsible for the administration of legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases, and inflammable liquids.

It is responsible for the survey and assessment of the State's mineral resources and the mapping of Victoria's geological structure. It provides technical services, information, and financial assistance to the mining industry. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pages 105-8.)

Premier's Department

Minister : The Premier

Permanent head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

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

The Department embraces within its organisation the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is also responsible for the administration of, and for governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. The functions performed by the Department are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81-4.)

The various branches are : Audit, Agent-General, Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor, Public Service Board, Ministry for the Arts, and Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Public Works Department

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent head : Director-General of Public Works

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

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

Social Welfare Department

Minister : Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent head : Director-General of Social Welfare

Formerly a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, Social Welfare became a Department on 5 January 1971. It provides services for needy families and children of school age; deals with the problems of young persons and promotes youth welfare; controls all penal establishments and assists in the rehabilitation of persons who are under detention, on probation, or on parole; and trains people under its control, youth leaders, and the staffs of government and voluntary agencies.

The various divisions are : Family Welfare, Prisons, Probation and Parole, Regional Services, Research and Statistics, Institute of Social Welfare, and Youth Welfare.

Department of State Development

Minister : Minister for State Development and Decentralization

Permanent head : Secretary for State Development

This Department was formed on 15 March 1971 to bring together certain activities affecting Victoria's development. It contained four Divisions, namely National Parks and Industrial Development, both previously branches of the Premier's Department, Tourism, which was a separate Ministry; and Immigration, formerly a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department. The Division of National Parks was subsequently transferred to the Ministry for Conservation on its formation in January 1973.

The functions of the Department are the development of economic resources and industry generally within Victoria ; processing nominations for residency of immigrants from the United Kingdom and assisting with their reception and assimilation ; and encouraging the development of tourist attractions and facilities in the State and providing tourist information.

Treasury

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent head : Director of Finance

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

The various branches are : State Taxation, Stamps, Registry of Estate Agents and Money Lenders, Government Printer, State Tender Board, and State Superannuation Board.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister : Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent head : Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

This Department was established by the *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act* 1972 which came into operation on 19 December 1972. Its objectives are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth ; to promote fitness and general health ; and to improve the facilities available to the people of Victoria for leisure-time pursuits. This involves regular consultation with public and private youth, sporting, and recreational organisations or bodies, and administering the *Racing Act* 1958 and the *National Fitness Council of Victoria Act* 1960.

Ministries

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Minister : Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Permanent head : Director of Aboriginal Affairs

Formerly a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Ministry was created by Act of Parliament on 1 January 1968. Its functions are to promote the social and economic advancement of Aborigines in Victoria, including assistance with housing, health services, employment, and school books and uniforms for Aboriginal children.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister : Minister for Conservation

Permanent head : Director of Conservation

On 23 January 1973 this Ministry was created by legislation to encompass a number of organisations dealing with conservation. It is concerned with the control and development of the fishing industry and preservation of wildlife; the establishment, protection, and development of Victoria's national parks; the exercise of control over any form of pollution to the environment; substantially controlling and co-ordinating activities to protect and improve the beaches and foreshores around Port Phillip Bay; and advising on the prevention of soil erosion and planning restorative measures.

The various branches and the departments from which they were drawn are: Fisheries and Wildlife (Chief Secretary's), National Parks (State Development), Environment Protection Authority (State Development), Port Phillip Authority (Crown Lands and Survey), and Soil Conservation Authority (Premier's).

Ministry of Housing

Minister : Minister of Housing

Permanent head : Secretary of Housing

The *Housing Ministry Act* 1972 created this Ministry when it was proclaimed on 2 April 1973. Its largest branch is the Housing Commission, whose objectives are to improve existing housing, provide lodgings for people of limited means, and redevelop insanitary areas. Substantial production of prefabricated building components is carried out by the Commission at the Concrete House Project, Holmesglen. The Ministry is also concerned with the provision of housing for the teaching service and the registration of co-operative societies.

Ministry of Transport

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent head : Director of Transport

Created by the *Transport Act* 1951, this Ministry is concerned with the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of all rail, tram, road, and air transport in Victoria.

NOTE. The Ministry of Fuel and Power functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department. So also does the Ministry for the Arts, which was created by Act of Parliament on 19 December 1972 to bring together all State Government activities in support of the arts, including the National Gallery, country art galleries, music, drama, ballet, and films.

Statutory authorities

The functions of the following public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this *Victorian Year Book* :

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

Government instrumentalities

The term "instrumentalities" is limited to statutory bodies, which are not departments even though some are administered within or associated with departments.

The general features of the instrumentalities are constitution by Act of Parliament, a controlling Board or Commission appointed by the Governor in Council, freedom from direct ministerial control over day to day administration (but subject to governmental or ministerial control in matters of major policy, and subject in some cases to the approval of the Governor in Council or the Minister), and control over the appointment of staff and the determination of salaries and other conditions of employment. Financial arrangements differ considerably.

The largest of the instrumentalities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, Victorian Railways Board, State Electricity Commission, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and Country Roads Board.

The following statement lists the instrumentalities according to the Minister under whom each instrumentality is administered, and shows which instrumentalities are staffed by members of the Public Service and, in these cases, the department with which the instrumentality is associated :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department or Ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Milk Board Milk Pasteurization Committee Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Wheat Quota Review Committee	Australian Barley Board Grain Elevators Board Marketing boards— Chicory Egg and Egg Pulp Tobacco Leaf Onion Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Products Board (a) Victorian Dried Fruits Board Victorian Inland Meat Authority Western Metropolitan Market Trust (a) Wheat Quota Committee
Minister for the Arts	Premier's	Council of Trustees of the National Gallery	Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee (a) Victorian Documentary Film Council
Attorney-General	Law	Appeal Costs Board Companies Auditors Board	Council of Law Reporting (a) Council of Legal Education Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Legal Aid Committee Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education (a) Patriotic Funds Council

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department or Ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary's	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Library Council Liquor Control Commission National Museum of Victoria Council Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Premiums Committee Road Safety and Traffic Authority Seamans Welfare Advisory Council Seamans Welfare Trust Com- mittee Workers Compensation Boards	Country Fire Authority Exhibition Trustees Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Zoological Board
Minister for Conser- vation	Ministry for Conser- vation	Clean Air Committee Commercial Fisheries Council Environment Protection Authority (a) National Parks Authority Port Phillip Authority Soil Conservation Authority	
Minister of Education	Education	Council of Public Education Teachers' Tribunal	Council of Adult Education State College of Victoria (a) Victoria Institute of Colleges
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission (b)	Timber Promotion Committee (a)
Minister for Fuel and Power			Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission
Minister of Health	Health	Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Cinematograph Operators Board Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council on Pre- School Child Development (a) Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality (a) Food Standards Committee Mental Health Authority (medical officers not subject to Public Service Act) Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Psychological Council Superintendents Committee Tuberculosis Advisory Committee	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Hospitals and Charities Commission Hospitals Superannuation Board Trustees of various cemeteries Various professional and occupational registration boards— Chiropodists Registration Board Dental Board Dietitians Registration Board Hairdressers Registration Board Masseurs Registration Board Medical Nurses Council Opticians Registration Board Pharmacy Board
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Teacher Housing Authority (a)	
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Apprenticeship Commission Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Consumer Affairs Council Industrial Appeals Court (a) Industrial Safety Advisory Council Wages Boards	

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department or Ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Place Names Committee Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board Scaffolding Regulations Committee Town Planning Appeals Tribunal Valuers' Qualification Board (a)	Local Authorities Superannuation Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Town and Country Planning Board
Minister of Mines	Mines	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Board of Examiners for Mining Managers (Mines Act) Board of Examiners (for Mining Managers) (Coal Mines Act) (a) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers (a) Coal Mine Workers Pensions Tribunal Drillers' Licensing Board Extractive Industrial Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Committee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	
Premier	Premier's	Public Service Board	State Relief Committee
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Government Buildings Advisory Council (a) Marine Board	Architects Registration Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister for Social Welfare	Social Welfare	Family Welfare Advisory Council Parole Board Social Welfare Training Council Street Traders Licences Board Youth Advisory Council	
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Minister of State Development			Central Planning Authority
Minister of Transport			Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority (a) Metropolitan Transportation Committee (a) Victorian Railways Board Transport Regulation Board Railway Construction Board

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department or Ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Treasurer	Treasury	Home Finance Trust Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank
Minister of Water Supply	Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (b)	Ballarat Water Commis- sioners (a) Dandenong Valley Authority First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board West Moorabool Water Board Various local water (198) and sewerage (109) author- ities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (30)
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Racecourses Licences Board	Greyhound Racing Control Board National Fitness Council Sports and Recreation Council (a) State Youth Council (a) Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

(a) These instrumentalities have been added since the list was last published in 1971.

(b) This statutory corporation also appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1963 as a government department, which it is only for the purposes of personnel administration under the Public Service Act.

In the following list, each instrumentality is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION

1. *Legal, protective, registry services—*
 - Appeal Costs Board
 - Council of Law Reporting
 - Country Fire Authority
 - Legal Aid Committee
 - Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 - Parole Boards
 - Raffles Board
2. *Regulation of primary production—*
 - Australian Barley Board
 - Chicory Marketing Board
 - Commercial Fisheries Council
 - Dairy Produce Board
 - Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board
 - Milk Board
 - Onion Marketing Board
 - Sludge Abatement Board
 - Tobacco Leaf Board
 - Tobacco Quota Committee
 - Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 - Victorian Dairy Products Board
 - Victorian Dried Fruits Board
 - Western Metropolitan Market Trust
 - Wheat Quota Committee
 - Wheat Quota Review Committee
3. *Regulation of industry and commerce—*
 - Consumer Affairs Council
 - Extractive Industries Advisory Committee
 - Premiums Committee
 - Street Traders Licences Board
 - Transport Regulation Board
4. *Regulation of labour conditions—*
 - Apprenticeship Commission
 - Coal Mine Workers Pension Tribunal
 - Hospital Superannuation Board
 - Industrial Appeals Court
 - Local Authorities Superannuation Board
 - Victorian Coal Miners Accidents Relief Board
 - Wages Boards
 - Workers Compensation Boards
5. *Regulation of general standards—*
 - Building Regulations Committee
 - Food Standards Committee
 - Land Valuation Boards of Review
 - Liquor Control Commission
 - Marine Board
 - Place Names Committee
 - Scaffolding Regulations Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

6. *Regulation of professional and occupational standards—*
 Architects Registration Board
 Board of Examiners for Mining Managers (Mines Act)
 Board of Examiners for Mining Managers (Coal Mines Act)
 Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels
 Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers (Mining)
 Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers
 Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
 Chiroprodists Registration Board
 Cinematograph Operators Board
 Companies Auditors Board
 Council of Legal Education
 Dental Board
 Dietitians Registration Board
 Drillers' Licensing Board
 Hairdressers Registration Board
 Masseurs Registration Board
 Medical Board
 Municipal Auditors Board
 Municipal Building Surveyors Board
 Municipal Clerks Board
 Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
 Municipal Engineers Board
 Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board
 Nurses' Council
 Opticians Registration Board
 Pharmacy Board
 Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
 Psychological Council
 Surveyors' Board
 Valuers' Qualification Board
 Veterinary Board of Victoria
7. *Public utility, conservation, and development—*
 Ballarat Water Commissioners
 Central Planning Authority
 Country Roads Board
 Dandenong Valley Authority
 Environment Protection Authority
 Exhibition Trustees
 First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts
 Forests Commission
 Gas and Fuel Corporation
 Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
 Government Buildings Advisory Council
 Grain Elevators Board
 Groundwater Advisory Committee
 Home Finance Trust
 Housing Commission
 Land Conservation Council
 Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
 Local Government Advisory Board
 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
 Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
 Metropolitan Transportation Committee
 Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Port Phillip Authority
 Railway Construction Board
 Road Safety and Traffic Authority
 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
 Soil Conservation Authority
 State Electricity Commission
 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
 State Savings Bank
 Town and Country Planning Board
 Town Planning Appeals Tribunal
 Trustees of various cemeteries
 Various local water and sewerage authorities
 Various river improvement and drainage trusts
 Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
 Victorian Inland Meat Authority
 Victorian Railways Board
 West Moorabool Water Board
8. *Social welfare—*
 Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council
 Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board
 Family Welfare Advisory Council
 Patriotic Funds Council
 Seamans Welfare Advisory Council
 Seamans Welfare Trust Committee
 Social Welfare Training Council
 State Relief Committee
 Youth Advisory Committee
9. *Education and recreation—*
 Council of Adult Education
 Council of Public Education
 Council of the Science Museum of Victoria
 Council of Trustees of the National Gallery
 Greyhound Racing Control Board
 Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education
 Library Council
 National Museum of Victoria Council

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

National Parks Authority	Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality
Racecourses Licences Board	Fairfield Hospital Board
Sports and Recreation Council	Hospitals and Charities Commission
State College of Victoria	Mental Health Authority
State Youth Council	Milk Pasteurization Committee
Totalizator Agency Board	National Fitness Council
Trotting Control Board	Poisons Advisory Committee
Victoria Institute of Colleges	Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee
Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee	Superintendents Committee
Victorian Documentary Film Council	Tuberculosis Advisory Committee
Zoological Board	
10. <i>Public health</i> —	11. <i>Industrial health</i> —
Advisory Committee to Mental Hygiene Authority	Industrial Safety Advisory Council
Anti-Cancer Council	
Cancer Institute Board	12. <i>Internal administrative services</i> —
Clean Air Committee	Police Discipline Board
Commission of Public Health	Police Medical Board
Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality	Police Service Board
Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis	Police Superannuation Board
Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases	Public Service Board
Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development	Superannuation Board
	Teacher Housing Authority
	Teachers' Tribunal
	Tender Board

Further references, 1969, 1971

Historical background to public service legislation

Victoria's public service, being first established during the period before Separation, was based on the British tradition of that in New South Wales and continued along the same lines for several years after 1851, until the diversity and size of the service made more definite regulation and closer oversight necessary. The first Act to regulate the service was passed in 1862. With the exception of police, military, and some officers (mainly acting in some judicial capacity) appointed under special conditions, the whole public service was under the control of the Governor in Council. Police and military were already subject to other forms of direction. The public service was divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" divisions, with a number of classes in each division, and salaries were graduated according to class. Appointments, which were generally made to the lowest classes of the respective divisions, were subject to a probationary period of three months and being passed by a Board of Examiners. Disputes, appeals applications, and charges were usually considered by committees appointed by the Governor in Council.

As new departments were set up and the public service grew with growing population and activity, this organisation became unwieldy, and as it was felt desirable to prevent any risk of patronage in public service appointments and promotions, a new Act was passed in 1883. Once again a few classes were omitted from the scope of the Act, and railway employees, following the passing of the Railways Commissioners Act, were also excluded, although their conditions of employment were very similar to those of the rest of the public service. The new Act set up a Public Service Board of three members appointed by the Governor in Council, and the public service was divided into four divisions: First, Professional,

Clerical, and Non-Clerical. The Board had power to inspect departments and determine the number and classification of persons employed in each department ; new appointments could be made only on the certificate of the Board, which would in appropriate cases conduct examinations for appointment or promotion. Promotions and transfers were still to be made by the Governor in Council, but on the recommendation of the Board.

Conditions for State school teachers were slightly different. They were classified by a committee of two government nominees and one elected teacher, which also determined conditions of entry to the service and made inquiries into charges against teachers. Appeals from decisions of the committee could be made to the Board, which also had to give certificates that appointments and promotions were necessary. Whenever any officer was suspended and charged with an offence the Board conducted an inquiry and imposed any appropriate penalty, except dismissal, which was imposed by the Governor in Council. A new provision, following the Act of 1881 which abolished pension and superannuation payments, was that all public servants should take out life assurance policies to provide for their retirement. This continued until 1925 when a superannuation fund was set up.

The financial crisis of 1893 caused the retirement of all members of the Board, their places being taken by the Commissioners of Audit as an additional duty, and many salaries were reduced. Some permanent employees of the railways transferred to the public service and were formally included in that service. The size of the Board was reduced in 1901 when two of the Commissioners retired ; the third was left as the only Commissioner.

For a few years various Acts were concerned with defining the relationship of teachers to the Commissioner, who was empowered to make inquiries into the conduct of teachers who had not been suspended. Four years later recommendations for increased pay had to be made to the Commissioner. Some statutory bodies which had been set up were not under the direction of the Commissioner, and when in the course of natural growth they became departments the status of their employees had to be defined. This happened with the Forests Commission and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1937. Their staffs were, by legislation, transferred to the public service under the direction of the Public Service Board.

In 1940 the Board was re-constituted. The single Commissioner was replaced by a Board of three members, the chairman and one other being appointed by the Governor in Council, the third being elected by permanent officers of the service. When matters affecting the staffs of the teaching service or the Department of Mental Hygiene were under consideration, the elected member was to be replaced by an elected member of the staff concerned. The teaching service was removed from the control of the Board by the *Teaching Service Act* 1946, which established the Teachers' Tribunal to carry out the responsibilities previously exercised by the Board. Since then the legislation governing the public service and the Public Service Board has had minor amendments and the lines of organisation then established have remained basically unchanged.

History of State Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments has appeared in this part of previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department

(1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), the Education Department (1969), the Mines Department (1970), the Department of Agriculture (1971), and local government, including the establishment of the Local Government Department (1972). The following article gives a brief history of the Department of Health.

History of the Department of Health

Prior to Separation in 1851 the Port Phillip District health services were maintained by assistant colonial surgeons appointed from Sydney. On several occasions improvised quarantine arrangements had to be made and as citizens tried to build hospitals they were assisted by the Government. When the gold rush began after Separation the Sanitary (or quarantine) Station was opened at Point Nepean in 1852 and in 1854, under the provisions of Victoria's first Public Health Act passed in that year, a Central Board of Health was set up under Dr W. McCrea, first President of the Board and Chief Medical Officer of Victoria, with Dr James Reed in charge of the Quarantine Station. It supervised all health, hygiene, sanitation, pure food, and other matters affecting public health. The Superintending Inspector was Mr J. N. Hassell, but the Central Board relied on local Boards of Health, which were usually the local municipal councils.

Responsibility for some aspects of the work such as sewerage and water supply were soon transferred to various branches of the Public Works Department, but the Board of Health was still very interested in the results and was constantly urging local boards to keep towns clean and healthy. Smallpox vaccination, introduced in 1852, was made compulsory for children by an Act passed in 1854. Stringent quarantine, disinfection of houses, and similar measures brought the disease under control. Fevers, usually attributed to polluted water or milk, were dealt with as they arose, partly in co-operation with local authorities, who were supposed to provide hospitals for infectious diseases but usually failed to do so. In 1864 hospitals and other charities came under the administration of the Board of Health when the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was passed to regulate those built by public subscription, usually supplemented by a government grant. Most of the large hospitals around Melbourne and provincial centres were established under these conditions.

An Act of 1867 prohibited overcrowding of houses and forbade building of places of amusement or public buildings without the Board's consent. These measures were repeated in later Acts, which extended control to ventilation and sanitation, and drainage of the sites, a power shared with the Housing Commission since 1938. Direct control of drugs and medicines began in 1868 when the British Pharmacopoeia was adopted, and has continued with modifications, mainly concerned with new drugs, until the present, under the guidance of an advisory committee. Industrial hygiene work developed slowly until the Factory Act of 1873, which regulated the hours and conditions of work of women. This expanded until the Department of Labour and Industry took over the oversight of all matters affecting working conditions in 1905, leaving the Health Department to supervise those rules with a direct bearing on health. Purity of food

had always been a prime concern, and a series of Acts laid down food standards. However, the Board found these difficult to enforce owing to the inability of local authorities to make adequate tests.

The Central Board was replaced in 1890 by a Board of Public Health, which had strong representation by local municipalities, and a chairman and medical inspector appointed by the Government. The Board was responsible to a Minister of Health although it remained part of the administration of the Chief Secretary. By the *Health Act* 1919 the Board was replaced by a Commission of Public Health with a slightly altered structure. The Charities Board, established in 1922, supervised hospitals and charities and disbursed a Charities Fund. In 1943 by the Ministry of Health Act the Department of Health was set up and consisted of the General Health and Mental Hygiene Branches. The Charities Board was replaced in 1948 by the Hospitals and Charities Commission, which has been heavily involved in assisting building and staffing hospitals in all parts of Victoria, arranging ambulance services, and providing homes for old people.

From an advisory role in connection with the *Infant Life Protection Act* 1890 a wide system of infant and maternal welfare developed, leading to the appointment of an Infant Welfare Director in 1926, who directed a number of infant welfare and similar centres in co-operation with local municipalities. A Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch was added to the Department in 1944. A Tuberculosis Branch, formed in 1949, developed from efforts begun in 1905 to counter the disease. A number of sanatoria were opened, treatment gradually became more effective, particularly after 1949 when the Commonwealth Government provided funds for X-ray examinations, which became compulsory in 1951.

Mental Hygiene began with an asylum built at Yarra Bend in 1848. After the sudden population growth of the gold rush the accommodation was found to be inadequate, facilities for treatment of different types of insanity unsatisfactory, and the means of distinguishing them uncertain. The asylum remained separate from the Board of Health, with Dr Robert Bowie as the first surgeon superintendent. As new asylums were built, efforts were made to distinguish between harmless individuals, imbeciles, senile cases, and other types, including the criminally insane. This Department was named the Department of Mental Hygiene in 1934 and, taking advantage of growing public interest, pressed on with newer methods of treatment, making an early diagnosis and concentrating on recognising mental disease in children when it could be treated. Many older patients began to enter asylums voluntarily. The Department of Mental Hygiene was incorporated in the Department of Health in 1943. By an Act of 1950 an independent authority, the Mental Hygiene Authority, was set up within the Department of Health and began a complete reorganisation of Mental Hygiene administration. The *Mental Health Act* 1959 replaced the Mental Hygiene Authority with a Mental Health Authority, whose functions are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration in regard to the treatment and prevention of mental illness and intellectual defectiveness.

In more recent times the Department has been concerned with various forms of pollution, the treatment of cancer (since 1936) and its connection with cigarette smoking, and public health education and facilities, particularly

in relation to elderly people who might become a burden on hospital facilities if permanently incapacitated. Various aspects of community health have been controlled by a series of registrations or regulations. Among professions and businesses registered are : medical practitioners (since 1865), pharmacists (1876), dentists (1887), private hospitals (1891), nurses (1902), midwives (1915), hairdressers' shops (1920), boarding houses, eating houses, etc. (1920), and some food and drink factories (1920). Usually, where training is needed, there is a Board controlling professional standards and prescribing courses of training.

Other matters within the jurisdiction of the Department are : control and regulation of cemeteries (since 1888) and venereal disease (1878), oversight and inspection of various health and charitable institutions receiving government subsidies, medical and dental treatment of school children (1920) (these were conducted by the Education Department from 1909), medical services to various government departments and agencies, qualifications of plumbers and gasfitters (1891), dietitians (1943), opticians (1935), preliminary and postgraduate training of nurses in hospitals or separate schools, and mothercraft nurses (1949), regulation of various anatomical grafts, camps and camping areas (1954), the Psychological Practices Act (1965), and prevention of fires in public buildings and regulations for cinematograph operators.

DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION

Historical

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,876 on a base population of 2,452,341 in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1972 was 3,581,017.

Census populations 1947 to 1971

It should be recognised that in processing Australian census data for 13 million persons and 4.5 million households there are innumerable possibilities

for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the final results, it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the census data.

In the following tables Aboriginals are included in population totals for 1966 and 1971, but excluded for earlier years. They are included in natural increase calculations from 1 January 1966. Aboriginals are included in tables of population characteristics (pages 117-22) for 1971 only. All censuses from 1933 onwards have been held on 30 June.

The following table shows the census populations of Australian States from 1947 to 1971 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180
Victoria	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351
Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065
South Australia	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707
Western Australia	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469
Tasmania	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413
Northern Territory	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390
Australian Capital Territory	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
Australia	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638

Details of the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1947 to 1971 are given below :

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS

(per cent)

State or Territory	Intercensal period			
	1947-1954	1954-1961	1961-1966	1966-1971
New South Wales	1.98	1.94	1.58	1.66
Victoria	2.56	2.58	1.90	1.69
Queensland	2.53	2.04	1.85	1.76
South Australia	3.05	2.83	2.42	1.40
Western Australia	3.51	2.03	2.58	3.97
Tasmania	2.65	1.82	1.18	1.00
Northern Territory	6.12	7.37	4.90	8.86
Australian Capital Territory	8.70	9.94	10.30	8.45
Australia	2.46	2.26	1.92	1.92

Numbers and rates of natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths in each State and Territory, between 1931 and 1972 are given in the following tables :

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931-1940 (a)	22,159	10,811	9,880	3,716	4,396	2,438	32	138	53,570
1941-1950 (a)	34,041	21,292	15,681	8,003	7,006	3,768	131	472	90,394
1951-1960	43,607	33,948	20,980	11,554	10,930	5,523	468	946	127,956
1961-1970	43,346	39,057	20,727	12,369	11,517	5,124	1,170	1,964	135,274
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1968	39,893	40,261	19,112	11,291	12,073	5,033	1,541	2,155	131,359
1969	45,371	42,059	20,790	12,640	13,404	5,136	1,789	2,491	143,680
1970	44,847	42,684	20,475	12,479	14,075	5,011	2,016	2,881	144,468
1971	56,775	44,900	23,631	13,310	16,433	5,026	2,195	3,442	165,712
1972	53,626	41,951	22,653	12,080	14,736	4,597	2,169	3,397	155,209

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931-1940 (a)	8.32	5.87	10.14	6.33	9.74	10.50	5.73	(b)13.18	7.92
1941-1950 (a)	11.53	10.45	14.35	12.50	14.02	14.83	11.86	(b)28.03	12.04
1951-1960	12.32	13.20	15.55	13.81	16.50	17.23	26.49	(b)26.63	13.71
1961-1970	10.30	12.25	12.54	11.57	13.58	13.84	23.78	21.05	11.78
ANNUAL TOTALS (c)									
1968	9.14	12.10	11.04	10.06	13.18	13.25	22.81	19.21	10.93
1969	10.20	12.41	11.78	11.09	14.03	13.34	24.46	20.48	11.71
1970	9.90	12.37	11.40	10.77	14.16	12.91	25.42	21.85	11.53
1971	12.31	12.79	12.91	11.31	15.93	12.85	25.40	23.88	12.96
1972	11.47	11.79	12.09	10.16	13.95	11.65	23.68	21.61	11.95

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

(b) Rates affected by special local features.

(c) Rates from 1971 onwards are subject to revision.

The growth which has taken place in Victoria since the 1930s is evidenced by the fact that during the 38 years from 1933 to 1971 the increase in population was 1,682,090 compared with an increase of 619,191 over the period of 32 years from 1901 to 1933, representing an increase of 92.4 per cent and 51.5 per cent on the respective base populations.

Between 1947 and 1971 Victoria's population increased by 1,447,650. In 1947 the Australian born population was 91.0 per cent, the highest ever recorded in the State's history. By 1971, as a result of the migrant inflow, mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland, this figure had dropped to 77.2 per cent.

The population of Victoria at each census from 1901 to 1971, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES

Census Year	Males				Females				Persons			
	Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase				
		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage			
1901	603,720	(a)5,498	(a)0.92	597,350	(a)55,484	(a)10.24	1,201,070	(a)60,982	(a)5.35			
1911	655,591	51,871	8.59	659,960	62,610	10.48	1,315,551	114,481	9.53			
1921	754,724	99,133	15.12	776,556	116,596	17.67	1,531,280	215,729	16.40			
1933	903,244	148,520	19.68	917,017	140,461	18.09	1,820,261	288,981	18.87			
1947	1,013,867	110,623	12.25	1,040,834	123,817	13.50	2,054,701	234,440	12.88			
1954	1,231,099	217,232	21.43	1,221,242	180,408	17.33	2,452,341	397,640	19.35			
1961	1,474,395	243,296	19.76	1,455,718	234,476	19.20	2,930,113	477,772	19.48			
1966	1,614,240	139,845	9.48	1,605,977	150,259	10.32	3,220,217	290,104	9.90			
1971	1,750,061	135,821	8.41	1,752,290	146,313	9.11	3,502,351	282,134	8.76			

(a) Since 1891.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1947 to 1971, are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES (a)

Urban centre	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Sydney	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,197,022	2,447,219	2,725,064
Melbourne	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,858,534	2,108,401	2,394,117
Brisbane	402,030	502,320	587,634	716,402	818,423
Adelaide	382,454	483,508	580,449	728,279	809,482
Perth	272,528	348,647	423,930	500,246	641,800
Hobart	76,534	95,206	110,217	119,469	129,928
Canberra	15,156	28,277	55,746	92,311	156,298
Total	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,813,532	6,712,327	7,675,112
Percentage of Australian population	51	54	55	58	60

(a) Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of urban boundaries ; in particular Census figures from 1966 onwards have been based on the concepts explained on page 122. Figures for 1961 in the above table have been revised in accordance with these concepts.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902. However, the absolute increase in population in Melbourne over the period 1961 to 1971 has slightly exceeded the increase in Sydney over the same period.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1947 and 1971 is made in the following table :

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Intercensal period	Population at end of period	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration (a)
1947 to 1954	2,452,341	397,640	192,741	204,899
1954 to 1961	2,930,113	477,772	256,420	221,352
1961 to 1966	3,220,217	290,104	190,070	100,034
1966 to 1971	3,502,351	282,134	202,777	79,357

(a) Net intercensal gain after deducting natural increase from total increase.

For purposes of the 1971 Census, the boundary of urban Melbourne, located within the long-term Melbourne Statistical Division, shows the limits of urban development about the capital city at census date. The statistical division boundaries are shown in a map of Victoria to be found in the pocket inside the back cover of this *Victorian Year Book*.

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical division	Census (a)				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Melbourne	1,341,382	1,589,185	1,984,815	2,230,793	2,503,450
West Central	82,109	106,499	129,070	146,976	161,530
North Central	55,381	68,377	63,858	64,846	63,039
Western	159,368	180,051	198,022	203,432	199,505
Wimmera	54,171	57,686	58,799	60,017	55,587
Mallee	52,770	58,070	62,952	65,021	63,816
Northern	121,759	139,977	156,364	167,317	171,815
North Eastern	60,260	78,866	86,406	86,719	86,134
Gippsland	91,400	128,531	149,051	155,796	158,142
East Central	32,250	37,058	36,167	36,312	37,030
Migratory	3,851	8,041	4,609	2,988	2,303
Total	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351

(a) Figures from 1947 to 1966 have been adjusted to show population in statistical divisions as defined for the Census 30 June 1971.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1961 TO 1971

Statistical division	Population at Census 1961	1961-1966		Population at Census 1966	1966-1971		Population at Census 1971
		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	
Melbourne	1,984,815	122,092	123,886	2,230,793	144,422	128,235	2,503,450
West Central	129,070	8,900	9,006	146,976	9,148	5,406	161,530
North Central	63,858	3,425	- 2,437	64,846	2,662	- 4,469	63,039
Western	198,022	13,181	- 7,771	203,432	9,911	- 13,838	199,505
Wimmera	58,799	4,014	- 2,796	60,017	2,773	- 7,203	55,587
Mallee	62,952	5,641	- 3,572	65,021	4,594	- 5,799	63,816
Northern	156,364	11,788	- 835	167,317	10,734	- 6,236	171,815
North Eastern	86,406	6,324	- 6,011	86,719	5,301	- 5,886	86,134
Gippsland	149,051	12,532	- 5,787	155,796	11,373	- 9,027	158,142
East Central	36,167	2,173	- 2,028	36,312	1,859	- 1,141	37,030
Migratory	4,609	..	- 1,621	2,988	..	- 685	2,303
Total	2,930,113	190,070	100,034	3,220,217	202,777	79,357	3,502,351

NOTE. In the above table, populations of statistical divisions in 1961 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries as defined at the 1971 Census. Figures shown for natural increase in the Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions for the 1961-1966 period have been estimated. As changes affecting the North Central and Northern Statistical Divisions had only a slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown without adjustment. Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

(a) Total increase less natural increase.

In the above table "apparent net migration" is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population after deducting natural increase.

*Population of the Melbourne Statistical Division
and remainder of the State*

The figures in the following table have been re-calculated on the basis of the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division as determined at the 1971 Census. The table shows that as early as the 1921 Census the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded that of the rest of the State.

**VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL
DIVISION, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE**

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,502,351	2,503,450	71.48	998,901	28.52

(a) Area as defined for Census, 30 June 1971.

Characteristics of the population

**VICTORIA—AGES (a) OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE
INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1954 TO 1971**

Age group (years)	Population at Census				Percentage increase		
	1954	1961	1966	1971	1954-1961	1961-1966	1966-1971
0-4	258,335	307,532	320,581	344,721	19.04	4.24	7.53
5-9	238,857	288,770	320,587	335,180	20.90	11.02	4.55
10-14	180,807	277,854	298,725	332,648	53.67	7.51	11.36
15-19	153,721	219,365	289,716	304,663	42.70	32.07	5.16
20-24	160,930	195,076	237,896	296,349	21.22	21.95	24.57
25-29	194,470	186,724	209,731	253,026	- 3.98	12.32	20.64
30-34	195,595	209,542	194,382	220,325	7.13	- 7.23	13.35
35-39	173,694	217,856	216,297	205,217	25.43	- 0.72	- 5.12
40-44	172,584	187,624	217,853	219,030	8.71	16.11	0.54
45-49	152,358	181,826	186,125	216,452	19.34	2.36	16.29
50-54	137,512	158,846	176,845	179,590	15.51	11.33	1.55
55-59	114,856	131,730	150,817	164,015	14.69	14.49	8.75
60-64	108,442	115,027	122,989	136,174	6.07	6.92	10.72
65-69	83,158	95,755	100,326	106,055	15.15	4.77	5.71
70-74	58,227	73,610	78,660	81,408	26.42	6.86	3.49
75-79	36,970	45,364	54,474	56,411	22.70	20.08	3.56
80-84	20,454	24,232	28,078	33,087	18.47	15.87	17.84
85-89	8,733	10,080	11,546	13,355	15.42	14.54	15.67
90-94	2,346	2,809	3,269	3,872	19.74	16.38	18.45
95-99	276	451	582	713	63.41	29.05	22.51
100 and over	16	40	47	60	150.00	17.50	27.66
Total	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	3,502,351	19.48	9.88	8.78
Under 21	861,456	1,133,379	1,280,838	1,376,188	31.57	13.01	7.44
21-64	1,380,705	1,544,393	1,661,706	1,831,202	11.86	7.60	10.20
65 and over	210,180	252,341	276,982	294,961	20.06	9.76	6.49

(a) Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

The age distribution of the population has shown considerable change between 1947 and 1971. Most notable is the growth of the under 21 years group.

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (a)
(per cent)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	9.60	10.53	10.50	9.96	9.84
5-9	7.50	9.74	9.85	9.96	9.57
10-14	6.59	7.37	9.48	9.28	9.50
15-19	7.40	6.27	7.49	9.00	8.70
20-24	8.08	6.56	6.66	7.39	8.46
25-29	7.76	7.93	6.37	6.51	7.23
30-34	7.80	7.98	7.15	6.04	6.29
35-39	7.39	7.08	7.43	6.72	5.86
40-44	6.78	7.04	6.40	6.77	6.25
45-49	6.47	6.21	6.20	5.78	6.18
50-54	5.98	5.61	5.42	5.49	5.13
55-59	5.45	4.68	4.50	4.68	4.68
60-64	4.35	4.42	3.93	3.82	3.89
65-69	3.34	3.39	3.27	3.12	3.03
70-74	2.41	2.38	2.51	2.44	2.32
75-79	1.71	1.51	1.55	1.69	1.61
80-84	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.95
85-89	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.38
90 and over	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 21	32.63	35.13	38.68	39.79	39.29
21-64	58.52	56.30	52.71	51.61	52.29
65 and over	8.85	8.57	8.61	8.60	8.42

(a) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY (a) OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (b)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	104.59	104.78	105.02	105.11	104.46
5-9	104.07	104.76	105.43	105.02	105.46
10-14	103.13	104.00	104.70	105.30	104.98
15-19	101.93	105.11	105.38	104.31	105.01
20-24	98.04	108.47	106.81	102.55	99.81
25-29	97.47	108.93	108.48	105.65	103.20
30-34	97.11	105.66	110.07	107.07	105.45
35-39	100.75	102.26	105.67	108.37	105.09
40-44	105.25	105.37	102.83	104.26	106.75
45-49	99.81	107.60	103.42	102.15	103.53
50-54	92.13	102.83	104.90	100.88	100.17
55-59	93.81	92.01	102.96	102.16	98.17
60-64	89.07	85.99	88.45	96.54	93.82
65-69	84.45	83.43	77.79	80.03	87.28
70-74	77.44	75.41	73.81	68.62	70.44
75-79	75.56	68.96	66.56	63.31	58.71
80-84	72.51	62.29	58.24	54.66	51.80
85-89	64.41	59.77	51.28	46.45	43.68
90-94	56.93	50.10	47.76	39.88	33.79
95-99	50.76	35.29	37.50	33.79	34.53
100 and over	10.00	33.33	25.00	17.50	66.67
All ages	97.41	100.81	101.28	100.52	99.87

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

(b) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census 1971

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age last birthday (years)	Census 1966			Census 1971			Increase in persons 1966 to 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	164,283	156,298	320,581	176,117	168,604	344,721	24,140
5-9	164,216	156,371	320,587	172,047	163,133	335,180	14,593
10-14	153,220	145,505	298,725	170,368	162,280	332,648	33,923
15-19	147,914	141,802	289,716	156,051	148,612	304,663	14,947
20-24	120,447	117,449	237,896	148,030	148,319	296,349	58,453
25-29	107,745	101,986	209,731	128,503	124,523	253,026	43,295
30-34	100,508	93,874	194,382	113,084	107,241	220,325	25,943
35-39	112,493	103,804	216,297	105,157	100,060	205,217	- 11,080
40-44	111,196	106,637	217,833	113,093	105,937	219,030	1,177
45-49	94,051	92,074	186,125	110,102	106,350	216,452	30,327
50-54	88,808	88,037	176,845	89,870	89,720	179,590	2,745
55-59	76,214	74,603	150,817	81,249	82,766	164,015	13,198
60-64	60,411	62,578	122,989	65,916	70,258	136,174	13,185
65-69	44,600	55,726	100,326	49,427	56,628	106,055	5,729
70-74	32,010	46,650	78,660	33,644	47,764	81,408	2,748
75-79	21,117	33,357	54,474	20,868	35,543	56,411	1,937
80-84	9,923	18,155	28,078	11,290	21,797	33,087	5,009
85-89	3,662	7,884	11,546	4,060	9,295	13,355	1,809
90-94	932	2,337	3,269	978	2,894	3,872	603
95-99	147	435	582	183	530	713	131
100 and over	7	40	47	24	36	60	13
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825
Under 21	655,694	625,144	1,280,838	704,291	671,897	1,376,188	95,350
21-64	845,812	815,894	1,661,706	925,296	905,906	1,831,202	169,496
65 and over	112,398	164,584	276,982	120,474	174,487	294,961	17,979
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.
See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British (a)—						
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Born outside						
Australia	255,273	219,718	474,991	284,306	251,990	536,296
Total British	1,504,641	1,509,278	3,013,919	1,613,454	1,627,471	3,240,925
Foreign—						
Dutch	8,655	7,394	16,049	6,048	5,324	11,372
German	8,529	6,903	15,432	6,302	5,261	11,563
Greek	26,104	27,337	53,441	27,819	28,280	56,099
Italian	37,499	34,030	71,529	35,981	32,963	68,944
Polish	2,838	2,414	5,252	1,410	1,307	2,717
U.S. American	1,790	1,265	3,055	2,466	2,086	4,552
Yugoslav	8,029	5,678	13,707	15,025	12,694	27,719
Other (including stateless and not stated)	15,819	11,323	27,142	41,556	36,904	78,460
Total foreign	109,263	96,344	205,607	136,607	124,819	261,426
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British. See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
New Zealand	5,738	5,945	11,683	7,948	7,952	15,900
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	124,415	114,991	239,406	139,071	131,500	270,571
Germany	18,982	18,288	37,270	18,472	18,227	36,699
Greece	32,884	31,391	64,275	40,441	38,607	79,048
Italy	61,091	50,128	111,219	65,614	56,144	121,758
Malta	14,804	11,648	26,452	14,110	11,677	25,787
Netherlands	19,092	15,554	34,646	18,558	15,381	33,939
Poland	13,986	10,711	24,697	13,164	10,475	23,639
Yugoslavia	14,574	10,060	24,634	27,630	22,126	49,756
Other	31,082	24,496	55,578	32,502	26,759	59,261
Total Europe	330,910	287,267	618,177	369,562	330,896	700,458
Other birthplaces	27,888	22,850	50,738	43,403	37,961	81,364
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Number of completed years of residence	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	24,474	21,213	45,687	24,238	21,641	45,879
1	20,061	17,973	38,034	23,152	21,401	44,553
2	19,153	17,784	36,937	20,387	18,626	39,013
3	15,352	14,184	29,536	15,499	14,265	29,764
4	11,349	12,884	24,233	15,503	14,084	29,587
Under 5	90,389	84,038	174,427	98,779	90,017	188,796
5 and under 12	104,277	96,881	201,158	92,195	85,173	177,368
12 and over	161,959	128,470	290,429	199,444	170,422	369,866
Not stated	7,911	6,673	14,584	30,495	31,197	61,692
Born outside Australia	364,536	316,062	680,598	420,913	376,809	797,722
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under fifteen years of age	481,719	458,174	939,893	518,532	494,017	1,012,549
Fifteen years of age and over	344,297	260,301	604,598	357,626	268,004	625,630
Total never married	826,016	718,475	1,544,491	876,158	762,021	1,638,179
Married	725,320	722,266	1,447,586	803,203	804,701	1,607,904
Married but permanently separated	19,938	24,134	44,072	22,659	27,063	49,722
Widowed	32,875	128,311	161,186	34,402	141,767	176,169
Divorced	9,755	12,436	22,191	13,639	16,738	30,377
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian—						
Baptist	19,469	21,950	41,419	19,357	22,396	41,753
Brethren	1,605	1,741	3,346	2,520	2,842	5,362
Catholic, Roman(a)	134,108	119,839	253,947	208,731	200,133	408,864
Catholic(a)	314,704	320,844	635,548	292,174	302,788	594,962
Church of England	455,772	467,306	923,078	434,106	458,462	892,568
Churches of Christ	18,560	20,703	39,263	15,089	17,861	32,950
Congregational	5,394	6,426	11,820	4,144	5,108	9,252
Lutheran	19,052	18,585	37,637	19,770	20,062	39,832
Methodist	135,296	144,004	279,300	121,962	134,096	256,058
Orthodox	52,279	48,108	100,387	72,801	67,799	140,600
Presbyterian	188,067	199,041	387,108	174,396	189,942	364,338
Protestant, undefined	22,046	22,410	44,456	54,505	58,846	113,351
Salvation Army	6,954	7,796	14,750	7,958	9,329	17,287
Seventh-day Adventist	3,220	3,929	7,149	3,421	4,218	7,639
Other	16,554	17,339	33,893	27,260	28,568	55,828
Total Christian	1,393,080	1,420,021	2,813,101	1,458,194	1,522,450	2,980,644
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	15,456	15,602	31,058	14,899	15,218	30,117
Other	2,699	1,491	4,190	7,164	4,992	12,156
Total non-Christian	18,155	17,093	35,248	22,063	20,210	42,273
Indefinite	5,078	4,400	9,478	4,394	3,398	7,792
No religion	17,569	10,396	27,965	152,161	104,269	256,430
No reply	180,022	153,712	333,734	113,249	101,963	215,212
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) So described on individual census schedules.
See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY (a) OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Industry group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	77,579	18,070	95,649	7.96	3.81	6.60
Mining	5,287	855	6,142	0.54	0.18	0.42
Manufacturing	282,475	119,884	402,359	28.97	25.28	27.77
Electricity, gas, and water	24,467	2,178	26,645	2.51	0.46	1.84
Construction	93,047	5,212	98,259	9.55	1.10	6.78
Wholesale and retail trade	167,598	103,307	270,905	17.19	21.78	18.69
Transport and storage	59,585	8,336	67,921	6.11	1.76	4.69
Communication	21,447	6,818	28,265	2.20	1.44	1.95
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	57,845	41,858	99,703	5.93	8.83	6.88
Public administration and defence	52,675	16,373	69,048	5.40	3.45	4.76
Community services	60,138	90,840	150,978	6.17	19.16	10.42
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal service	27,410	37,841	65,251	2.81	7.98	4.50
Other and not stated	45,436	22,613	68,049	4.66	4.77	4.70
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(a) Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed. Establishments have been classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, CENSUS 1971

Highest level attended	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	102,387	95,889	198,276	5.85	5.47	5.66
Grade 3	36,518	34,276	70,794	2.09	1.96	2.02
Grade 4	36,266	34,185	70,451	2.07	1.95	2.01
Grade 5	35,237	33,248	68,485	2.01	1.90	1.96
Grade 6	34,416	32,812	67,228	1.97	1.87	1.92
Form 1	34,050	32,101	66,151	1.95	1.83	1.89
Form 2	33,712	31,970	65,682	1.93	1.82	1.88
Form 3	31,517	29,593	61,110	1.80	1.69	1.74
Form 4	25,028	23,355	48,383	1.43	1.33	1.38
Forms 5 and 6	26,200	24,539	50,739	1.50	1.40	1.45
Total	395,331	371,968	767,299	22.60	21.22	21.91
Not currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	5,814	6,481	12,295	0.33	0.37	0.35
Grade 3	9,258	10,596	19,854	0.53	0.60	0.57
Grade 4	18,288	20,175	38,463	1.04	1.15	1.10
Grade 5	32,410	32,515	64,925	1.85	1.86	1.85
Grade 6	131,765	149,036	280,801	7.53	8.51	8.02
Form 1	51,274	54,594	105,868	2.93	3.12	3.02
Form 2	231,381	270,447	501,828	13.22	15.43	14.33
Form 3	160,780	154,609	315,389	9.19	8.82	9.01
Form 4	171,065	181,343	352,408	9.77	10.35	10.06
Forms 5 and 6	301,129	256,970	558,099	17.21	14.67	15.93
Total	1,113,164	1,136,766	2,249,930	63.60	64.88	64.24
Child not yet attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Never attended school	7,393	9,494	16,887	0.42	0.54	0.48
Not stated	55,726	63,282	119,008	3.18	3.61	3.40
Total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

Delimitation of urban boundaries

The criteria used for delimiting urban centres at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing were determined by the Thirty-First Conference of Statisticians in October 1969 and have been used in determining urban boundaries to be used for statistical purposes throughout Australia.

In general terms all population clusters of 1,000 or more persons (and for known holiday resorts of less population if they contained 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 were occupied) were named urban centres.

Around each capital city, and each town with a population of at least 100,000 two boundaries have been drawn.

The *outer* boundary which is fixed, was defined after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. This boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions or statistical districts. Thus in Victoria there is the Melbourne Statistical Division and the Geelong Statistical District.

The *inner* (urban) boundary indicates an area within which, at the time of the census, there was a density of 500 persons per square mile. This density is determined for each Census Collector's District (the smallest geographical area available). From census to census, as urbanisation proceeds, this urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban on other grounds. In Victoria these inner areas are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong, respectively.

Similar criteria are also used in defining the urban boundaries of other urban centres which have populations of 25,000 or more. In Victoria the centres delimited in this way are Ballarat, Bendigo, and Albury-Wodonga.

For the smaller urban centres the boundaries were delimited subjectively using the most recent available aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that was available.

Further details regarding the criteria used in 1971 and the main changes between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are contained in the *Australian Year Book 1972* and the 1971 Field Count Statements.

The results of the 1971 Census showed Victoria's population had increased 30.0 per cent since 1954 to reach 3,502,351, which was 27.5 per cent of the Australian population.

Victoria's density of 40 persons per square mile was considerably higher than the Australian average of 4.3 persons per square mile. However, the population was unevenly distributed throughout the State, as is shown by the table below :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE AREA OF STATE AND POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUS 1971

Statistical division	Percentage of State area	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of State population	Persons to the square mile
Melbourne	2.7	1,242,823	1,260,627	2,503,450	71.5	1,057.2
West Central	2.6	81,048	80,482	161,530	4.6	70.7
North Central	5.4	32,705	30,334	63,039	1.8	13.3
Western	16.3	99,543	99,962	199,505	5.7	13.9
Wimmera	13.9	27,785	27,802	55,587	1.6	4.6
Mallee	16.3	32,512	31,304	63,816	1.8	4.4
Northern	11.6	86,374	85,441	171,815	4.9	16.9
North Eastern	13.9	44,384	41,750	86,134	2.5	7.0
Gippsland	15.2	81,607	76,535	158,142	4.5	11.8
East Central	2.1	19,178	17,852	37,030	1.0	20.2
Migratory	..	2,102	201	2,303	0.1	..
Total	100.0	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.0	39.9

The concentration of population in the urban areas of the State is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AND MASCULINITY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (a)

Area (a)	Percentage of population				Masculinity (b)
	Census 1966		Census 1971		Census 1971
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Major urban	68.7	71.1	72.2	71.6	98.3
Other urban	16.8	15.9	16.2	16.1	98.1
Rural	14.4	12.9	11.6	12.2	111.1
Migratory	0.1	0.1	(c)	0.1	1 051.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

(a) Urban and rural in this table are determined on the basis of the concepts explained under the heading *Delimitation of urban boundaries* on pages 122-3.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The proportion of the population of the State in rural areas has again declined between the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Populations in local government areas in Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1972 appear in the table on pages 129-34.

Urban centres

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 122-3. Urban centres outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area account for 19 per cent of the State's population. Geelong is the largest of these with a population of 115,181, followed by Ballarat (58,620), Bendigo (45,936), and Moe-Yallourn (20,863).

Urban centres with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 are Shepparton (19,410), Warrnambool (18,684), Morwell (16,853), Wangaratta (15,586), Traralgon (14,666), Mildura (13,198), Werribee (12,872), Horsham (11,045), Wodonga (10,528), Sale (10,436), and Colac (10,362). In the 7,000 to 10,000 population groups are Hamilton, Bairnsdale, Ararat, Benalla, Portland, Swan Hill, Castlemaine, Echuca, Maryborough, and Warragul.

It should be remembered in reading the tables relating to urban centres which follow that where the populations given relate to the limits of urban development at each census date, as determined by application of the concepts for delimiting urban boundaries, the areas are not necessarily the same. The geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another.

It should be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Figures of census populations in local government areas of the State appear on pages 129-34.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Melbourne (See page 126 for details)	2,108,401	2,394,117	285,716	13.6
Urban Geelong—				
Bellarine Shire (part)	6,584	8,766	2,182	33.1
Corio Shire (part)	33,297	36,614	3,317	10.0
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	— 293	— 1.6
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	— 290	— 1.7
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	— 79	— 0.7
South Barwon Shire (part)	17,812	23,096	5,284	29.7
Total urban Geelong	105,060	115,181	10,121	9.6
Urban Ballarat—				
Ballaarat City (part)	41,048	39,358	— 1,690	— 4.1
Ballarat Shire (part)	10,245	12,566	2,321	22.7
Buninyong Shire (part)	(a)	1,074	1,074	..
Bungaree Shire (part)	(a)	322	322	..
Grenville Shire (part)	53	32	— 21	— 39.6
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	302	6.1
Total urban Ballarat	56,312	58,620	2,308	4.1

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION—*continued*

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Bendigo—				
Bendigo City (part)	30,159	31,866	1,707	5.7
Eaglehawk Borough (part)	4,726	4,820	94	2.0
Marong Shire (part)	2,988	3,722	734	24.6
Strathfieldsaye Shire (part)	4,029	5,528	1,499	37.2
Total urban Bendigo	41,902	45,936	4,034	9.6
Urban Moe-Yallourn—				
Moe City	16,555	15,605	—950	— 5.7
Morwell Shire (part)	537	229	— 308	—57.4
Narracan Shire (part)	1,880	1,808	—72	— 3.8
Yallourn Works Area	4,250	3,221	—1,029	—24.2
Total urban Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	—2,359	—10.2
Balance of urban population in Victoria	418,642	437,411	18,769	4.5
State summary—				
Major urban (b)	2,213,461	2,509,298	295,837	13.4
Other urban	540,078	562,830	22,752	4.2
Total all urban	2,753,539	3,072,128	318,589	11.6
Rural	463,690	427,920	—35,770	— 7.7
Migratory	2,988	2,303	—685	—22.9
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	282,134	8.8

(a) Due to variations in area, no population estimates were made for these areas in 1966.

(b) Components are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong.

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.

NOTE. The 1966 figures in this table have been revised to include Aborigines.

VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000-499,999	1	105,060	3.3	1	115,181	3.3
50,000- 99,999	1	56,312	1.7	1	58,620	1.7
25,000- 49,999 (a)	2	50,555	1.6	2	56,464	1.6
20,000- 24,999	1	23,222	0.7	1	20,863	0.6
15,000- 19,999	4	66,891	2.1	4	70,533	2.0
10,000- 14,999	4	47,638	1.5	6	72,579	2.1
5,000- 9,999 (b)	16	122,688	3.8	14	102,255	2.9
2,500- 4,999 (c)	26	83,144	2.6	28	90,685	2.6
2,000- 2,499	9	19,917	0.6	11	24,336	0.7
1,000- 1,999	47	63,797	2.0	43	61,480	1.8
Less than 1,000	8	5,914	0.2	7	5,015	0.1
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN GROUPS
OF VARIOUS SIZES—*continued*

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000 " "	2	2,213,461	68.8	2	2,509,298	71.6
50,000 " "	3	2,269,773	70.5	3	2,567,918	73.3
25,000 " "	5	2,320,328	72.1	5	2,624,382	74.9
20,000 " "	6	2,343,550	72.8	6	2,645,245	75.5
15,000 " "	10	2,410,441	74.9	10	2,715,778	77.5
10,000 " "	14	2,458,079	76.3	16	2,788,357	79.6
5,000 " "	30	2,580,767	80.2	30	2,890,612	82.5
2,500 " "	56	2,663,911	82.7	58	2,981,297	85.1
2,000 " "	65	2,683,828	83.4	69	3,005,633	85.8
1,000 " " (d)	112	2,747,625	85.3	112	3,067,113	87.6
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

(a) Includes that part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total population of Albury-Wodonga—1966, 32,032; 1971, 37,931.

(b) Includes that part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total population of Echuca-Moama—1966, 8,011; 1971, 8,631.

(c) Includes that part of urban Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total population of Yarrowonga-Mulwala—1966, 3,990; 1971, 3,980.

(d) Includes 8 centres in 1966 and 7 centres in 1971 having a population of less than 1,000.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
Urban Melbourne—							
Altona	25,020	30,589	22.3	Whittlesea (a)	11,497	25,319	120.2
Berwick (a)	13,137	14,372	9.4	Williamstown	30,449	30,055	- 1.3
Box Hill	54,534	54,635	0.2	Total urban Melbourne	2,108,401	2,394,117	13.6
Brighton	40,618	39,109	- 3.7	Other urban centres—			
Broadmeadows (a)	86,926	100,690	15.8	Albury-Wodonga (part) (b)	8,653	10,528	21.7
Brunswick	52,018	51,560	- 0.9	Alexandra	2,014	1,864	- 7.4
Camberwell	99,913	98,302	- 1.6	Anglesea	726	1,065	46.7
Caulfield	76,119	81,865	7.5	Apollo Bay	957	829	- 13.4
Chelsea	24,789	26,372	6.4	Ararat	8,246	8,312	0.8
Coburg	68,577	65,662	- 4.3	Bacchus Marsh	3,707	4,137	11.6
Collingwood	22,469	21,022	- 6.4	Bairnsdale	7,960	8,552	7.4
Cranbourne (a)	143	909	535.7	Ballarat	56,312	58,620	4.1
Croydon (a)	21,357	27,556	29.0	Barham-Koondrook (part) (c)	604	593	- 1.8
Dandenong (a)	31,056	40,652	30.9	Beaufort	1,264	1,201	- 5.0
Diamond Valley (a)	20,997	34,439	64.0	Beechworth	3,555	3,119	- 12.3
Doncaster and Templestowe (a)	33,383	59,561	78.4	Benalla	8,224	8,255	0.4
Eltham (a)	14,115	18,026	27.7	Bendigo	41,902	45,936	9.6
Essendon	58,258	57,583	- 1.2	Berwick	1,720	3,289	91.2
Fitzroy	27,227	25,708	- 5.6	Birchip	1,147	1,041	- 9.2
Flinders (a) (e)		13,135	..	Bright	747	858	14.9
Footscray	58,832	57,810	- 1.7	Broadford	1,605	1,534	- 4.4
Frankston (a)	38,718	58,048	49.9	Camperdown	3,540	3,477	- 1.8
Hawthorn	36,728	37,571	2.3	Casterton	2,492	2,175	- 12.7
Heidelberg	63,932	68,013	6.4	Castlemaine	8,030	7,699	- 4.1
Keilor (a)	40,430	54,935	35.9	Charlton	1,605	1,403	- 12.6
Kew	32,819	32,564	- 0.8	Churchill (h)		2,416	..
Knox (a)	32,394	54,213	67.4	Cobden	1,233	1,329	7.8
Lillydale (a)	13,232	26,792	102.5	Cobram	2,892	3,191	10.3
Malvern	50,061	50,560	1.0	Cohuna	2,069	2,136	3.2
Melbourne	76,006	75,830	- 0.2	Colac	9,499	10,362	9.1
Moorabbin	103,787	109,588	5.6	Coleraine	1,518	1,386	- 8.7
Mordialloc	28,078	29,753	6.0	Corowa-Wahgunyah (part) (f)		390	..
Mornington (a)	1,704	13,354	683.7	Corryong	1,665	1,402	- 15.8
Northcote	56,213	59,303	5.5	Coves	766	1,029	34.3
Nunawading	74,578	90,702	21.6	Craigieburn (h)		1,337	..
Oakleigh	52,769	57,284	8.6	Cranbourne (h)		2,437	..
Port Melbourne	12,591	11,705	- 7.0	Creswick	1,658	1,756	5.9
Prahran	54,658	56,766	3.9	Crib Point	1,829	1,915	4.7
Preston	89,775	91,584	2.0	Daylesford	2,664	2,926	9.8
Richmond	37,432	28,341	- 17.9	Dimboola	1,898	1,696	- 10.6
Ringwood	29,141	34,751	19.3	Donald	1,626	1,448	- 10.9
St Kilda	58,138	61,203	5.3	Drouin	2,655	2,954	11.3
Sandringham	36,672	35,460	- 3.3	Echuca-Moama (part) (d)	7,044	7,505	6.5
Sherbrooke (a)	9,999	15,381	53.8	Emerald (h)		1,591	..
South Melbourne	30,233	26,995	- 10.7				
Springvale (a)	37,669	57,385	57.3				
Sunshine (a)	69,086	75,809	9.7				
Waverley (a)	68,896	96,826	40.5				
Werribee (a)	6,128	8,467	38.2				

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES—*continued*

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>				<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>			
Euroa	2,789	2,679	- 3.9	Pakenham East	1,680	2,017	20.1
Geelong	105,060	115,181	9.6	Paynesville	611	958	56.8
Hamilton	10,062	9,673	- 3.9	Portarlington	1,224	1,360	11.1
Hampton Park	(h)	1,330	..	Port Fairy	2,579	2,427	- 5.9
Hastings	1,136	1,897	67.0	Portland	7,022	8,216	17.0
Healesville	2,683	3,129	16.6	Queenscliff	2,788	2,807	0.7
Heathcote	1,187	1,082	- 8.8	Red Cliffs	2,439	2,246	- 7.9
Heyfield	1,893	1,830	- 3.3	Robinvale	1,420	1,547	8.9
Heywood	1,016	1,299	27.9	Rochester	2,122	2,232	5.2
Horsham	10,562	11,045	4.6	Rushworth	1,093	1,072	- 1.9
Inverloch	852	1,074	26.1	Rutherglen	1,287	1,177	- 8.5
Kerang	4,164	4,103	- 1.5	St Arnaud	3,004	2,779	- 7.5
Kilmore	1,096	1,475	34.6	St Leonards	297	475	59.9
Koroit	1,006	1,019	1.3	Sale	8,708	10,436	19.8
Korumburra	2,991	2,891	- 3.3	Seymour	5,505	5,779	5.0
Kyabram	4,645	5,081	9.4	Shepparton	17,488	19,410	11.0
Kyneton	3,446	3,492	1.3	Stawell	5,909	5,800	- 1.8
Lakes Entrance	1,851	2,591	40.0	Sunbury	3,526	5,098	44.6
Lara	1,510	2,095	38.7	Swan Hill	7,398	7,712	4.2
Leongatha	3,246	3,389	4.4	Tatura	2,496	2,508	0.5
Leopold	(h)	1,444	..	Terang	1,991	1,730	- 13.1
Lorne	958	912	- 4.8	Torquay	1,477	1,937	31.1
Maffra	3,569	3,666	2.7	Trafalgar	1,729	1,832	6.0
Mansfield	2,019	1,956	- 3.1	Traralgon	14,080	14,666	4.2
Maryborough	7,707	7,472	- 3.0	Wangaratta	15,268	15,586	2.1
Melton	(h)	4,511	..	Warburton	1,545	1,583	2.5
Merbein	1,684	1,588	- 5.7	Warracknabeal	3,151	2,868	- 9.0
Mildura	12,934	13,198	2.0	Warragul	6,846	7,101	3.7
Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	- 10.2	Warrandyte	1,085	2,812	159.2
Mooroopna	2,570	3,534	37.5	Warrnambool	17,500	18,684	6.8
Mortlake	1,248	1,266	1.4	Werribee	8,233	12,872	56.3
Morwell	16,635	16,853	1.3	Wonthaggi	4,561	4,438	- 2.7
Mount Beauty	1,568	1,571	0.2	Woodend	1,221	1,290	5.7
Murtoa	1,109	1,035	- 6.7	Yarra Junction	1,121	1,193	6.4
Myrtleford	2,545	2,741	7.7	Yarram	2,015	2,046	1.5
Nathalia	1,369	1,277	- 6.7	Yarrawonga-			
Nhill	2,251	2,109	- 6.3	Mulwala (part) (e)	3,163	3,118	- 1.4
Numurkah	2,770	2,582	- 6.8	Yea	1,084	1,055	- 2.7
Ocean Grove-							
Barwon Heads	3,144	4,016	27.7				
Orbost	2,797	2,938	5.0				
Ouyen	1,645	1,564	- 4.9				
				Total other urban centres	621,631	678,011	9.1

(a) Includes only that part of the local government area which is within urban Melbourne. The remainder is in each case included under "other urban" or is rural.

(b) That part of Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. See note (a) to previous table.

(c) That part of Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. See note (d) to previous table.

(d) That part of Echuca-Moama in Victoria. See note (b) to previous table.

(e) That part of Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. See note (c) to previous table.

(f) That part of Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. See note (d) to previous table.

(g) Not part of urban Melbourne in 1966.

(h) Non-urban in 1966.

(i) Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Population estimates

The estimated population in each State or Territory represents the population ascertained at the census plus recorded natural increase and recorded net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses resulting from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account insofar as they are recorded as transfers of State of residence under child endowment procedures or Australian electoral procedures, supplemented by results of any special count or sample survey. Holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories are omitted. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State is ascertained at the next census.

The following tables give the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1972 and the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1972.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

State or Territory	Area in square miles	Estimated population at 31 December 1972	Persons per square mile	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	309,433	4,697,231	15.18	35.88
Victoria	87,884	3,581,017	40.75	27.36
Queensland	667,000	1,898,633	2.85	14.50
South Australia	380,070	1,196,541	3.15	9.14
Western Australia	975,920	1,065,763	1.09	8.14
Tasmania	26,383	395,552	14.99	3.02
Northern Territory	520,280	93,355	0.18	0.71
Australian Capital Territory (a)	939	163,205	173.81	1.25
Australia	2,967,909	13,091,297	4.41	100.00

(a) Including Jervis Bay.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 31 DECEMBER

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25 May)	142	35	177
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290
1961	1,485,348	1,469,951	2,955,299
1962	1,511,418	1,499,625	3,011,043
1963	1,540,749	1,530,297	3,071,046
1964	1,573,966	1,563,955	3,137,921
1965	1,602,058	1,593,802	3,195,860
1966	1,627,787	1,622,056	3,249,843
1967	1,653,363	1,650,243	3,303,606
1968	1,679,213	1,677,614	3,356,827
1969	1,710,586	1,710,592	3,421,178
1970	1,739,916	1,742,115	3,482,031
1971	1,766,582	1,770,953	3,537,535
1972	1,787,949	1,793,068	3,581,017

NOTE. Estimates of population from 1961 onwards include Aborigines. A table showing estimated population for each year from 1836 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book 1973*, pages 1069-71.

The following table shows the population in each of the municipalities and statistical divisions of Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1972, together with the area of each municipality at 30 June 1972. In this table both Census figures and estimates include Aborigines. However, the difference between the Census date figures including Aborigines and Census figures published earlier, although occasioned by the necessity to include full-blooded Aborigines for comparison with later populations, is not to be taken as a reliable measure of the Aboriginal population of the area concerned. Census information regarding Aborigines is to be found in the special Census publication *The Aboriginal Population of Australia*, issued on 16 April 1969.

Estimates given below are subject to amendment in the light of Census results.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AT 30 JUNE

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona City	25,020	30,589	31,200	15.52
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	19,880	23,460	24,000	108.94
Box Hill City	54,534	54,635	54,600	8.30
Brighton City	40,618	39,109	38,700	5.28
Broadmeadows City	88,080	101,100	103,100	27.33
Brunswick City	52,018	51,560	51,500	4.10
Bulla Shire	5,711	8,243	8,500	163.00
Camberwell City	99,913	98,302	97,800	13.57
Caulfield City	76,119	81,865	82,000	8.49
Chelsea City	24,789	26,372	26,600	4.72
Coburg City	68,577	65,662	64,800	7.21
Collingwood City	22,469	21,022	20,700	1.84
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	9,307	12,511	13,100	153.69
Croydon City	21,769	28,708	29,300	13.00
Dandenong City	31,700	40,883	42,100	14.00
Diamond Valley Shire	22,999	36,245	38,100	32.94
Doncaster and Templestowe City	38,087	64,286	68,900	34.52
Eltham Shire	20,211	24,140	24,600	116.01
Essendon City	58,258	57,583	57,100	6.36
Fitzroy City	27,227	25,708	25,500	1.41
Flinders Shire	12,525	15,481	15,800	125.00
Footscray City	58,832	57,810	57,700	6.94
Frankston City	42,085	59,410	63,000	27.28
Hastings Shire	7,280	8,927	9,200	112.00
Hawthorn City	36,728	37,571	37,600	3.77
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	5,136	5,223	5,200	108.88
Heidelberg City	63,932	68,013	68,400	12.50
Keilor City	43,398	55,616	58,500	37.91
Kew City	32,819	32,564	32,400	5.62
Knox City	36,514	56,786	60,900	42.50
Lillydale Shire	24,494	36,162	38,800	153.50
Malvern City	50,061	50,560	50,600	6.15
Melbourne City	76,006	75,830	75,800	12.13
Melton Shire	2,559	5,974	6,400	173.91
Moorabbin City	103,787	109,588	110,100	19.77
Mordialloc City	28,078	29,753	29,900	4.71
Mornington Shire	10,217	14,289	14,800	35.00
Northcote City	56,213	59,303	59,500	6.60
Nunawading City	74,578	90,702	92,400	16.05
Oakleigh City	52,769	57,284	57,600	11.70
Port Melbourne City	12,591	11,705	11,200	4.11
Prahran City	54,658	56,766	56,900	3.69
Preston City	89,775	91,584	91,800	14.30
Richmond City	32,532	28,341	28,300	2.36
Ringwood City	29,141	34,751	35,400	8.79
St Kilda City	58,138	61,203	61,300	3.31
Sandringham City	36,672	35,460	35,300	5.78
Sherbrooke Shire	17,674	20,484	21,200	74.50
South Melbourne City	30,233	26,995	26,600	3.44
Springvale City	39,431	58,374	62,100	37.68
Sunshine City	69,264	76,427	77,900	30.89
Waverley City	69,845	97,033	102,400	22.61
Werribee Shire	18,380	25,116	26,100	258.00
Whittlesea Shire	16,713	30,327	33,500	231.00
Williamstown City	30,449	30,055	29,900	5.60
Total division	2,230,793	2,503,450	2,546,700	2,368.25

For footnotes see page 134.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bacchus Marsh Shire	4,674	5,083	5,150	218.60
Ballan Shire	2,349	2,163	2,140	355.00
Bannockburn Shire	2,213	2,072	2,050	272.00
Barrabool Shire	2,914	3,471	3,570	229.00
Bellarine Shire	14,523	18,791	19,630	128.00
Bungaree Shire	2,207	2,514	2,570	88.00
Buninyong Shire	4,836	5,124	5,180	300.00
Corio Shire	36,222	40,544	41,550	270.00
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	17,790	5.19
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	17,210	2.03
Gisborne Shire	2,311	2,917	3,030	107.40
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	11,610	2.31
Queenscliffe Borough	2,788	2,807	2,810	3.28
Romsey Shire	2,516	2,575	2,590	239.00
South Barwon Shire	22,056	26,764	27,940	63.84
Total division (f)	146,976	161,530	164,820	2,283.65
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra Shire (c)	4,484	4,480	4,480	723.00
Broadford Shire	1,978	1,929	1,920	222.50
Castlemaine City	7,103	6,915	6,880	9.00
Creswick Shire	3,540	3,414	3,390	213.00
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,398	4,105	4,050	235.27
Kilmore Shire (f)	2,739	2,798	2,810	196.50
Kyneton Shire	5,970	5,959	5,960	280.00
Maldon Shire	1,953	1,759	1,720	216.00
Maryborough City	7,707	7,472	7,420	9.00
McIvor Shire	1,896	1,789	1,770	561.00
Metcalfe Shire	2,163	1,983	1,950	228.00
Newham and Woodend Shire	1,995	2,092	2,110	95.00
Newstead Shire	1,781	1,622	1,590	158.00
Pyalong Shire	456	439	480	233.00
Seymour Shire	11,272	11,103	11,130	366.65
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,514	1,445	1,430	206.00
Tullaroop Shire	1,277	1,193	1,180	246.00
Yea Shire	2,620	2,542	2,530	528.35
Total division (e) (f)	64,846	63,039	62,800	4,726.27
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat City	8,246	8,312	8,310	7.36
Ararat Shire	4,644	4,178	4,060	1,411.92
Ballaarat City	41,661	39,778	39,290	13.36
Ballarat Shire	12,246	14,405	15,050	184.00
Belfast Shire	1,857	1,643	1,590	200.00
Camperdown Town	3,540	3,477	3,460	5.61
Colac City	9,499	9,679	9,730	4.20
Colac Shire	6,959	6,264	6,090	563.00
Dundas Shire	3,923	3,667	3,600	1,337.60
Glenelg Shire	5,838	5,148	4,980	1,383.00
Grenville Shire	1,692	1,802	1,830	326.00
Hamilton City	10,062	9,673	9,570	8.36
Hampden Shire	8,773	7,411	7,080	1,011.00
Heytesbury Shire	8,202*	8,208	8,210	584.00
Koroit Borough	1,416	1,429	1,430	8.90

* Adjusted figure, see footnote (c).
For footnotes see page 134.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>				
Leigh Shire	1,402	1,177	1,120	379.00
Lexton Shire	1,375	1,315	1,300	317.00
Minhamite Shire	2,824	2,503	2,420	527.00
Mortlake Shire	4,400	4,073	3,990	825.00
Mount Rouse Shire	3,042	2,693	2,610	548.00
Otway Shire	3,888*	3,921	3,930	736.30
Port Fairy Borough	2,579	2,427	2,390	8.88
Portland Town	7,022*	8,216	8,340	13.17
Portland Shire	6,550*	6,439	6,410	1,421.17
Ripon Shire	3,520	3,212	3,140	592.00
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	5,350	2.73
Wannon Shire	4,059	3,646	3,540	763.40
Warrnambool City	17,500	18,684	19,010	11.08
Warrnambool Shire	7,506	6,859	6,690	613.00
Winchelsea Shire	4,241	3,998	3,940	495.70
Not incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve)	..	..	..	3.30
Total division	203,432	199,505	198,460	14,305.04
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles Shire	2,142	1,926	1,870	768.00
Avoca Shire	2,133	1,962	1,920	434.00
Dimboola Shire	5,907	5,013	4,960	1,899.00
Donald Shire	2,947	2,639	2,590	559.00
Dunmunkle Shire	3,952	3,544	3,500	597.00
Horsham City	10,562	11,045	11,040	9.28
Kaniva Shire	2,371	2,104	2,060	1,191.00
Kara Kara Shire	1,360	1,193	1,170	885.25
Kowree Shire	5,362	4,795	4,640	2,080.00
Lowan Shire	3,824	3,489	3,430	1,036.00
St Arnaud Town	3,004	2,779	2,740	9.81
Stawell Town	5,909	5,800	5,750	9.30
Stawell Shire	2,345	2,034	2,020	1,009.75
Warracknabeal Shire	4,714	4,218	4,080	710.00
Wimmera Shire	3,485	3,046	3,030	1,009.00
Total division	60,017	55,587	54,800	12,206.39
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Birchip Shire	1,919	1,739	1,700	567.00
Karkaroc Shire	4,247	3,729	3,620	1,436.00
Mildura City (c)	12,934	13,198	14,240	11.11
Mildura Shire (c)	16,315	16,695	15,780	4,068.34
Swan Hill City	7,398	7,712	7,750	5.27
Swan Hill Shire	13,000	12,366	12,230	2,530.00
Walpeup Shire	4,431	3,964	3,870	4,168.00
Wycheproof Shire	4,777	4,413	4,340	1,589.00
Total division	65,021	63,816	63,530	14,374.72

* Adjusted figure, see footnote (c).
For footnotes see page 134.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo City	30,806	32,007	32,210	12.55
Bet Bet Shire	1,975	1,717	1,670	358.00
Charlton Shire	2,499	2,226	2,180	454.00
Cobram Shire	5,261	5,520	5,570	170.00
Cohuna Shire	4,658	4,768	4,790	192.00
Deakin Shire	5,705	5,666	5,660	371.00
Eaglehawk Borough	5,230	5,383	5,410	5.60
East Loddon Shire	1,722	1,598	1,580	461.00
Echuca City	7,044	7,505	7,590	7.84
Gordon Shire	3,320	3,124	3,090	781.00
Goulburn Shire	1,842	2,004	2,030	398.00
Huntly Shire	2,323	2,242	2,230	339.00
Kerang Borough	4,164	4,103	4,090	8.83
Kerang Shire	5,264	4,930	4,870	1,278.17
Korong Shire	3,663	3,203	3,130	921.00
Kyabram Borough	4,645	5,081	5,160	8.05
Marong Shire	6,488	6,905	6,980	575.00
Nathalia Shire	3,225	3,206	3,200	478.00
Numurkah Shire	6,242	5,801	5,730	279.00
Rochester Shire	7,428	7,587	7,620	749.00
Rodney Shire	11,891	12,406	12,500	397.00
Shepparton City	17,488	19,410	19,780	10.31
Shepparton Shire	6,183	6,477	6,530	357.06
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,703	7,711	7,900	239.00
Tungamah Shire	3,237	3,147	3,130	441.00
Waranga Shire	4,506	4,333	4,300	635.00
Yarrawonga Shire	3,805	3,755	3,750	243.00
Total division	167,317	171,815	172,680	10,169.41
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth Shire	4,806	4,506	4,440	297.90
Benalla City (d)	8,224	8,255	8,250	6.82
Benalla Shire	3,728	3,329	3,240	896.48
Bright Shire	4,526	4,649	4,670	1,146.00
Chiltern Shire	1,522	1,400	1,370	192.10
Euroa Shire	4,589	4,191	4,100	545.00
Mansfield Shire (c)	4,275	4,260	4,250	1,520.00
Myrtleford Shire	4,374	4,434	4,440	275.00
Omoo Shire	2,026	1,868	1,830	2,232.00
Oxley Shire	5,318*	5,642	5,710	1,079.57
Rutherglen Shire	2,556	2,473	2,450	205.00
Towong Shire	4,079	3,768	3,750	1,602.00
Upper Murray Shire	3,337	2,676	2,550	949.00
Violet Town Shire	1,236	1,186	1,170	361.00
Wangaratta City	15,268*	15,586	15,620	9.30
Wangaratta Shire	1,914*	1,866	1,850	353.49
Wodonga Shire (d)	11,878	13,074	13,150	134.00
Yackandandah Shire	3,063	2,971	2,950	429.00
Total division (e)	86,719	86,134	85,790	12,233.66

* Adjusted figure, see footnote (c).
For footnotes see page 134.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton Shire	5,844	5,803	5,800	721.00
Avon Shire	3,171*	3,090	3,080	976.50
Bairnsdale Town	7,960*	8,552	8,550	10.50
Bairnsdale Shire	3,606*	3,741	3,740	879.50
Buln Buln Shire	8,700	8,414	8,380	486.00
Maffra Shire	8,510	8,515	8,520	1,611.00
Mirboo Shire	2,116	1,964	1,950	98.00
Moe City	16,555	15,605	15,480	8.26
Morwell Shire	20,829	22,443	22,540	259.00
Narracan Shire	9,045	8,607	8,550	892.00
Orbost Shire	6,434	6,301	6,280	3,700.00
Rosedale Shire	4,904	4,997	5,010	879.00
Sale City	8,708*	10,436	10,640	9.88
South Gippsland Shire	5,407	5,408	5,410	553.00
Tambo Shire	5,558	5,888	5,930	1,356.00
Traralgon City	14,080	14,666	14,750	7.70
Traralgon Shire	1,264	1,336	1,350	180.30
Warragul Shire	9,928	10,010	10,020	136.00
Woorayl Shire	8,927	9,145	9,170	481.00
Yallourn Works Area	4,250	3,221	3,120	13.52
Not incorporated (Gippsland lakes, Bass Strait islands)	..	..	..	129.51
Total division	155,796	158,142	158,270	13,387.67
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bass Shire	3,857	3,752	3,730	203.00
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	8,909	9,650	9,780	280.06
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	3,793	3,755	3,750	133.31
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	1,299	1,187	1,170	239.12
Korumburra Shire	7,354	6,938	6,870	237.00
Phillip Island Shire	1,408	1,711	1,770	39.00
Upper Yarra Shire	5,456	6,014	6,110	612.00
Wonthaggi Borough	4,026	3,825	3,790	20.45
Not incorporated (French Island)	210	198	200	65.00
Total division	36,312	37,030	37,170	1,828.94
SUMMARY				
Statistical divisions—				
Melbourne	2,230,793	2,503,450	2,546,700	2,368.25
West Central (f)	146,976	161,530	164,820	2,283.65
North Central (e) (f)	64,846	63,039	62,800	4,726.27
Western	203,432	199,505	198,460	14,305.04
Wimmera	60,017	55,587	54,800	12,206.39
Mallee	65,021	63,816	63,530	14,374.72
Northern	167,317	171,815	172,680	10,169.41
North Eastern (e)	86,719	86,134	85,790	12,233.66
Gippsland	155,796	158,142	158,270	13,387.67
East Central	36,312	37,030	37,170	1,828.94
Migratory (g)	2,988	2,303	2,350	..
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,547,400	87,884.00
Geelong Statistical District	111,365	122,087	124,550	134.06

* Adjusted figure, see footnote (c).
For footnotes see page 134.

**VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—continued**

- (a) Due to rounding, the sums of the areas of the individual municipalities do not add to the area of their statistical division in all cases, nor to the area of the State as a whole.
- (b) The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville are included in the Melbourne Statistical Division:
- Berwick*: Berwick and Doveton Ridings, and parts of Pakenham and Beaconsfield Ridings.
Cranbourne: Cranbourne Riding and part of Tooradin Riding.
Healesville: Town Riding, West Riding, and part of Central Riding.
- (c) Local government area changes:

The 1966 figures in this statement have been adjusted where necessary to take account of local government area boundary changes effective between 1 July 1966 and 30 June 1971. These adjusted figures have been indicated with an asterisk (*). The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas since the Census of 30 June 1971:

Local government area	Nature of change	Net change in area	Estimated population	Date of change
Alexandra (S)	Lost to Mansfield (S)	12 sq miles	Nil	31.5.72
Mansfield (S)	Gained from Alexandra (S)	12 sq miles	Nil	31.5.72
Mildura (C)	Gained from Mildura (S)	2.66 sq miles	+989	1.10.71
Mildura (S)	Lost to Mildura (C)	2.66 sq miles	-989	1.10.71

- (d) The populations of the City of Benalla and the Shire of Wodonga included residents at migrant centres. The Benalla migrant centre closed in December 1967. The Bonegilla (Wodonga) migrant centre closed in December 1971.
- (e) The statistical division boundary has been altered slightly to conform with the new municipal boundaries between Alexandra and Mansfield Shires.
- (f) Prior to 1971 the Shire of Kilmore was partly in both the North Central and West Central Statistical Divisions. From 1 January 1971 the statistical division boundary was altered so that the Shire of Kilmore came entirely within the North Central Statistical Division. In this table the 1966 Census totals for the North Central and West Central Statistical Divisions have been revised to conform to the new boundaries.
- (g) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those on board ships in ports or travelling between ports, or on long distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.
- * See footnote (c).

Immigration

Historical outline

From the earlier days of settlement in Australia free or assisted passages were given to large numbers of migrants from Britain but the overall size and content of the migrant inflow was not controlled. Before 1901 immigration was handled by the various colonies in Australia, and the inflow of migrants at any period was largely determined by economic conditions and the extent of assistance offered by colonial governments.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia (1901) gave the Australian Government power to legislate concerning migration, but until 1920 assisted migration remained in the hands of the States; the activities of the Australian Government were confined to advertising and information activities. In 1920, by arrangement with the States, the Australian Government assumed responsibility for the selection of migrants and their movement to Australia, while the State Governments advised on the numbers and types of migrants they were prepared to receive. Under a migration agreement in 1925 between the Australian and United Kingdom Governments, moneys were made available to the States by the two governments for public works and the development or expansion of land settlement. This scheme was continued until 1930 when, because of the depression, it was abandoned.

Immigration since the Second World War

Only after the Second World War did a combination of circumstances occur which enabled large scale and organised immigration to be sustained.

The main factors were: the desire to develop Australia's resources in order to strengthen and diversify the economy, increase living standards, and maintain full employment; the realisation of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible for strategic reasons; the desire to help many refugees and others in Europe who were unable or unwilling to return to former homelands and who wished to emigrate overseas; and the low birth rate during the depression years which meant that the numbers entering the labour force would not be sufficient to meet the needs of expansion.

British migration to Australia in the past, particularly prior to the Second World War, and since then, has been the principal single element in both assisted and unassisted settler arrivals. After 1945 the Australian Government found it necessary to diversify its migrant sources to obtain the type of migrants Australia needed. Currently, migrants from Britain constitute approximately 55 per cent of the assisted component of annual immigration programmes. The remainder come from over 60 different countries, with European countries and the Americas providing the majority.

AUSTRALIA—PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED
MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted migration scheme	Date of commencement of scheme	Number assisted to December 1972
United Kingdom	April 1947	1,053,918
Refugee	January 1947	259,136
German	August 1952	95,535
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	95,143
Dutch	April 1951	81,657
Greek	August 1952	72,268
Italian	August 1951	62,283
Maltese	January 1949	43,163
General assisted passage schemes	September 1954	40,388
Austrian	August 1952	22,048
Spanish	August 1958	12,322
Turkish	October 1968	11,241
Belgian	February 1961	3,149
Other schemes		43,833
Total		1,896,084

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Australian Government maintains immigration representatives in the United Kingdom, Eire, Arab Republic of Egypt, Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden (covering Norway, Finland, and Iceland), Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Lebanon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Fiji, and the United States of America.

Population and immigration

In the post-war period Australia's population has risen from 7.4 million to over 13 million. This represents a population increase of nearly 6 million, much of which has resulted from migration and the Australian-born children of migrants.

It is the Government's intention to conduct public hearings in all States to help determine Australia's future population policies, under the aegis of

the National Population Inquiry currently being undertaken by Professor W. D. Borrie of the Australian National University. The primary purpose of the Inquiry is to determine the best possible size, composition, and distribution for Australia's population up to the end of this century.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured at the time of a census from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1971 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,502,351—an increase of 1,447,650. Of the 1971 total, 797,722 persons were born overseas.

Of all overseas-born persons living in Australia at 30 June 1971, 31 per cent were living in Victoria. The principal birthplaces of the overseas-born living in Victoria in 1971 were: United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland 270,571, Italy 121,758, Greece 79,048, Yugoslavia 49,756, Germany 36,699, The Netherlands 33,939, Malta 25,787, Poland 23,639, and New Zealand 15,900.

Accommodation

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the people and organisations who nominate them. Generally the only people not requiring pre-arranged initial accommodation are those who are financially independent at the time of their arrival in Australia.

The Victorian Government provides initial accommodation in a reception centre in Melbourne for those British assisted migrants it nominates. Both British and non-British assisted migrants nominated by the Australian Government are offered initial accommodation in hostels run by a company, Commonwealth Hostels Ltd, established for this purpose. In Victoria, hostels are located at Altona, Norlane, Maribyrnong, Nunawading, and Springvale. Families may stay in Australian Government migrant hostels for up to twelve months, couples up to six months, and single men up to three months. Single women not accompanying their families are accommodated for up to three months in specially selected private hostels; in Victoria a hostel run by the Y.W.C.A. is generally used. The Australian Government subsidises this special arrangement for single unaccompanied women.

Families nominated by the Australian Government may also be eligible for a six month tenancy of a furnished, self-contained flat. There are some 400 such flats in use throughout Australia as transitory accommodation, of which 104 are in Victoria—all in Melbourne. To enable Australian Government-nominated families to settle in country towns there is also a scheme which subsidises accommodation in guest houses or hostels for up to six months.

Immigration policy

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the

democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the avoidance of the difficult social and economic problems which may follow from an influx of peoples having different standards of living, traditions, and cultures; and the avoidance of discrimination on any grounds of race, colour of skin, or nationality.

For humanitarian reasons, priority is given to the reunion of families, i.e., residents of Australia sponsoring their spouses, dependent children, and aged or otherwise dependent parents. For these dependent family members no test of acceptability beyond sound health and good character is applied. Residents of Australia are also able to sponsor other close relatives and persons with recognised qualifications or experience commensurate with community needs. Other persons also are considered having regard to Australia's national needs. People found eligible for consideration on these bases must show, on assessment, that they will be economically viable in Australia; have the personal qualities which enable them to fit into the Australian community; are medically fit; have a satisfactory character record; and have a sincere intention of making a permanent home in Australia and of becoming an Australian citizen.

A new structured selection system is being introduced to provide a more comprehensive and uniform assessment of people applying to migrate to Australia. The new procedures will assist in identifying prospective migrants lacking either the capacity to be economically self-reliant in Australia or the ability to integrate readily into the Australian community. To prevent the migration of such people would be in the interests both of Australia and of the prospective migrants themselves.

Welfare

The Australian Government provides the services of professional social workers, welfare aides, translators, and interpreters through its Melbourne Immigration Office. Among the important new developments in these services was the introduction, in February 1973, of Australia's first telephone service to answer emergency pleas for assistance from migrants who have difficulty speaking English. The Emergency Telephone Interpreter Service provides help in more than 20 languages and is free. Sixteen interpreters, eight each in Sydney and Melbourne, provide a 24 hour service, seven days a week. A second major development announced is the intention to appoint 48 multi-lingual welfare officers to work in the migrant communities of all States, seeking out and helping migrant newcomers to take advantage of community services and welfare facilities available to them. The welfare officers will help to overcome the language and communication barriers faced, and perform a day-to-day role of spreading information and providing a welfare service. In doing this they will complement the work of task forces which have a major role in identifying problem areas.

The Department also operates a grants scheme whereby community voluntary welfare agencies are given financial assistance in order to aid migrants with settlement problems. Studies of migrant integration and overseas selection procedures are undertaken by the Survey Section.

English instruction

The Australian Department of Immigration, in conjunction with the State Education Departments and other educational authorities, provides free

facilities to enable migrants to learn the English language and to acquire an appreciation of the Australian way of life. These facilities are available to migrants prior to embarkation, on board ships sailing to Australia, and throughout Australia there are specialised courses with intensive and accelerated instruction to meet the needs of individual groups of adult migrants in addition to day and evening class tuition, correspondence, radio and recorded courses, and a newly developed television series. Special classes in the English language are financed and equipped by the Australian Government for migrant children of school age at migrant hostels and in government and non-government schools.

The first in a network of planned new centres providing a focal point for migrant education in the States was opened officially in Perth by the Minister for Immigration on 22 February 1973 as a further initiative to ensure a better deal for migrants and their welcome into the community. Larger premises are planned for centres already serving Sydney and Melbourne and new centres will be opened in Brisbane and Adelaide. The State centres, equipped with language laboratories and other teaching aids, will become the administrative headquarters for the child and adult migrant education programmes and for the radio and correspondence courses.

Expenditure on migrant education, now conducted under the *Immigration (Education) Act 1971*, increased from about \$1m per annum in the 1960s to an estimated \$15.5m in 1973-74.

Community participation

In planning and carrying out its immigration programme the Government is assisted by consultative bodies, namely, the Immigration Planning Council, which is concerned primarily with economic matters; the Immigration Advisory Council, which is concerned with administrative, legislative, and sociological aspects of immigration; and the Immigration Publicity Council, which is concerned with publicity and information activities in Australia and overseas.

In addition to these advisory bodies government activity is aided and supplemented by such voluntary organisations as the Good Neighbour Movement and by community participation in the Australian Citizenship Convention, which is usually held biennially in Canberra. The Good Neighbour Movement is a nationwide voluntary organisation formed with the basic objective of assisting the satisfactory integration of every new settler into the national community. In Victoria there are 27 centres of operation and 146 affiliated organisations. Contained in these bodies are over 735 members of branches and committees and 92 individual representatives who are directly engaged in the specific task of aiding the integration of newcomers.

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of British migrants, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of the State or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. The most essential requirement of any nomination is that an adequate guarantee of accommodation be provided. Between January 1947 and December 1972 the State approved 69,485 personal nominations involving 173,283 persons. Under personal and group nominations, 160,673 British migrants have arrived in Victoria. Many of these migrants have been skilled technicians sponsored by group nominators such as the Victorian Railways, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the State Electricity Commission. Their arrival has greatly augmented Victoria's labour force.

The State Immigration Office has its own group nomination, under which single persons or married couples who are without sponsors may apply for assisted passages. The nomination is in no way restricted to any particular type of occupation; it is open to all. Migrants who arrive under this nomination are provided with accommodation at the State Immigration Reception Centre until such time as private accommodation is available. At the same time, the Office undertakes to secure employment for these migrants.

The State Immigration Office renders every assistance in order that migrants may be quickly assimilated into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment. The welfare facilities of the State Office are also available to migrants and close liaison is maintained with churches and social organisations.

Overseas visitors to Australia

Policy in relation to the admission of overseas visitors to Australia is administered by the Australian Department of Immigration. The Department has branch offices under the control of an Australian Director of Migration in the capital city of each Australian State and the Northern Territory.

Genuine business and tourist visitors are welcome in Australia and government policy is designed to facilitate their travel by keeping to a minimum the formalities for obtaining visas where these are required. British Europeans traditionally have had freedom of movement to Australia and do not require visas.

Visitor visas are available from Australian representatives abroad as a rule within 24 hours of receipt of completed applications. Visas are granted normally for initial periods of stay of three months but extensions up to a maximum of twelve months may be granted after arrival to persons whose continued genuineness as visitors are not in doubt. In many cases, particularly where businessmen are concerned, multiple entries may be made on the one visa. Persons wishing to enter Australia temporarily for periods in excess of twelve months would not normally be considered under visitor policy, but under a policy relating to admission for temporary residence.

Overseas arrivals and departures

Details of overseas arrivals and departures during the years 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following tables:

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1968	558,512	82,452	60,264	7,175	56,360	421	6,393	215	771,792
1969	676,452	79,955	66,528	7,264	59,736	79	8,744	100	898,858
1970	744,396	115,204	77,886	7,086	70,392	144	11,165	402	1,026,675
1971	752,014	157,842	71,257	6,405	75,650	252	14,925	453	1,078,798
1972	733,414	190,419	79,336	3,716	84,050	128	18,853	754	1,110,670
DEPARTURES									
1968	493,290	58,956	51,698	7,912	40,213	310	6,128	232	658,739
1969	584,574	60,600	60,371	8,792	46,388	291	8,546	250	769,812
1970	658,150	88,875	82,237	6,443	56,143	347	11,354	252	903,801
1971	687,792	138,456	79,658	5,853	66,130	397	15,581	326	994,193
1972	714,811	177,015	84,587	3,828	80,508	288	21,216	571	1,082,824

NOTE. The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journey, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries. International air services commenced from the new Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport on 1 July 1970.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia					Victoria (a)			
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Total	Permanent and long term movement (b)	Short-term movement		Total
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS									
1968	159,270	59,860	252,773	299,889	771,792	44,443	22,029	15,980	82,452
1969	183,416	65,175	288,990	361,277	898,858	39,394	22,104	18,457	79,955
1970	185,325	73,293	351,929	416,128	1,026,675	51,460	37,341	26,403	115,204
1971	155,525	78,282	412,598	432,393	1,078,798	58,282	60,732	38,828	157,842
1972	112,468	80,837	490,962	426,403	1,110,670	46,696	89,718	54,005	190,419
DEPARTURES									
1968	23,814	71,864	251,880	311,181	658,739	19,096	23,845	16,015	58,956
1969	24,739	83,521	288,805	372,747	769,812	18,177	24,533	17,890	60,600
1970	26,756	93,480	352,526	431,039	903,801	21,771	41,882	25,222	88,875
1971	29,449	100,805	413,917	450,022	994,193	27,895	70,074	40,487	138,456
1972	33,172	103,813	504,519	441,320	1,082,824	25,829	99,986	51,200	177,015

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more.

Citizenship

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Australian legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by

other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British subjects. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

1. were born in Australia or New Guinea; or
2. were naturalised in Australia; or
3. had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949; or
4. were born outside Australia of fathers to whom 1 or 2 above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
5. were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia prior to 26 January 1949 without being placed under immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes the Territories of Australia which are not Trust Territories. On 4 June 1969 the Nationality and Citizenship Act became the *Citizenship Act 1948-1969*. Australian citizenship may now be acquired in the following ways:

1. By birth in Australia.
2. By birth outside Australia. In such cases citizenship is acquired through the registration of the birth at an Australian consulate. Births may be registered if, at the time of the child's birth, the father or mother was an Australian citizen or in the case of a child born out of wedlock if the mother was an Australian citizen.
3. By registration. Australian citizenship may be granted to citizens of other Commonwealth countries and Irish citizens who, after one year of residence in Australia, satisfy the Minister that they comply with specified requirements relating to good character and intention to reside in Australia.
4. By notification. Citizens of other Commonwealth countries specified in section 7 (2) of the Act may acquire Australian citizenship, as of right, by the simple process of notification provided they have lived in Australia for five years, have resident status, and are not liable to deportation.
5. By naturalisation. Australian citizenship may be granted to aliens and protected persons who can comply with the requirements of the Act. Generally the Act requires an applicant to have lived here for five years, to be of good character, to have an adequate knowledge of English and the responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship, as well as an intention to continue to reside here. Persons who are able to read and write English proficiently may be granted citizenship after three years residence. Persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the Australian defence forces may be granted Australian citizenship after three months service or upon discharge if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to that service.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised, and marriage does not affect a woman's nationality. Alien women who marry Australian citizens may, however, be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalisation certificates in Victoria during the five years 1968 to 1972:

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALISED

Nationality	Number of naturalisation certificates granted					Total granted 1968 to 1972	
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Number	Per cent
Albanian	10	7	6	9	4	36	0.07
Austrian	183	136	108	111	92	630	1.21
Belgian	12	21	14	15	12	74	0.14
Bulgarian	14	7	14	12	10	57	0.11
Byelorussian	5	6	1	-	-	12	0.02
Chinese	237	177	110	97	99	720	1.39
Czechoslovak	45	35	64	151	343	638	1.23
Danish	29	23	4	19	18	93	0.18
Dutch	1,138	764	525	558	293	3,278	6.31
Estonian	16	9	2	10	1	38	0.07
Finnish	67	50	44	35	32	228	0.44
French	39	50	37	47	29	202	0.39
German	990	595	387	537	319	2,828	5.45
Greek	2,852	2,943	3,052	3,192	2,314	14,553	28.03
Hungarian	328	238	145	214	123	1,048	2.02
Israeli	148	83	62	81	69	443	0.85
Italian	3,549	2,763	2,228	2,424	1,677	12,641	24.34
Japanese	8	8	3	5	8	32	0.06
Latvian	72	36	35	26	19	188	0.36
Lebanese	70	87	113	190	220	680	1.31
Lithuanian	35	24	17	16	5	97	0.19
Norwegian	12	10	4	9	-	35	0.07
Polish	734	477	481	491	302	2,485	4.79
Romanian	23	20	34	22	4	103	0.20
Russian	137	96	59	56	56	404	0.78
Spanish	68	95	65	72	60	360	0.69
Swedish	5	11	9	8	4	37	0.07
Swiss	51	31	45	54	57	238	0.46
Turkish	6	18	19	70	48	161	0.31
Ukrainian	71	67	30	33	20	221	0.43
United Arab Republic	94	199	334	357	396	1,380	2.66
U.S. American	26	27	27	31	40	151	0.29
Yugoslav	1,591	1,235	1,212	1,599	1,128	6,765	13.03
Other nationalities	75	83	147	161	162	628	1.21
Stateless	92	100	94	91	64	441	0.85
Total	12,832	10,531	9,531	10,803	8,228	51,925	100.00

NOTE. The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 1,523 children in 1968, 1,229 in 1969, 1,123 in 1970, 1,271 in 1971, and 912 in 1972 affected by grant of certificates.

Aboriginals in Victoria

In 1972 the Department of Aboriginal Affairs estimated that the number of persons of known Aboriginal blood in Victoria was approximately 6,000. Of this number more than 50 per cent was under the age of 21 at 30 June 1972.

Aboriginals are participating increasingly in decision-making processes concerning their own affairs. They are employed on the staff of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, and make their opinions and wishes known through regular State-wide consultations and smaller conferences with family groups organised by the Ministry. In 1972 they were a motivating force in the establishment of the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service. The Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council, in which eight of the twelve members are Aboriginals, acts as an advisory body to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. Six of the eight Aboriginal members are elected by Aboriginal people throughout the State. In addition, there are a number of independent Aboriginal groups in the country and metropolitan areas, with which the Ministry maintains close liaison. These groups include the Aborigines' Advancement League, the United Council of Aboriginal Women, and the National Council of Aboriginal and Island Women. Aboriginal people are

among members of the committees of management of four Ministry projects: the Lionel Rose Hostel for young men at Morwell, Meerindoo Hostel for students at Bairnsdale, a hostel for young workers at Dandenong, and Wirraminna Family Group Home for Aboriginal wards of state at Essendon.

Since its establishment in 1968 the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, with its head office in Melbourne and regional offices at Bairnsdale, Morwell, Shepparton, and Swan Hill, has introduced special health, housing, education, and employment programmes, designed to provide opportunities so that Aboriginals may gain skills leading to the acquisition of resources, thus enabling them to become independent members of society. The Ministry considers it undesirable for Aboriginals to be regarded as recipients of welfare provisions and services. Accordingly, emphasis in the Ministry's work is placed on disseminating information to the non-Aboriginal community to achieve a better understanding of the contribution Aboriginals make to the life of the community in Victoria, and their potential contribution, given equal opportunities. One result of this programme is a noticeable change in public attitudes towards Aboriginals, and the consequent abandonment of many erroneous beliefs. To further this understanding between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples, students of both groups attend regular holiday and educational camps provided by the Ministry.

The Government housing grant of \$1,500, designed to stimulate interest in home ownership and to facilitate house purchase, was paid to 20 applicants in 1971-72. The scheme acts partly as land compensation; since its introduction in 1969 to 30 June 1972, seventy people have received grants. The former universal system of subsidising rent for Aboriginals in Ministry and Housing Commission houses has been phased out, but the Ministry has adopted the formula of the Housing Commission with regard to rental subsidies for people on low incomes. Aboriginal cultural activities are encouraged and supported with financial assistance. The Ministry's professional staff, including social workers, teachers, and nurses, visits the homes of Aboriginal families to provide educative and casework services. The aim of this work is to encourage Aboriginal people to use the services available to all members of the community and to encourage the personnel operating those services to treat Aboriginal people in the same way as others are treated. As a result of research, the Ministry in 1972 appointed two qualified kindergarten teachers as pre-school advisors and instituted a pre-school scholarship scheme for Aboriginal children. This pays for pre-school attendance and allows a small sum for other expenses.

During 1971 the reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents. It was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title. The Ministry continues to provide services and finance to the Aboriginal management committees of the properties. The main State legislation operative concerning Aboriginal affairs since the Ministry was established comprises the *Aboriginal Affairs Act* 1967, the *Aboriginal Lands Act* 1970, and the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1972. State Government expenditure in 1971-72 on Aboriginal affairs was \$818,667, excluding grants from Australian Government sources.

VITAL STATISTICS

Introduction

Registration of births, deaths, and marriages

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office (295 Queen Street, Melbourne) there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

Law relating to births, deaths, and marriages

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959 a Bill was placed before Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961 the Australian Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1968 to 1972 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1,000 of mean population			Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	
1968	29,724	70,228	29,967	1,010	8.93	21.10	9.00	14.4
1969	30,860	71,035	28,976	1,066	9.11	20.96	8.55	15.0
1970	31,729	73,019	30,335	1,060	9.20	21.16	8.79	14.5
1971	32,386	75,498	30,598	1,107	9.23	21.51	8.72	14.7
1972	31,206	71,807	29,856	1,048	8.77	20.18	8.39	14.6

(a) Included in deaths.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1972 numbered 31,206, a decrease of 1,180 on the number registered in 1971. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1972 was 8.77, compared with a rate of 9.23 in 1971. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria was 12.06 in 1942, and the lowest 5.66 in 1931.

The following tables show the number of marriages and the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1968 to 1972 and relative ages of bridegrooms and brides for Victoria in 1972.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	39,213	29,724	14,860	9,652	8,086	3,426	419	965	106,345
1969	41,286	30,860	15,669	10,599	8,993	3,532	413	1,118	112,470
1970	42,928	31,729	16,082	10,864	9,227	3,535	501	1,200	116,066
1971	43,038	32,386	16,538	10,833	9,382	3,578	485	1,397	117,637
1972	41,520	31,206	16,066	10,829	9,120	3,426	490	1,372	114,029

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1968	8.99	8.93	8.59	8.60	8.83	9.02	6.2	8.6	8.85
1969	9.29	9.11	8.88	9.30	9.41	9.17	5.6	9.2	9.16
1970	9.48	9.20	8.96	9.38	9.28	9.11	6.3	9.1	9.26
1971	9.33	9.23	9.03	9.21	9.09	9.15	5.6	9.7	9.20
1972	8.88	8.77	8.58	9.10	8.63	8.71	5.3	8.7	8.78

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1972

Ages of bridegrooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)										Total bridegrooms				
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34		35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over
16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	8	22	17	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
18	..	5	112	192	177	74	26	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	621
19	..	2	116	279	333	307	157	137	10	..	..	..	..	..	1,342
20	..	4	120	274	517	584	427	408	16	1	..	1	..	..	2,353
21 to 24	3	10	211	533	1,297	2,407	2,922	6,637	648	65	6	4	..	..	14,743
25 to 29	..	3	56	124	266	540	700	3,503	1,524	235	45	10	2	3	7,011
30 to 34	5	18	35	66	89	612	690	283	106	22	11	1	1,938
35 to 39	7	7	14	142	212	209	133	58	27	11	822
40 to 44	2	4	3	29	95	121	137	129	55	51	626
45 to 49	13	38	51	85	111	96	74	468
50 to 54	2	1	11	9	14	52	64	94	105	352
55 to 59	3	2	10	17	34	72	166	304
60 to 64	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	9	16	31	186	248
65 and over	1	..	1	1	1	..	5	16	300	325
Total brides	3	24	632	1,443	2,651	3,994	4,341	11,530	3,248	993	591	454	405	897	31,206

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1972, 759 were older and 107 were younger than their brides, and 134 were of the same age. In 1972 the oldest bridegroom was aged 90 years and the oldest bride was aged 82 years.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS
AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1972

Age group (years)	Percentage of total		Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bride- grooms	Brides		Bride- grooms	Brides
14	..	(a)	30 to 34	6.2	3.2
15	..	0.1	35 to 39	2.6	1.9
16	(a)	2.0	40 to 44	2.0	1.5
17	0.2	4.6	45 to 49	1.5	1.3
18	2.0	8.5	50 to 54	1.1	1.0
19	4.3	12.8	55 to 59	1.0	0.8
20	7.5	13.9	60 and over	1.8	1.1
21 to 24	47.3	36.9			
25 to 29	22.5	10.4	Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Less than 0.1.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in years						Total		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of all marriages
	BRIDEGROOMS								
1968	..	..	1	50	512	1,171	1,919	3,653	12.29
1969	..	..	1	36	517	1,242	1,937	3,733	12.10
1970	..	..	5	50	589	1,294	2,244	4,182	13.18
1971	..	..	3	44	636	1,414	2,452	4,549	14.05
1972	..	..	2	51	621	1,342	2,353	4,369	14.00
	BRIDES								
1968	2	17	540	1,227	2,303	3,373	4,079	11,541	38.83
1969	1	18	495	1,192	2,577	3,506	4,200	11,989	38.85
1970	2	20	566	1,339	2,552	3,928	4,463	12,870	40.56
1971	..	13	656	1,491	2,766	4,011	4,720	13,657	42.17
1972	3	24	632	1,443	2,651	3,994	4,341	13,088	41.94

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the increase in the proportion of marriages which involve minors. In 1947, 4.82 per cent of bridegrooms and 22.94 per cent of brides were under 21 years of age. In 1972 these percentages were 14.00 and 41.94, respectively, and in 12.05 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All bride- grooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All brides
1968	25.1	57.1	41.6	26.9	22.3	50.7	37.7	24.0
1969	24.8	56.8	41.0	26.7	22.3	50.5	37.5	23.9
1970	24.7	57.3	40.6	26.5	22.2	50.2	37.1	23.8
1971	24.7	56.7	40.2	26.5	22.1	50.5	36.8	23.8
1972	24.7	56.9	40.2	26.5	22.1	51.4	36.5	23.9

In general terms, the age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 23.5 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.2 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

The following tables show the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying from 1968 to 1972 and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1940 :

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	
1968	27,248	899	1,577	27,192	954	1,578	29,724
1969	28,308	965	1,587	28,324	1,023	1,513	30,860
1970	29,191	909	1,629	29,163	984	1,582	31,729
1971	29,549	1,001	1,836	29,587	1,045	1,754	32,386
1972	28,403	929	1,874	28,369	1,037	1,800	31,206

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1972 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1940 TO 1972

Marriages between—	1972		Conjugal condition	Percentage of total—			
	Number	Percentage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1972
				BRIDEGROOMS			
Bachelors and spinsters	27,123	86.9	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	91.0
Bachelors and widows	296	0.9	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.0
Bachelors and divorced women	984	3.2	Divorced	4.6	6.0	5.0	6.0
Widowers and spinsters	215	0.7	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	504	1.6					
Widowers and divorced women	210	0.7					
Divorced men and spinsters	1,031	3.3					
Divorced men and widows	237	0.8					
Divorced men and divorced women	606	1.9	Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	90.9
			Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.3
			Divorced	4.7	6.4	5.2	5.8
Total marriages	31,206	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1968 to 1972. The number of civil marriages performed in the Office of the Government Statist and the proportion of these to total civil marriages are also shown.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1968	2,337	7.86	1,942	83.10
1969	2,376	7.70	2,041	85.90
1970	2,479	7.81	2,070	83.50
1971	2,815	8.69	2,300	81.71
1972	3,505	11.23	3,008	85.82

NOTE. In August 1971 the Melbourne venue for civil marriages was moved to new premises where it became possible to perform more ceremonies per year.

In 1972 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 27,701, representing 88.77 per cent of total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 3,505 or 11.23 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1972

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion :		
Recognised denominations (a)—		
Roman Catholic Church	9,222	29.55
Church of England in Australia	6,645	21.29
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	4,541	14.55
The Methodist Church of Australasia	2,984	9.56
Orthodox Churches (b)	1,236	3.96
Churches of Christ in Australia	574	1.84
The Baptist Union of Australia	516	1.65
Congregational Union of Australia	366	1.17
Unitarians	303	0.97
Lutheran Church (b)	284	0.91
Jewry	262	0.84
The Salvation Army	192	0.62
Jehovah's Witnesses	77	0.25
Seventh-day Adventist Church	75	0.24
Christian Brethren	47	0.15
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	39	0.13
Other recognised denominations	158	0.51
Other ministers	180	0.58
Total ministers of religion	27,701	88.77
Civil officers	3,505	11.23
Total marriages	31,206	100.00

(a) Under authority of the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1966.

(b) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1966.

Divorce

Until the operation of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 from 1 February 1961, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce was contained in the *Marriage Act* 1958. As the new Act introduced changes in provisions on divorce, figures since the date of operation of the Australian Act may not be comparable with those of earlier years.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives, respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1972. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute until the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE, 1972

Petition for—	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution	(a)1,753	(b)2,765	4,518	1,394	2,179	(c)3,584
Nullity	1	10	11	3	6	9
Judicial separation	1	3	4	..	..	..
Total	1,755	2,778	4,533	1,397	2,185	(c)3,593

(a) Includes five petitions for dissolution or nullity.

(b) Includes ten petitions for dissolution or nullity.

(c) Includes eleven petitions granted to both parties of marriage.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : PETITIONS FILED AND DECREES GRANTED :
DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Year	Petitions filed			Decrees granted		
	Dissolution (a)	Nullity	Judicial separation	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial separation
1968	2,787	10	6	2,515	10	..
1969	3,058	9	1	2,220	15	..
1970	3,675	14	2	2,591	13	..
1971	4,256	13	2	3,072	6	1
1972	4,518	11	4	3,584	9	..

(a) Includes sixteen petitions for dual relief in 1968, nine in 1969, fourteen in both 1970 and 1971, and fifteen in 1972.

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1972

Grounds on which granted	Dissolution		Nullity		Judicial separation	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Adultery	638	652	..	..	..	..
Adultery and desertion	6	3	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	46	..	..	..	..
Desertion	483	954	..	..	..	..
Separation	255	471	..	..	..	..
Desertion and separation	..	2	..	..	..	..
Other grounds	10	51	3	6	..	..
Total	1,394	2,179	3	6	..	..

NOTE. In addition to the above there were eleven instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE DECREES GRANTED : AGES OF
PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1972

Ages of petitioners (years)	Dissolution (a)		Nullity		Judicial separation		Number of children (a)	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Under 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	36	167	..	1	..	..	17	137
25-29	284	507	1	2	..	..	238	548
30-34	270	394	..	1	..	..	321	745
35-39	200	318	..	..	..	..	355	685
40-44	186	284	1	1	..	..	385	638
45-49	165	230	..	..	..	..	262	318
50-54	112	164	1	1	..	..	100	148
55-59	71	73	..	..	..	..	43	41
60 and over	70	42	..	..	..	..	10	10
Total	1,394	2,179	3	6	..	..	1,731	3,270

(a) Of the total of 5,001 children shown above, eight children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted. In addition to the above, there were eleven instances involving a total of twenty-five children where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1972

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
20-24	2	73	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
25-29	..	218	442	36	4	..	..	1	..	..	701
30-34	..	26	330	265	32	2	2	..	..	..	657
35-39	76	239	207	18	5	1	..	..	546
40-44	16	62	192	194	40	7	4	..	515
45-49	5	15	43	171	161	34	2	2	433
50-54	1	3	9	37	121	114	16	3	304
55-59	1	1	13	35	64	51	16	181
60 and over	1	5	5	10	32	44	62	159
Total wives	2	317	881	622	493	440	375	252	117	83	(a)3,582

(a) Excludes two petitions where ages of wives were not stated but ages of husbands were 39 and 49 at time of dissolution.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1972

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dissolutions	Total children (a)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
2	27	4	1	1	..	..	..	33	9
3	57	8	2	..	..	..	..	67	12
4	116	48	6	4	..	..	..	174	72
5	143	78	20	2	3	1	..	247	141
6	107	78	39	7	2	..	1	234	191
7	85	88	42	19	2	..	..	236	237
8	53	58	53	15	6	..	..	185	233
9	41	46	55	18	5	4	1	170	256
10	32	30	69	24	7	3	..	165	283
11	24	32	61	21	7	..	..	145	245
12	25	25	42	29	12	..	..	133	244
13	14	23	26	29	18	..	1	111	240
14	18	21	43	23	17	3	..	126	265
15-19	90	76	171	123	63	18	14	555	1,216
20-24	70	79	127	78	45	18	14	431	929
25-29	144	83	58	29	5	3	4	326	346
30-34	118	28	9	7	4	1	..	167	88
35-39	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	44	9
40 and over	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	1
Total dissolutions of marriage	1,235	810	827	429	196	51	36	3,584	..
Total children	..	810	1,654	1,287	784	255	228	..	5,018

(a) Of the total of 5,018 children, twenty-five children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties.

Births

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1972 was 71,807.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 842 and corresponded to a ratio of 11.59 per 1,000 births live and still in 1972. The compulsory registration of stillborn children became effective in 1953.

The following tables show the number of births and rates per 1,000 of mean population in each State and Territory from 1968 to 1972:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	81,696	70,228	35,190	21,207	19,541	8,317	2,084	2,643	240,906
1969	86,036	71,035	36,576	21,977	20,754	8,445	2,274	3,079	250,176
1970	88,448	73,019	37,530	22,617	21,618	8,185	2,624	3,475	257,516
1971	98,466	75,498	39,970	22,996	24,239	8,321	2,832	4,040	276,362
1972	95,278	71,807	39,251	21,844	22,177	7,824	2,722	4,066	264,969

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1968	18.72	21.10	20.33	18.89	21.34	21.89	30.8	23.6	20.04
1969	19.35	20.96	20.73	19.28	21.72	21.93	31.1	25.3	20.38
1970	19.52	21.16	20.90	19.52	21.74	21.09	33.1	26.4	20.55
1971	21.35	21.51	21.84	19.55	23.50	21.27	32.8	28.0	21.62
1972	20.39	20.18	20.95	18.37	20.99	19.90	29.7	25.9	20.39

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

The following table shows the number of births by sex, the ratio of male to female births, and the average ages of parents, in each year from 1968 to 1972:

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Average age		
					Nuptial births		Ex-nuptial births
					Father	Mother	Mother (b)
1968	36,145	34,083	70,228	106.05	30.3	27.0	23.1
1969	36,421	34,614	71,035	105.22	30.2	27.0	23.3
1970	37,350	35,669	73,019	104.71	30.1	26.9	23.1
1971	38,432	37,066	75,498	103.69	29.8	26.7	23.0
1972	36,842	34,965	71,807	105.37	29.7	26.7	22.8

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

The following tables relating to confinements show age group of mother together with previous issue, average issue, relative age of father, and duration of marriage:

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1972

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering—										Total married mothers	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10 and over
Under 20	4,015	714	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,776
20-24	12,220	7,858	1,988	389	85	14	1	..	..	..	..	22,555
25-29	6,838	9,164	5,054	1,740	503	140	53	19	4	..	..	23,515
30-34	1,519	2,605	2,935	1,786	820	351	172	65	33	13	3	10,302
35-39	460	668	837	716	438	317	210	87	56	24	25	3,838
40-44	90	151	168	160	129	99	77	57	41	16	38	1,026
45-49	6	3	4	7	7	7	8	12	4	4	8	70
Age not stated	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Total	25,150	21,164	11,033	4,799	1,982	928	521	240	138	57	75	66,087
Proportion of total married mothers	38.06	32.02	16.70	7.26	3.00	1.40	0.79	0.36	0.21	0.09	0.11	100.00

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS.
NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS,
TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1972

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	4,776	5,614	1.18
20-24	22,555	36,183	1.60
25-29	23,515	51,480	2.19
30-34	10,302	31,199	3.03
35-39	3,838	14,518	3.78
40-44	1,026	4,790	4.67
45-49	70	461	6.59
Age not stated	5	20	4.00
Total	66,087	144,265	2.18

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE
AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1972

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)							Not stated	Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Under 20	820	134	8	..	..	..	..	..	962
20-24	3,186	8,963	930	40	4	..	..	..	13,123
25-29	659	10,923	11,914	867	55	2	1	1	24,422
30-34	96	2,114	8,463	4,977	423	27	..	1	16,101
35-39	9	322	1,756	3,205	1,603	127	1	..	7,023
40-44	2	58	341	947	1,306	468	7	1	3,130
45-49	1	16	63	205	351	316	44	..	996
50 and over	2	6	35	55	95	86	17	..	296
Not stated	1	19	5	6	1	..	..	2	34
Married mothers	4,776	22,555	23,515	10,302	3,838	1,026	70	5	66,087

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1972

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage															Total nuptial first births		
	Months										Years							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3		4	5 and over
Under 20	55	101	133	259	508	786	795	199	84	152	137	92	593	100	18	2	1	4,015
20-24	34	51	72	135	330	581	591	234	253	466	411	379	4,047	2,723	1,310	441	162	12,220
25-29	11	16	11	32	43	71	81	61	71	132	149	122	1,329	1,378	1,217	956	1,158	6,838
30-34	5	12	12	9	9	13	31	27	24	45	37	47	321	205	172	111	439	1,519
35-39	3	..	3	2	4	7	7	9	16	12	21	19	106	60	33	26	132	460
40-44	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	2	22	14	5	7	28	90
45-49	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	6
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Total	108	182	233	437	895	1,460	1,505	530	448	811	759	661	6,420	4,480	2,756	1,543	1,922	25,150

On the average of the five years 1968 to 1972, mothers of twins were one in 94 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 11,927, and mothers of all multiple births one in 93.

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1968	730	5	735	10.57
1969	742	7	(b)751	10.68
1970	772	10	(c)783	10.84
1971	790	3	793	10.61
1972	771	5	776	10.92

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were of stillborn children only.

(b) Includes two cases of quadruplets.

(c) Includes one case of quadruplets.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1968 to 1972 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria:

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	6,622	4,166	3,756	1,558	2,014	657	312	86	19,171
1969	6,860	4,098	3,835	1,508	2,231	647	315	91	19,585
1970	7,435	4,420	4,251	1,715	2,316	650	426	134	21,367
1971	9,674	5,010	4,859	1,782	2,720	722	664	198	25,629
1972	9,766	5,001	5,185	1,803	2,632	695	356	221	25,659

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	8.11	5.93	10.67	7.35	10.31	7.90	14.97	3.25	7.96
1969	7.97	5.77	10.49	6.86	10.75	7.66	13.85	2.96	7.83
1970	8.43	6.05	11.33	7.58	10.71	7.94	16.23	3.86	8.30
1971	9.82	6.64	12.16	7.75	11.22	8.68	23.45	4.90	9.27
1972	10.25	6.96	13.21	8.25	11.87	8.88	13.08	5.44	9.68

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of mother (years)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
12	1	..	1	..	..
13	1	1	5	1	2
14	10	17	11	16	18
15	66	69	95	98	105
16	200	194	228	250	307
17	396	344	419	423	514
18	477	446	507	582	550
19	475	448	525	517	523
20	386	360	410	506	456
21-24	952	990	962	1,172	1,156
25-29	553	575	590	750	685
30-34	320	314	320	377	366
35-39	194	212	218	206	196
40-44	81	81	83	58	60
45 and over	10	4	4	5	7
Not stated	1	7	4	2	2
Total	4,123	4,062	4,382	4,963	4,947

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children—	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1968	1,832	533
1969	2,125	488
1970	2,147	601
1971	2,084	558
1972	1,878	545

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Australian *Marriage Act 1961-1966*, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimated on the subsequent marriage of its parents. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1 September 1963 at that date.

Deaths

The following tables show the number of deaths and the death rates per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1968 to 1972:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	41,803	29,967	16,078	9,916	7,468	3,284	543	488	109,547
1969	40,665	28,976	15,786	9,337	7,350	3,309	485	588	106,496
1970	43,601	30,335	17,055	10,138	7,543	3,174	608	594	113,048
1971	41,691	30,598	16,339	9,686	7,806	3,295	637	598	110,650
1972	41,652	29,856	16,598	9,764	7,441	3,227	553	669	109,760

AUSTRALIA—DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1968	9.58	9.00	9.29	8.83	8.16	8.64	8.0	4.4	9.11
1969	9.15	8.55	8.95	8.19	7.69	8.59	6.6	4.8	8.68
1970	9.62	8.79	9.50	8.75	7.59	8.18	7.7	4.5	9.02
1971	9.04	8.72	8.93	8.23	7.57	8.42	7.4	4.1	8.66
1972	8.91	8.39	8.86	8.21	7.04	8.21	6.0	4.3	8.45

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

Causes of death

Classification

The Eighth (1965) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was used for the first time in 1968, replacing the Seventh (1955) Revision, which had been used from 1958 to 1967.

Major changes have been made in several sections of the International Classification of Diseases, namely, infective and parasitic diseases, mental disorders, diseases of the circulatory system, congenital malformations, diseases and conditions peculiar to the perinatal period, and the nature of injury and external causes in respect of accidents, poisonings, and

violence. A summary of these changes is given on pages 152-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1972

International Classification of Diseases Code	Cause of death (a)	International List numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008, 009	63	0.21	18
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	41	0.14	12
B6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	11	0.04	3
B11	Meningococcal infection	036	4	0.01	1
B14	Measles	055	4	0.01	1
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	7	0.02	2
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	95	0.32	27
B19	Malignant neoplasms—				
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1,868	6.26	525
	Lung	162	955	3.20	268
	Skin	172, 173	100	0.33	28
	Breast	174	483	1.62	136
	Genital organs	180-187	640	2.14	180
	Urinary organs	188, 189	238	0.80	67
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	218	0.73	61
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	919	3.08	258
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	58	0.19	16
B21	Diabetes mellitus	250	575	1.93	162
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	18	0.06	5
B23	Anaemias	280-285	49	0.16	14
B24	Meningitis	320	12	0.04	3
B25	Active rheumatic fever	390-392	2	0.01	1
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	240	0.80	67
B27	Hypertensive disease	400-404	437	1.46	123
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	8,975	30.06	2,523
B29	Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,137	3.81	320
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	4,211	14.10	1,184
B31	Influenza	470-474	47	0.16	13
B32	Pneumonia	480-486	619	2.07	174
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	1,156	3.87	325
B34	Peptic ulcer	531-533	155	0.52	44
B35	Appendicitis	540-543	17	0.06	5
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	103	0.35	29
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	571	237	0.79	67
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	147	0.49	41
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	51	0.17	14
B40	Abortion	640-645	2	0.01	1
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 630-639 } { 650-678 }	5	0.02	1
B42	Congenital anomalies	{ 740-759 }	370	1.24	104
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768 } { 772-776 } { 760-763 } { 769-771 } { 773-775 } { 777-779 }	178	0.60	50
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 773-775 } { 777-779 }	419	1.40	118
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	81	0.27	23
	General arteriosclerosis	440	745	2.50	209
B46	Other diseases of circulatory system	441-458	468	1.57	132
	Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 460-466 } { 500-519 }	248	0.83	70
	All other diseases	Residual	1,147	3.84	322
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	964	3.23	271
BE48	All other accidents	{ E800-E807 } { E825-E949 }	785	2.63	221
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	433	1.45	122
BE50	All other external causes	E960-E999	120	0.40	34
Total all causes			29,856	100.00	8,392

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1972 : 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006), 7. Plague (020), 8. Diphtheria (032), 9. Whooping cough (033), 10. Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever (034), 12. Acute poliomyelitis (040-043), 13. Smallpox (050), 15. Typhus and other rickettsioses (080-083), and 16. Malaria (084).
 (b) 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056, 057, 060-063, 070-079, 085-089, 098-136.
 (c) 140-149, 160, 161, 163, 170, 171, 190-199, 200-203, 208, 209.

Deaths in 1972 comprised 16,215 males and 13,641 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1972, in certain age groups, detailing the selected main causes of death within those age groups :

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1972

International Classification of Diseases Code	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year					
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	417	39.8	419	99.5
B42	Congenital anomalies	248	23.7	370	67.0
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	176	16.8	178	98.9
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	72	6.9	248	29.0
B32	Pneumonia	31	3.0	619	5.0
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	22	2.1	95	23.2
1-4 years					
BE48	All other accidents	45	20.7	785	5.7
B42	Congenital anomalies	35	16.1	370	9.5
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	32	14.7	964	3.3
B19	Malignant neoplasms	20	9.2	5,421	0.4
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	19	8.8	248	7.7
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	9	4.1	63	14.3
5-14 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	60	26.2	964	6.2
B19	Malignant neoplasms	42	18.3	5,421	0.8
BE48	All other accidents	32	14.0	785	4.1
B42	Congenital anomalies	16	7.0	370	4.3
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	9	3.9	1,156	0.8
BE50	All other external causes	8	3.5	120	6.7
15-24 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	341	54.1	964	35.4
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	65	10.3	433	15.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	51	8.1	5,421	0.9
BE48	All other accidents	51	8.1	785	6.5
B42	Congenital anomalies	16	2.5	370	4.3
BE50	All other external causes	11	1.7	120	9.2
25-34 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	115	25.5	964	11.9
B19	Malignant neoplasms	86	19.1	5,421	1.6
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	65	14.4	433	15.0
BE48	All other accidents	43	9.5	785	5.5
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	16	3.5	8,975	0.2
B29	Other forms of heart disease	16	3.5	1,137	1.4
35-44 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	223	24.5	5,421	4.1
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	180	19.8	8,975	2.0
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	82	9.0	964	8.5
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	72	7.9	433	16.6
BE48	All other accidents	60	6.6	785	7.6
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	53	5.8	4,211	1.3
45-54 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	702	30.1	8,975	7.8
B19	Malignant neoplasms	670	28.8	5,421	12.4
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	166	7.1	4,211	3.9
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	109	4.7	433	25.2
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	98	4.2	964	10.2
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	70	3.0	237	29.5
55-64 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	1,681	36.3	8,975	18.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,241	26.8	5,421	22.9
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	448	9.7	4,211	10.6
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	174	3.8	1,156	15.1
B29	Other forms of heart disease	94	2.0	1,137	8.3
B21	Diabetes mellitus	91	2.0	575	15.8
65-74 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	2,606	36.1	8,975	29.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,564	21.7	5,421	28.9
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	1,010	14.0	4,211	24.0
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	404	5.6	1,156	34.9
B29	Other forms of heart disease	189	2.6	1,137	16.6
B21	Diabetes mellitus	180	2.5	575	31.3

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths from that cause.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1972—*continued*

International Classification of Diseases Code	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
	75 years and over				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	3,786	31.1	8,975	42.2
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	2,513	20.6	4,211	59.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,521	12.5	5,421	28.1
B29	Other forms of heart disease	750	6.2	1,137	66.0
B46 (part)	Arteriosclerosis	617	5.1	745	82.8
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	473	3.9	1,156	40.9

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1972 there were 10,625 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 2 due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 240 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 271 to hypertensive heart disease, 6,113 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,862 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,137 to other forms of heart disease. The total of these causes in 1972 represented a rate of 2,986 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years. However, as the table on pages 156 and 157 shows, increases in the number of deaths from heart diseases are already apparent at ages between 25 and 45 years, and become the major cause of death at ages 45 and over. Deaths in 1972 from this cause by sex and age group are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1972

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involve- ment (391)	M	..	1	..	..	..	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393, 398)	M	9	17	26	33	24	109
	F	9	13	32	42	35	131
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	M	3	5	20	26	55	109
	F	2	4	11	27	118	162
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	104	373	895	1,217	1,144	3,733
	F	10	79	287	709	1,295	2,380
Other ischaemic heart disease (411- 414)	M	72	207	376	442	563	1,660
	F	14	43	123	238	784	1,202
Other forms of heart disease (420- 429)	M	29	26	63	101	263	482
	F	28	21	31	88	487	655
Total	M	217	629	1,380	1,819	2,049	6,094
	F	64	160	484	1,104	2,719	4,531

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases in 1968, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. These were

not previously included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1972 numbered 5,421 and represented a rate of 1,524 per million of mean population.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but the rates in the table below show characteristic increases with age, reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. Ninety-two per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1972 were at ages 45 years and over.

Satisfactory comparisons of death rates relating to malignant neoplasms are only obtained by relating the deaths to the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for periods centred around the past six censuses, when the numbers of persons in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
IN AGE GROUPS

Age group (years)	Average annual death rates from malignant neoplasms per 10,000 of each sex in each age group						
	1920-1922	1932-1934	1946-1948	1953-1955	1960-1962	1965-1967	1970-1972
	MALES						
Under 5	0.46	0.27	0.60	1.11	1.06	0.79	0.79
5-9	0.13	0.20	0.34	0.98	0.85	0.95	0.76
10-14	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.69	0.59	0.57	0.55
15-19	0.30	0.37	0.61	0.93	0.95	0.86	0.76
20-24	0.64	0.73	0.69	1.27	0.86	1.25	1.33
25-34	0.76	0.93	1.20	1.32	1.34	1.62	1.55
35-44	3.31	3.04	3.00	4.01	3.93	4.50	4.42
45-54	13.94	10.13	11.65	13.25	14.54	14.64	17.21
55-64	40.46	37.25	32.73	36.99	41.16	42.09	48.40
65-74	78.21	85.19	80.46	82.41	90.40	98.12	111.07
75 and over	110.12	133.78	148.20	163.06	161.58	170.73	189.34
All ages	9.52	11.63	13.51	13.76	14.15	14.90	16.43
	FEMALES						
Under 5	0.39	0.38	0.48	1.37	1.04	0.68	0.81
5-9	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.60	0.92	0.66	0.74
10-14	0.05	0.08	0.40	0.71	0.64	0.46	0.39
15-19	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.49	0.66	0.71	0.64
20-24	0.30	0.39	0.60	0.56	0.99	0.82	0.78
25-34	1.28	1.57	1.75	1.81	1.88	1.50	1.78
35-44	6.61	6.00	6.23	6.14	5.76	5.38	5.49
45-54	19.14	17.31	16.47	16.46	15.02	16.40	17.20
55-64	34.48	35.82	33.40	30.93	30.20	30.30	34.04
65-74	63.05	61.17	61.44	59.38	50.34	57.01	58.09
75 and over	92.86	106.19	111.49	117.02	103.68	96.93	109.94
All ages	9.63	12.00	14.50	14.16	13.12	13.00	13.90

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1972 in age groups according to the site of the disease :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1972

Site of disease ^{a)}	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	M	1	7	41	33	82
	F	..	1	11	22	34
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	5	39	46	90
	F	..	2	12	36	50
Stomach (151)	M	1	10	98	183	292
	F	..	8	43	175	226
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	..	13	101	143	257
	F	1	14	98	221	334
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	1	9	51	87	148
	F	..	2	30	65	97
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	..	15	337	453	805
	F	1	5	67	77	150
Breast (174)	M	..	..	2	3	5
	F	..	44	216	218	478
Cervix uteri (180)	F	1	11	56	45	113
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	F	1	4	22	55	82
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	F	1	9	61	66	137
Prostate (185)	M	1	..	31	239	271
Bladder (188)	M	..	3	24	77	104
	F	..	1	5	28	34
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	..	1	24	32	57
	F	2	4	11	26	43
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191, 192)	M	14	11	40	16	81
	F	7	10	27	14	58
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	27	14	25	57	123
	F	21	12	19	43	95
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	8	17	65	67	157
	F	4	13	47	70	134
All other and unspecified sites	M	17	37	176	234	464
	F	7	27	132	254	420
Total	M	70	142	1,054	1,670	2,936
	F	46	167	857	1,415	2,485

a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Cerebrovascular disease

In 1972, 1,675 male and 2,536 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,184 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 156 and 157 shows that cerebrovascular diseases appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 35 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 21 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from this cause according to sex and age are given below:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1972

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	21	16	24	13	5	79
	F	16	34	33	21	17	121
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	17	34	78	113	137	379
	F	10	32	72	119	287	520
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	2	10	39	110	247	408
	F	2	3	38	114	516	673
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	3	18	90	206	295	612
	F	..	17	59	211	595	882
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	1	2	9	49	136	197
	F	2	..	6	54	278	340
Total	M	44	80	240	491	820	1,675
	F	30	86	208	519	1,693	2,536

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1972 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,070, which represented a rate of 582 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1972, 47 were due to influenza, 103 to other acute respiratory infections, 619 to pneumonia, 1,156 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and 145 to other diseases.

The 47 deaths from influenza in 1972 represented a rate of 13 per million of the mean population. Eighty-three per cent of the deaths were of persons aged 50 years or over.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1972 there were 451 male and 305 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 213 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1972 were: 155 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 2 from gastritis and duodenitis, 17 from appendicitis, 103 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 16 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 237 from cirrhosis of the liver, 55 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 171 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1972 diabetes was responsible for 227 male and 348 female deaths, representing a rate of 162 per million of the mean population.

The rates for previous periods were 161 in 1971, 183 in 1970, 181 in 1969, 209 in 1968, and 173 in 1967.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1972 there were 393 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 111 per million of the mean population. In 1972 nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 147 deaths, infections of the kidney for 120, calculi of the urinary system for 5, hyperplasia of prostate for 51, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 70.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1972 was 52, the rate per million of mean population being 15.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1972 numbered 41 and equalled a rate of 12 per million of the mean population. Rates for earlier periods were 130 for 1950-1954, 294 in 1945-1949, 660 in 1918-1922, 855 in 1908-1912, and 1,365 in 1890-1892. In 1972 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 79 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 25 males and 16 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1972, only 4 males and 2 females were under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from external causes

Deaths in 1972 from external causes, including suicide and homicide, represented approximately 8 per cent of total deaths. Accidents and violence feature as the main cause of death after the first year of life until middle age, but in age groups from 40 years onward they progressively assume a less prominent position. In 1972 male deaths from external causes were 64 per cent of the total deaths in this category.

Accidental deaths involving motor vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved were as follows for the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of motor vehicles on register at 30 June	Deaths involving motor vehicles (a)		
		Number (b)	Per 10,000 motor vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of mean population
1968	1,187,300	904	7.6	272
1969	1,247,900	1,087	8.7	321
1970	1,314,400	1,097	8.3	318
1971	1,379,200	1,064	7.7	303
1972	1,442,300	964	6.7	271

(a) Deaths are those registered during the calendar year.

(b) Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 244, 287, 254, 257, and 263, respectively.

Transport accidents

In 1972 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 1,024 as against 1,126 in 1971, 1,158 in 1970, 1,137 in 1969, and 948 in 1968. During 1972 deaths connected with transport represented 59 per cent of the total deaths from accidents.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. Before 1968 such deaths had been included with known accidental deaths. With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death a separate category was created to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to this category in 1972 totalled 66.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1972 deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 277 males and 156 females. These deaths represented a rate of 122 per million of the mean population. Of the 277 male deaths in 1972, 82 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 72 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 113 of the 156 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1972 was 52 (33 males and 19 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1968	20	29	49
1969	20	10	30
1970	25	23	48
1971	44	12	56
1972	33	19	52

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means.

NOTE. Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has revealed a remarkable decline. The deaths per 1,000 children born fell from 133 in 1885–1889 to 15 in 1968–1972 (a reduction of 89 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 11 would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the improvement in the rate in recent years has been effected in relation to deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life, commentary on which appears on the following pages.

The following tables show the number of infant deaths and the infant death rate per 1,000 live births in each of the Australian States and Territories for the years 1968 to 1972 :

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	1,525	1,010	716	345	398	143	101	45	4,283
1969	1,625	1,066	691	347	453	139	103	58	4,482
1970	1,743	1,060	672	367	459	116	126	61	4,504
1971	1,710	1,107	766	366	464	114	170	80	4,777
1972	1,663	1,048	697	367	348	127	113	67	4,430

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	18.7	14.4	20.3	16.3	20.4	17.2	48.5	17.0	17.78
1969	18.9	15.0	18.9	15.8	21.8	16.5	45.3	18.8	17.92
1970	19.7	14.5	17.9	16.2	21.2	14.2	48.0	17.6	17.88
1971	17.4	14.7	19.2	15.9	19.1	13.7	60.0	19.8	17.29
1972	17.5	14.6	17.8	16.8	15.7	16.2	41.5	16.5	16.72

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

The infant death rates for the Melbourne Statistical Division, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1968 to 1972, are shown in the following table. Figures relate to the Melbourne Statistical Division as defined for the 1971 Census (see pages 122–3).

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of State		Victoria	
	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births
1968	685	13.9	325	15.4	1,010	14.4
1969	730	14.5	336	16.2	1,066	15.0
1970	721	13.7	339	16.7	1,060	14.5
1971	843	15.5	264	12.6	1,107	14.7
1972	764	14.8	284	14.1	1,048	14.6

NOTE. Births and deaths registered in Victoria are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954 the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time. In 1968 the rate was 14.4, the lowest ever recorded in Victoria.

The decrease in the infant death rate since the earlier periods has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-1914 to 1.1 in 1968-1972, a decrease of 90 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 4.0, a decrease of 90 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-1904, 33 in 1915-1919, and 4 in 1968-1972. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 9.6 in 1968-1972. In 1972 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 67 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE, 1972

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
1968	9.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	14.4
1969	9.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	15.0
1970	9.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	14.5
1971	9.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	14.7
1972	9.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	14.6

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1972

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
Males—						
Number	409	35	39	61	50	594
Rate (a)	11.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	16.1
Percentage of total	68.8	5.9	6.6	10.3	8.4	100.0
Females—						
Number	298	37	40	39	40	454
Rate (a)	8.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	13.0
Percentage of total	65.6	8.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1968–1972 exceeded the female rate by 23 per cent.

In 1972, 454 or 43 per cent of infant deaths were attributed to maternal conditions or complications of pregnancy or labour. Other perinatal causes, including anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified, accounted for 101 deaths. Congenital anomalies were responsible for 248 or 24 per cent and pneumonia for 31 or 3 per cent of infant deaths.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1972

Cause of death (a)	Deaths under one year					Total under one year
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
Chronic circulatory and genito-urinary disease in mother (760)	7	..	..	..	..	7
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	35	3	1	..	..	39
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	31	..	..	..	..	31
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	33	1	..	..	..	34
Difficult labour (764–768)	61	2	..	..	..	63
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	169	6	..	..	..	175
Conditions of placenta (770)	79	3	..	..	..	82
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	11	..	..	..	..	11
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	10	1	1	..	..	12
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	16	2	..	..	..	18
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	96	3	1	1	..	101
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	14	..	..	..	..	14
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	5	1	..	..	..	6
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	126	36	30	29	27	248
Infections (000–136)	2	7	9	1	11	30
Pneumonia (480–486)	2	..	10	13	6	31
Other diseases (140–474, 490–738, 780–796)	7	6	21	51	36	121
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911–E913)	..	..	1	2	3	6
Other external causes (E800–E910, E914–E999)	3	1	5	3	7	19
Total all causes	707	72	79	100	90	1,048

(a) Figures in parentheses refer to the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. NOTE. From 1 May 1971 onwards a new type of death certificate has been used in Victoria for infant deaths under 28 days of age, and stillbirths. The additional information obtained on the new certificate has made possible a more precise identification of the underlying cause of death. Consequently the figures in this table relating to deaths under one month of age are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

Perinatal deaths

Consistent with action taken in other States, legislation was passed in Victoria in 1971 which introduced a new definition of a perinatal death, and a new type of death certificate which doctors were required to use for all perinatal deaths occurring on or after 1 May 1971.

Perinatal deaths comprise :

Stillbirths. Any child born of its mother after the twentieth week of pregnancy which did not at any time after being born breathe or show any other sign of life, and where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than 400 grams.

Neonatal deaths. The death within 28 days after birth of any liveborn infant.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths			Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
	20 to 27 weeks gestation	28 weeks or more gestation	Total stillbirths	Under 1 week	One week but less than 1 month	Total neonatal deaths	
1968	(a)	768	(a) 768	678	68	746	(a) 1,514
1969	(a)	761	(a) 761	691	86	777	(a) 1,538
1970	(a)	782	(a) 782	697	81	778	(a) 1,560
1971	(a)	760	(a) 760	701	81	782	(a) 1,542
1972	213	629	842	707	72	779	1,621

(a) Details of stillbirths of 20 to 27 weeks gestation are not available for years prior to 1972. The 1972 totals for stillbirths and perinatal deaths are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths			Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
	20 to 27 weeks gestation	28 weeks or more gestation	Total stillbirths	Under 1 week	One week but less than 1 month	Total neonatal deaths	
1968	..	10.8	10.8	9.7	1.0	10.6	21.3
1969	..	10.6	10.6	9.7	1.2	10.9	21.4
1970	..	10.6	10.6	9.5	1.1	10.7	21.1
1971	..	10.0	10.0	9.3	1.1	10.4	20.2
1972 (b)	3.0	8.7	11.6	9.8	1.0	10.8	22.3

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Rates for total stillbirths and total perinatal deaths are not comparable with those for earlier years. See note (a) to previous table.

Cremation

There are four crematoria in Victoria, three in the metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1968 to 1972 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths	Percentage of cremations to deaths
1968	10,939	29,967	36.50
1969	10,617	28,976	36.64
1970	11,265	30,335	37.14
1971	11,134	30,598	36.39
1972	11,226	29,856	37.60

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Industrial arbitration

In Victoria there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees: the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Australian system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State and includes the stevedoring industry and maritime industries.

In addition, under Commonwealth law there is a special tribunal to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the Australian Public Service, and there is also a flight crew officers industrial tribunal.

Australian-State relations

The relation between the State and Australian systems of industrial arbitration depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Australian and State Governments.

Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Australian Government's jurisdiction is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". The High Court of Australia has also ruled that the Australian Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule", or industry wide award, to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned.

The Act also provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Australian law, the latter prevails, with the inconsistent portions of the State law becoming inoperative. An award by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has been held to be an Australian law, and in certain circumstances awards of Australian industrial tribunals override those made by State tribunals.

Despite the limitations of its jurisdiction the Australian system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended, in the first place, with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the First World War period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the

Australian jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in an Australian award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably Victoria and New South Wales, adopted the Australian wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 established the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1972 defines an industrial dispute as “(a) A dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes—(c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organisation is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1972 or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter, a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State”.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and six other Judges. At the end of 1972 the Commission was composed of a President, eight Deputy Presidents, and twenty Commissioners, of whom eight have been designated as Arbitration Commissioners and twelve as Conciliation Commissioners.

A fuller treatment of the Australian and State arbitration systems is given on pages 461–6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Wages Boards

In Victoria the regulation and arbitration of industrial matters is carried out by Wages Boards, which are statutory bodies under the State Department of Labour and Industry for purposes of administration.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling conditions of employment was instituted in Victoria by an Act of Parliament in 1896, and represented the first example in Australia of legal regulation of wage rates.

Wages Boards are established for specific industries or occupations, and a General Board deals with certain trades not covered by determinations of other Wages Boards. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it, and each Board consists of an even number of members and a chairman. Originally each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. This qualification was later extended to include, as representatives of employers, officers of appropriate organisations or associations, or persons nominated to represent corporations or public bodies, and, as representatives of employees, officers of appropriate organisations or associations.

The *Labour and Industry Act 1958* (in general a consolidation of the previous Acts) requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wage rates or piece work prices, take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Act gives Wages Boards similar powers relating to wages and conditions of labour to those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations concerning any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such a board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to :

1. pay, wages, and reward ;
2. work days and hours of work ;
3. privileges, rights, and duties of employers and employees ;
4. the mode, terms, and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
5. the relations of employers and employees ;
6. the employment or non-employment of persons of either sex or any particular age ;
7. the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
8. questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter, having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organisation, association, or body.

Industrial Appeals Court

An Industrial Appeals Court was first set up in 1903 by the Victorian Parliament. Appeals against the determination of a Wages Board may be made to the Industrial Appeals Court. Such appeals must be made by the employer's or employee's organisation or by a majority of the employer or employee representatives on the Board concerned or by any person with the leave of the Industrial Appeals Court. In addition, any person may apply to the Supreme Court to have a determination quashed on grounds of illegality.

The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1970* empowers the Minister to refer any matter concerning the appointment, variation of powers, or abolition of a Wages Board (including differences which arise between industrial organisations as to representation on particular Boards) to the Industrial Appeals Court for advice. The Court was also given power to

interpret any provision of a determination of a Wages Board or of the Court, on the application of the Minister or any other interested person.

Intervention by Minister

The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1960* empowers the Minister of Labour and Industry to intervene in the public interest in any appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court against a determination of a Wages Board. Further, as consumers are not represented on Wages Boards, the Act also authorises the Minister to refer, under appropriate circumstances, the determination of a Wages Board to the Court.

The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1965* further provides that where a matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards the Minister may refer the matter to the Industrial Appeals Court. This provision was added to by the *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1966*, which empowers the Minister to refer any residue of less than ten applications to the Court. The aim of the amendments is to remove the necessity to convene individual meetings of the Boards in such cases.

Action to prevent or minimise industrial disputes

Section 41 (2) of the Labour and Industry Act provides that "Any interested organisation of employers or employees shall inform the chairman of the appropriate Wages Board of any threatened probable impending or actual strike or industrial dispute in any trade subject to such Wages Board, and thereupon the Chairman shall immediately call a meeting of the Board to consider the matter." During 1972 there were 42 meetings of Wages Boards called under section 41 (2) to deal with 35 disputes. Of these, 25 were settled by the Boards at the first meeting, 7 at subsequent meetings, and 3 were not resolved by the end of the year.

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, and May 1968, surveys were conducted to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and registered industrial agreements under the jurisdiction of Australian and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS, AND REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

Date	Males				Females			
	Employees represented in estimates	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Employees represented in estimates	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees
		Australian	State			Australian	State	
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
April 1954	509	59.4	27.4	13.2	194	47.7	45.2	7.1
May 1963	588	57.3	27.9	14.8	244	44.3	47.0	8.7
May 1968	667	57.7	24.6	17.7	312	39.9	50.8	9.3

Returns were collected from : (a) a stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax, and (b) practically all Australian and State Government and semi-government authorities, and public hospitals. Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the surveys.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC., MAY 1968
(per cent)

Particulars	Males			Females		
	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees
	Australian	State		Australian	State	
Private employees	51.9	25.0	23.1	40.4	50.3	9.3
Government employees	70.6	23.8	5.6	37.5	52.9	9.6
Total private and govern- ment	57.7	24.6	17.7	39.9	50.8	9.3

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY
AWARDS, ETC., BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, MAY 1968
(per cent)

Industry group	Males			Females		
	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees
	Australian	State		Australian	State	
Manufacturing groups	65.9	17.5	16.6	65.6	26.1	8.4
Non-manufacturing groups	51.4	30.1	18.5	20.9	69.1	10.1
All industry groups	57.7	24.6	17.7	39.9	50.8	9.3

Rates of wage

In 1913 the Australian Bureau of Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960 the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in the industrial structure. The particulars are obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and agreements under Australian and State industrial Acts and are, therefore, the

minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, etc., the rates in the more important centres are taken.

The new index numbers are based on the occupation structure of 1954 and cover fifteen industrial groups for adult males and eight industrial groups for adult females. Weights for each occupation and each industry were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived from representative awards, determinations, and agreements in force at the end of each quarter, as from March 1939 for adult males, and March 1951 for adult females. Using the industry and occupation weights determined by the surveys, the various rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for Australia, and weighted averages for industry groups for each State. These weighted averages are shown in the following table in dollars and as index numbers. The indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries". Consequently, awards, etc., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (b) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
ADULT MALES				
1964	39.47	39.65	139.8	140.4
1965	40.34	40.76	142.8	144.3
1966	42.78	43.05	151.5	152.4
1967	44.59	45.00	157.9	159.3
1968	48.86	48.98	173.0	173.4
1969	51.74	51.86	183.2	183.6
1970 (d)	r 53.68	r 54.20	r 190.1	r 191.9
1971	r 61.40	r 61.56	r 217.4	r 218.0
1972	67.43	67.25	238.7	238.1
ADULT FEMALES				
1964	27.67	28.34	139.0	142.3
1965	28.46	29.10	143.0	146.2
1966	30.06	30.70	151.0	154.2
1967	32.04	32.57	160.9	163.6
1968	34.52	34.85	173.4	175.0
1969	37.08	37.70	186.2	189.4
1970	r 38.65	r 39.68	r 194.2	r 199.3
1971	r 45.68	r 47.06	r 229.5	r 236.4
1972	51.10	51.96	256.7	261.0

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(d) Australian figures include the 10 per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males in some Western Australian State awards payable from December 1970.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) : INDUSTRY GROUPS,
30 JUNE 1973

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954=100) (c)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	ADULT MALES			
Mining and quarrying (d)	73.10	80.07	258.8	283.5
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	71.89	70.88	254.5	251.0
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	70.34	70.07	249.1	248.1
Food, drink, and tobacco	72.46	70.79	256.6	250.7
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	68.74	70.41	243.4	249.3
Paper, printing, etc.	77.38	76.59	274.0	271.2
Other manufacturing	72.67	72.05	257.3	255.1
All manufacturing groups	72.05	71.31	255.1	252.5
Building and construction	79.27	75.92	280.7	268.8
Railway services	66.19	70.57	234.4	249.9
Road and air transport	73.60	74.28	260.6	263.0
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	77.34	77.18	273.9	273.3
Communication	94.33	93.77	334.0	332.0
Wholesale and retail trade	75.60	74.58	267.7	264.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	75.21	72.99	266.3	258.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	67.51	68.59	239.0	242.9
All industry groups	73.99	73.65	262.0	260.8
	ADULT FEMALES			
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	62.53	61.49	314.1	308.9
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	52.86	53.20	265.5	267.2
Food, drink, and tobacco	55.85	55.18	280.5	277.2
Other manufacturing	57.25	56.11	287.6	281.8
All manufacturing groups	55.41	55.57	278.3	279.1
Transport and communication	63.71	63.71	320.0	320.0
Wholesale and retail trade	62.03	61.73	311.6	310.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	68.02	61.77	341.7	310.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	57.61	58.32	289.4	292.9
All industry groups	58.53	58.55	294.0	294.1

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) Base : weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954=100.

(d) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

(e) For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

Standard hours of work

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914 the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated

that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT MALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1972	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1972
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	37.07	111.0	101.4	92.8
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	40.00	110.2	100.1	100.1
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.1
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	39.98	112.2	100.4	100.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.95	109.3	99.9	100.0
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.98	110.2	100.0	100.1
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.99	110.6	100.2	100.1
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.1
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.99	110.0	100.0	100.1
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.1
Communication	44.00	40.00	39.95	110.1	100.1	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	39.25	107.0	97.4	98.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.00	114.8	100.2	100.1
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.87	111.3	100.2	99.8

For footnotes, see end of following table.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1972	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1972
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.94	100.5	100.5	100.7
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	39.98	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.87	100.7	100.7	100.5
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.95	100.8	100.8	100.7
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.91	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	39.82	100.8	100.8	100.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	38.92	98.9	98.9	98.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.68	100.7	100.7	100.0
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.67	100.3	100.3	100.0

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average for Australia, 1954=100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the tables on pages 173-4 relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

Average weekly earnings

The figures in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings have, therefore, been calculated in terms of male units, i.e., in Victoria total male employees plus a percentage of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used.

Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly review of business statistics* and the monthly publication *Wage rates and earnings*. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER
EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a)

(\$)					
Period	Victoria	Australia	Period	Victoria	Australia
1963-64	n.a.	51.50	1968-69	72.10	70.20
1964-65	n.a.	55.30	1969-70	78.10	76.10
1965-66	n.a.	57.90	1970-71	r86.10	r84.50
1966-67	63.90	61.70	1971-72	r93.60	r93.00
1967-68	67.60	65.30	1972-73	102.60	101.50

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the weekly wage rates shown on page 178.

At the 1971 Population Census all trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. Previously those enrolled at government teachers colleges (and in some cases at other institutions also) had been included. Trainees affected by the reclassification have now been excluded, together with their allowances, from the calculation of average weekly earnings from September quarter 1971. The effect of their exclusion has been to increase average earnings figures by approximately 30 cents.

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

Survey of weekly earnings and hours

Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e., those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay period in October during recent years. Details of earlier surveys are contained in *Victorian Year Books* from 1966 onwards.

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings, the surveys carried out in recent years obtained information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours for full-time employees (other than managerial, etc., staff).

Coverage

The results of the surveys are based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from survey results are employees of government and semi-government authorities, and employees of religious, benevolent, and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys.

Since the surveys are based on samples the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers is surveyed. The extent of detail published is determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

The industry classification adopted for earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards is that used for the 1961 and 1966 Population Censuses.

Definitions of the terms used in the following tables may be found in the publication *Survey of weekly earnings and hours*, October 1972, available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This publication also contains further information on the construction of the sample as well as more detailed tables.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF) (a)
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCTOBER 1972 (b)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings (\$)				Average weekly hours paid for			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Adult	Junior	Adult	Junior	Adult	Junior	Adult	Junior
Manufacturing— Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	97.10	47.00	64.00	(c)	43.4	40.4	39.8	(c)
Other	94.30	48.30	55.60	(c)	43.6	41.4	39.3	(c)
Total manufacturing	95.60	47.60	57.60	38.20	43.5	40.9	39.4	39.0
Non-manufac- turing	93.60	47.90	62.80	41.80	42.0	40.7	38.7	38.6
All industry groups (d)	94.90	47.80	59.50	40.70	43.0	40.8	39.2	38.7

For footnotes, see end of following table.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES
(OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF) (a) CLASSIFIED BY
INDUSTRY GROUPS DURING OCTOBER (b)
(\$)

Industry group	Adult males			Junior males			Adult females			Junior females		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing— Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	79.20	90.60	97.10	37.70	44.80	47.00	(c)	56.90	64.00	(c)	(c)	(c)
Other	78.20	86.80	94.30	39.50	43.50	48.30	(c)	49.50	55.60	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total manufacturing	78.60	88.50	95.60	38.60	44.10	47.60	44.30	51.20	57.60	30.50	34.20	38.20
Non-manu- facturing	80.00	86.00	93.60	40.70	44.50	47.90	50.30	56.30	62.80	34.40	38.00	41.80
All industry groups (d)	79.10	87.60	94.90	39.60	44.30	47.80	46.40	53.00	59.50	33.10	36.80	40.70

(a) Private employees only.

(b) Last pay period in October.

(c) Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

(d) Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME
MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC., STAFF (a) CLASSIFIED
BY INDUSTRY GROUPS DURING OCTOBER
(\$)

Industry group	Males			Females (b)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing	128.10	141.30	149.50	72.70	80.60	87.30
Non-manufacturing	132.30	136.90	150.40	71.30	81.20	88.00
All industry groups	130.40	138.90	150.00	71.70	81.10	87.80

(a) For footnotes, see preceding table.

(b) Australian figures only are available for females because of the small number involved by States.

Basic wage

Until June 1967 the concept of a "basic" or "living" wage was common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the "minimum" or "basic" wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it came to be generally accepted "that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the 'dominant factor' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels". (See Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, page 494.)

In addition to the basic wage, "secondary" wage payments, including margins for skill, loadings, and other special considerations peculiar to the occupations or industry, were determined by Australian and State industrial authorities. The basic wage, plus the "secondary wage", were prescribed, made up the "minimum" wage for a particular occupation. The term "minimum wage" (as distinct from basic wage) is currently used to express the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation or industry.

Wage determinations

In all States wages are determined in two ways. First, for industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, the total wage is determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Second, industrial tribunals, which in Victoria are Wages Boards, are set up for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary. (For further information on industrial arbitration, see page 166.) The Boards constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in each industry or calling.

Australian wage determinations

1. *Basic Wage 1907.* The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared as appropriate for a "family of about 5" was 70c per day or \$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and because it arose from an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed at the Sunshine Harvester Works was "fair and reasonable" it became popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment", and this standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its early awards.

2. *Wage inquiries and judgments from 1907 to 1970.* The total wage decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 eliminated basic wages and margins from Commonwealth Awards and Victorian Wages Boards' Determinations, and introduced the total wage concept. Detailed particulars of all wage inquiries and judgments from 1907 to 1970 may be found in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

3. *National Wage Case 1972-1973.* The total wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females was increased by 2 per cent plus a flat amount of \$2.50. The adult minimum wage for Victoria (other than Yallourn)

was increased to \$60 per week. The increases operated from the beginning of the first pay period which commenced on or after 29 May 1973.

Further references, 1972

A table of selected basic weekly rates of wage is shown below. A complete table of basic wage rates in shillings and pence is given on pages 493-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION
(adult males)
(\$)

Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount
1923	9.15	1936	6.90	1949	13.00
1924	8.45	1937	7.70	1950	16.20
1925	8.75	1938	7.90	1951	19.90
1926	8.90	1939	8.00	1952	22.80
1927	9.00	1940	8.40	1953—August	23.50
1928	8.60	1941	8.80	1956—June	24.50
1929	9.00	1942	9.70	1957—May	25.50
1930	8.30	1943	9.80	1958—May	26.00
1931	6.34	1944	9.80	1959—June	27.50
1932	6.17	1945	9.80	1961—July	28.70
1933	6.28	1946	10.60	1964—June	30.70
1934	6.40	1947	10.90	1966—July	32.70
1935	6.60	1948	12.00	1967—July	(b)

(a) The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August 1953 adjustment. From 1923 to 1952 the rate ruling at 31 December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

(b) From July 1967 basic wages and margins were deleted from awards and wage rates expressed as total wages.

MELBOURNE—MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION
(adult males)
(\$)

Date operative (a)	Amount
1966 11 July	36.45
1967 1 July	37.45
1968 25 October	38.80
1969 19 December	42.30
1971 1 January	46.30
1972 19 May	51.00
1973 29 May	60.00

(a) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

Commonwealth wage rates for females

Over the years judgments of the Court proportioned the minimum or basic weekly wage for adult females at varying percentages of the corresponding male rate.

In the *Equal Pay Cases* 1969 two branches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission jointly decided in June 1969 that there was no real bar either "conceptual or economic" to a consideration of "equal pay for equal work". However, the view of the Commission was that the equality of the work must be first determined and principles were set out in the judgment to be applied in deciding applications. Where an arbitrator or commissioner was satisfied that equal pay should be awarded the implementation was to be spread over a period according to defined scales.

In the *Equal Pay Case* 1972 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission determined that the principle of "equal pay for work of equal value" will be applied to all awards of the Commission. By "equal pay for work of equal value" is meant the fixation of award wage rates by a consideration of the work performed irrespective of the sex of the worker. The principle will apply to both adults and juniors. Because the male minimum wage takes account of family considerations it will not apply to females.

Although no specific equal pay legislation has been enacted in Victoria certain wage tribunals have introduced the equal pay concept. At the end of 1972, 98 Wages Boards had prescribed adult wage rates only; the effect of this being that adult females (if any) employed under the determinations of these Boards are entitled to receive the adult rate of pay. The determinations of 20 other Wages Boards contain equal pay rates for one or more classifications. Thirty-six Wages Boards have implemented the Australian equal pay decision of 1969. Equal pay has been phased into the pay structure of the Victorian teaching service and equality was accomplished on 1 January 1971. Appropriate positions in the Victorian Public Service also carry an equal salary for males and females.

Details of judgments affecting wage rates for adult females may be obtained on pages 190-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970 and *Labour Reports*.

Wages Board determinations in Victoria

1. *General.* By an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Australian awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of the Australian awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates "with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate". The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission) and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.
2. *Quarterly adjustments 1953 to 1956.* After the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued, a number of Wages Boards met in September 1953 and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act* in November 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In general, this requirement was repeated by the *Labour and Industry Act* 1953 which replaced the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928. An amendment to this new Act, proclaimed on 17 October 1956, deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay period in August 1956.

3. *Minimum wage—adult males.* Subsequent to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's decision of 8 July 1966 to insert minimum wage prescriptions in Australian awards in an attempt to grant some economic relief to adult male low wage earners, the prescribed minimum wage payable in Victoria (other than Yallourn and the Hazelwood Power Station) since 29 May 1973 has been \$60. A substantial number of Wages Boards have incorporated similar wage clauses in their determinations. The minimum wage provisions do not apply to females nor to any male employee who during any week receives "over-award" payments which are in excess of the prescribed minimum wage for work performed for ordinary hours.

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS' DETERMINATIONS

Date operative (a)	Adult males	Adult females
1967 1 July	\$1.00	\$1.00
1968 25 October	\$1.35	\$1.35
1969 19 December	3 per cent	3 per cent
1971 1 January	6 per cent	6 per cent
1972 19 May	\$2.00	\$2.00
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

4. *Total wage.* Since the implementation in Victoria from 7 August 1967 of the total wage concept and the consequent elimination of basic wage and margins from Wages Boards' Determinations, both adult male and adult female weekly rates have been increased as shown in the above table.

Wage margins

Until June 1967 wage margins were defined as "minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance". (See Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, page 24.)

The total wage decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 eliminated basic wages and margins from Commonwealth Awards and Victorian Wages Boards' Determinations, and introduced the total wage concept.

Detailed particulars of judgments affecting wage margins may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

Annual leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

A number of inquiries into annual leave have been conducted and a summary of the most recent follows.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Australian awards. As a result, Victorian Wages Boards altered provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. A fuller treatment of this judgment is given on pages 436-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

A claim for four weeks annual leave was dismissed on 7 December 1971.

The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order, made under authority of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, became operative from 1 April 1967 and granted three weeks annual holidays on ordinary pay to those employees not provided for by any determination of a Wages Board or Industrial Appeals Court.

Long service leave

1. *Victoria.* The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965 the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years.

2. *Australia.* The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Australian awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council, and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service; and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1913 and figures have been published regularly ever since.

For these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and

conditions of employment (e.g., political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *in the establishments where the stoppages occurred*. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (a) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (b) reports from government departments and authorities; (c) reports of State and Australian industrial authorities; and (d) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g., those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1968	1	112	76	101	14	23	327
1969	1	149	80	90	19	28	367
1970	1	204	64	130	21	27	447
1971	3	169	41	82	25	42	362
1972	..	223	29	47	38	40	377
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)							
1968	(c)	64.2	31.8	41.0	22.4	13.3	172.8
1969	0.2	116.1	41.1	68.3	85.1	45.6	356.4
1970	0.1	105.8	46.7	92.5	39.6	48.2	333.0
1971	0.5	163.3	53.6	63.9	38.7	60.1	380.1
1972	..	179.0	11.8	16.3	71.6	59.5	338.2
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
1968	0.2	119.6	40.9	35.0	33.2	15.0	243.9
1969	4.9	297.3	101.4	84.0	127.9	101.7	717.2
1970	0.5	200.0	183.2	47.8	31.0	48.4	510.8
1971	1.6	257.8	189.7	37.8	67.6	135.0	689.6
1972	..	328.0	52.1	11.5	122.9	124.0	638.4
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1968	2.5	1,266.7	445.4	359.1	367.4	181.8	2,731.3
1969	116.7	3,565.5	1,561.8	926.5	1,249.6	1,199.6	8,619.6
1970	10.5	2,538.3	2,689.1	561.6	387.5	606.7	6,793.7
1971	25.6	3,412.5	3,246.6	500.8	954.0	1,587.2	9,726.5
1972	..	4,951.5	921.2	161.1	1,817.2	1,805.0	9,656.0

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communications.

(c) Less than 50.

NOTE. These statistics are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). The above figures are not comparable with those published in earlier *Victorian Year Books*.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a)

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved			Number of working days lost
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total	
		'000	'000	'000	'000
1968	327	169.3	3.5	172.8	243.9
1969	367	336.7	19.7	356.4	717.2
1970	447	324.0	9.1	333.0	510.8
1971	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6
1972	377	292.1	46.1	338.2	638.4

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Persons placed out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

Industrial safety

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate people to work more safely; and to have recourse to law where appropriate. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and associated legislation.

The most important Acts and regulations concerning industrial safety regulations and inspections, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case, have been dealt with in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers, including Australian Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in force in Victoria.

The first workers compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been greatly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated by the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The general principle of the legislation is to cover workers who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise. Such workers are also protected, during travel to and from work, during recess periods, and from injury by the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

Previously any worker was covered who was not an outworker or whose remuneration did not exceed \$6,000 a year (excluding overtime).

The *Workers Compensation Act 1972*, which came into force on 9 May 1972, no longer excluded persons whose remuneration exceeded \$6,000 per annum. The figures published in the following tables may exclude some employees in this category.

It is compulsory for every employer (with the exception of certain schemes approved by the Workers Compensation Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act.

Judicial administration is carried out by a County Court Judge, sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as the Workers Compensation Board.

The extent of the principal benefits obtained under the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* as amended are :

1. *Where death results from the injury—*

(a) If the worker leaves full dependants, compensation payable is \$13,690 plus \$400 for each child under 16 years.

(b) If the worker leaves partial dependants, the amount of compensation shall be a sum reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependants, but not exceeding the sum of \$13,690, as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board.

(c) If the worker has no dependants, reasonable medical and burial expenses are payable.

(d) If the worker was a minor leaving no dependants but had contributed towards the maintenance of the home or of members of his family, such members are deemed to be partial dependants.

2. *Where total incapacity for work results from the injury—*

The weekly payment during the total incapacity is \$43 for an adult worker (\$32 for a minor) or his average weekly earnings, whichever is the least, plus \$12 for his wife, or relative acting as a parent to the children, if the wife or relative is fully or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus \$4 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The combined total weekly payment is limited to the worker's average weekly earnings or \$63 for an adult (\$55 for a minor), whichever is the least, and the whole maximum amount payable is limited to \$15,260 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines.

3. *Where partial incapacity results from the injury—*

(a) The worker is paid an amount which is calculated according to the variation between his average weekly earnings before injury and the average weekly amount he is earning or is able to earn after injury.

(b) Where the worker is unable to obtain employment for which he is fitted, the Board may order that he be treated as totally incapacitated.

4. *Other miscellaneous benefits—*

(a) In addition to compensation, legislation provides for the payment of the reasonable cost of hospital, medical, nursing, and ambulance services, payable whether or not the worker is incapacitated. Reasonable funeral expenses are also payable.

(b) Coverage is provided where a worker contracts an industrial disease and the definition of "injury" specifically includes a disease contracted during the course of work which contributed to the disease.

(c) Lump sum payments in redemption of weekly payments in respect of total or partial incapacity may be made at any time upon application by either party but at the absolute discretion of the Board which fixes the amount.

More detailed particulars of workers compensation legislation may be obtained in the *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia and Papua New Guinea* published by the Department of Labour and the *Labour Report*.

VICTORIA—CLAIMS FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION :
SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID
(\$'000)

Claims	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Under Workers Compensation Act—					
Compensation—					
Weekly	8,898	8,920	9,562	11,444	12,980
Lump sum—					
Death	4,176	4,756	4,767	4,679	6,168
Maim	3,197	3,600	3,448	4,204	4,522
Medical, etc., services—					
Doctor	3,839	4,086	4,522	4,709	5,049
Hospital	2,381	2,890	2,953	3,158	3,727
Chemist or registered nurse	193	216	263	212	247
Ambulance	127	139	134	161	196
Other curative, etc., services	392	429	480	500	559
Legal costs, etc.	2,871	3,397	3,837	4,022	4,609
Under other Acts and common law damages, etc.	3,754	4,095	4,344	4,367	4,808
Total	29,828	32,528	34,310	37,456	42,865

The following table shows details of workers compensation business transacted during each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS

Year	Wages on which premiums were charged	Gross premiums received less adjustments	New claims arising during year		Claims paid during year	Claims outstanding at end of year
			Fatal	Non-fatal		
	\$'000	\$'000			\$'000	\$'000
1967-68	2,979,540	54,797	718	204,057	29,828	56,224
1968-69	3,286,808	57,160	663	203,111	32,528	63,487
1969-70	3,455,975	60,396	683	205,034	34,310	69,544
1970-71	3,932,840	71,409	r 759	r 200,052	37,456	77,464
1971-72	4,611,767	79,853	776	191,834	42,865	83,817

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown in Part 9 in the Finance section of this *Year Book*. In that section most schemes of compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, as some insurance companies close their books at other times. With regard to claims paid, the Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

Industrial accidents

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken when Regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957. Benefits to be obtained under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 are set out on pages 183-5.

Source

The *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 requires all insurance companies which insure against workers compensation and organisations with approved workers compensation schemes to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation when the claim is closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim is unclosed at the end of that time.

Scope

1. Each original claim is considered to be a separate "industrial accident" and although reports are received of re-opened claims, details are not included in published statistics.
2. At present the collection is restricted to fatal cases and those where the worker is incapacitated for work for a period of one week or more.
3. Prior to the *Workers Compensation Act* 1972 it was not mandatory for employers to insure against liability for employees whose income exceeded \$6,000. Consequently some employees in this category may not be included in the tables.
4. Australian Government employees are exempt from the State Act and are covered exclusively by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act* 1971. Consequently some industry classifications are not covered at all, while coverage is reduced in some instances (e.g., defence services and communications).
5. Self employed persons, with the exception of certain contractors as defined in the Act, are also not covered and therefore industrial accidents occurring to them will not appear in published statistics. This is likely to have considerable effect when considering, for instance, rural industries.

Definitions

1. *Industrial accident.* A compensated work injury causing death, permanent disability, or absence of the injured person from work for one week or more, excluding journey cases, cases occurring during a recess period, and all disease cases except where the disease is considered to be precipitated or aggravated by an accidental event.
2. *Industry group.* In Victoria, employers are rated for the purpose of workers compensation premiums according to the type of business conducted, a premium being fixed for each "trade", and all employees, regardless of occupation, take the "trade" classification of their employer with the exception of clerical workers and domestics. When the list of "trades" was compiled by insurers, it was allied closely with the industry classification used for the 1947 Census. This has been brought up to date from time to time and accordingly the industry groups shown here approximate to those used for census purposes. However, as "communication" employees are almost exclusively employed by the Australian Government, and are consequently exempt from the provisions of the State Act, the remaining small numbers are included with "transport". Also "finance" employees, whose work is

normally of a clerical nature, are included with "other" industry, as are clerical workers generally, who are usually subject to a special premium rate distinct from that charged for the industry in which they are employed. It should be noted that from 1969-70 accidents to employees of the Gas and Fuel Corporation and the State Electricity Commission have been included under the industry group "electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services" and accidents to employees of the Victorian Railways and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board have been included under the industry group "transport, storage, and communication". Figures for employees of other authorities have also been included in their correct industry group where possible, i.e., "primary", "mining", "manufacturing", and "building and construction". However, it has not been possible to allocate all government authorities and the balance are still shown under "government, semi-government, finance, and other". Except for "commerce" and "amusement, etc.", figures for individual industry groups are not comparable between 1969-70 and earlier years.

3. *Accident factor.* This should not be interpreted as "cause of accident". In general it is defined as "that underlying agency, other than human failing, which appears to contribute most materially to an accident, and which would be most likely to receive attention in efforts to prevent occurrence of similar accidents".

4. *Injury site.* In most cases the injury has been allocated to that part of the body affected by the injury. However, since effects of poisons, electrocutions, weather, etc., cannot be assigned in most cases to any particular site, they are included in the heading "general and unspecified".

The following tables show the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents to males and females in each industry group for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	1970-71		1971-72	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	5	1,605	8	1,424
Mining and quarrying	1	106	..	95
Manufacturing	8	11,139	12	12,014
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	3	1,063	2	1,133
Building and construction	3	3,128	12	3,008
Transport, storage, and communication	7	2,409	12	2,590
Commerce	2	3,484	2	3,528
Community services, etc.	1	833	..	979
Amusement, personal service, etc.	1	728	1	636
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	2	1,996	1	2,368
Total	33	26,491	50	27,775

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO FEMALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	Number of non-fatal accidents	
	1970-71	1971-72
Primary	72	79
Manufacturing	2,048	1,981
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	10	10
Building and construction	1	1
Transport, storage, and communication	89	79
Commerce	609	571
Community services, etc.	626	702
Amusement, personal service, etc.	457	402
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	565	543
Total	4,477	4,368

NOTE. No fatal accidents to females were reported.

Further information in respect of industrial accidents to females has not been included in this *Year Book*, but details may be obtained in the *Industrial Accidents and Workers Compensation* bulletin issued annually by this Office.

The following table shows the period of incapacity and the cost of claims incurred through non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	Period of incapacity		Cost of claims	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000
Primary	7,934	6,541	459	462
Mining and quarrying	481	546	49	72
Manufacturing	44,115	45,045	4,536	4,917
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	4,890	5,091	369	415
Building and construction	12,131	12,879	1,175	1,318
Transport, storage, and communication	10,829	10,809	866	916
Commerce	12,539	12,912	945	1,002
Community services, etc.	3,209	4,837	230	351
Amusement, personal service, etc.	3,098	2,644	207	208
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	8,122	11,633	499	840
Total	107,349	112,937	9,334	10,501

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1971-72

Industry group	Accident factor									Total
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, etc. (a)	Harmful substances	Falling, slipping	Stepping on objects (b)	Handling objects (c)	Hand tools (d)	Other and unspecified	
Primary	93	90	15	4	317	51	523	158	173	1,424
Mining and quarrying	12	5	1	..	29	2	37	6	3	95
Manufacturing	1,448	315	435	88	1,940	633	5,674	1,217	264	12,014
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	38	28	16	4	321	57	563	61	45	1,133
Building and construction	148	70	45	22	795	160	1,502	179	87	3,008
Transport, storage, and communication	46	201	36	10	795	131	1,218	70	83	2,590
Commerce	205	142	88	19	717	160	1,476	620	101	3,528
Community services, etc.	27	53	29	10	328	49	373	22	88	979
Amusement, personal service, etc.	26	10	35	7	133	27	184	46	168	636
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other	64	148	26	11	681	105	1,113	107	113	2,368
Total	2,107	1,062	726	175	6,056	1,375	12,663	2,486	1,125	27,775

(a) Includes explosions, flames, and hot substances.

(b) Includes striking against objects.

(c) Includes strain in handling, struck by objects.

(d) Includes power-operated.

The following tables show the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by industry group, site of injury, type of injury, accident factor, and age group for the year 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1971-72

Industry group	Site of injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (a)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	General and unspecified	
Primary	44	29	49	327	211	336	310	115	3	1,424
Mining and quarrying	4	4	6	23	12	16	18	12	..	95
Manufacturing	272	306	309	3,157	1,499	3,800	1,491	1,160	20	12,014
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	26	21	58	396	138	181	225	84	4	1,133
Building and construction	92	88	96	874	391	592	567	303	5	3,008
Transport, storage, and communication	108	49	85	755	330	355	619	276	13	2,590
Commerce	91	61	107	906	429	1,140	521	266	7	3,528
Community services, etc.	53	10	56	322	117	120	232	69	..	979
Amusement, personal service, etc.	38	10	21	157	111	147	97	54	1	636
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other	71	34	108	848	284	344	487	186	6	2,368
Total	799	612	895	7,765	3,522	7,031	4,567	2,525	59	27,775

(a) Includes vertebral column.

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1971-72

Industry group	Type of injury											Total
	Contusions, lacerations, etc.	Burns and scalds	Bone fractures	Dislocations	Sprains, strains, and hernias	Amputations and enucleations	Concussion	Internal injury	Effects of poisons	Effects of electricity	Other and unspecified	
Primary	605	19	228	48	475	15	10	2	1	1	20	1,424
Mining and quarrying	32	1	17	6	36	1	..	..	..	..	2	95
Manufacturing	4,951	569	1,442	302	4,378	171	44	17	3	10	127	12,014
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	347	20	128	64	539	9	3	5	..	1	17	1,133
Building and construction	1,082	64	514	86	1,188	23	16	9	1	2	23	3,008
Transport, storage, and communication	904	49	380	64	1,125	12	18	5	1	4	28	2,590
Commerce	1,530	107	406	109	1,293	21	17	3	1	1	40	3,528
Community services	265	41	120	56	468	5	7	1	..	..	16	979
Amusement, personal service, etc.	204	47	152	24	179	5	11	8	1	2	31	636
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	677	40	304	119	1,163	15	13	3	1	2	31	2,368
Total	10,597	957	3,691	878	10,844	277	139	53	9	21	309	27,775

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
ACCIDENT FACTOR (a) BY SITE OF INJURY, 1971-72

Accident factor	Site of injury								General and unspecified	Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (b)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot		
Machinery	29	100	6	67	164	1,584	81	74	2	2,107
Vehicles	86	6	45	167	144	153	235	213	13	1,062
Electricity, etc. (a)	66	39	9	35	92	153	95	216	21	726
Harmful substances	11	46	..	10	19	39	18	23	9	175
Falling, slipping	189	8	197	1,517	994	405	2,382	362	2	6,056
Stepping on objects (a)	68	12	10	93	265	407	353	167	..	1,375
Handling objects (a)	229	182	567	5,568	1,535	2,296	964	1,320	2	12,663
Hand tools (a)	33	91	7	38	187	1,875	146	109	..	2,486
Other and unspecified	88	128	54	270	122	119	293	41	10	1,125
Total	799	612	895	7,765	3,522	7,031	4,567	2,525	59	27,775

(a) For footnotes see page 189.

(b) Includes vertebral column.

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
ACCIDENT FACTOR (a) BY AGE GROUP, 1971-72

Accident factor	Age group (years)						Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Machinery	269	648	431	387	257	115	2,107
Vehicles	96	281	229	225	157	74	1,062
Electricity, etc. (a)	90	236	137	150	88	25	726
Harmful substances	15	50	34	48	20	8	175
Falling, slipping	429	1,283	1,356	1,414	1,094	480	6,056
Stepping on objects (a)	128	352	274	327	220	74	1,375
Handling objects (a)	786	2,899	2,906	3,096	2,139	837	12,663
Hand tools (a)	439	966	445	362	197	77	2,486
Other and unspecified	86	299	287	244	151	58	1,125
Total	2,338	7,014	6,099	6,253	4,323	1,748	27,775

(a) For footnotes see page 189.

Labour organisations

Registration

1. *Under Trade Union Acts.* In 1884 the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier, but the unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

2. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1972*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Australian legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1972 the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 77. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1972 was 152, with a membership of 2,129,097 representing 84 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

Historical

Trade unions are continuous associations of wage earners whose ultimate objective is the improvement of industrial conditions of employment. Over the last one hundred years the framework of trade union organisation in Victoria has been radically affected by economic, industrial, political, and technological change. As Australia's union members in the work force constitute one of the highest percentages in the world, the importance of trade unions as socio-economic institutions is obvious.

Before 1850 mutual benefit societies had been set up by groups of workers to provide funeral and sick benefits and unemployment allowances. Typical of this trend was the first society established in Melbourne in 1844 by printing trade workers. In many instances these societies were the forerunners of present day trade unions. There were also isolated instances of workers forming temporary combinations to present a united front to employers. During the period 1850 to 1870, following the influx of people to the goldfields and the resultant development of industry and agriculture, widespread social and economic changes in Victorian society encouraged the formation of trade unions based on the English pattern. The first such union was the Operative Stonemasons Society established in Melbourne in 1850 and in the following year the Typographical Association of Victoria was formed. In some cases

the early trade unions collapsed during the peak period of the gold rushes and were re-formed in the late 1850s. The main objective of these early unions was to gain recognition of the principle of an 8 hour day, and on 21 April 1856 the Stonemasons Society in Melbourne was the first Australian union to achieve employer acceptance of this aim. Coach builders and some building workers also gained a similar concession during 1856 and in the latter part of that year the first 8 hour celebration was held in Melbourne.

The original trade unions were almost entirely associations of skilled craftsmen who were concerned with maintaining their position and privileges against the less skilled workers as well as against employers. However, during the 1870s and 1880s this attitude was modified by the influence of ex-Chartist unionists who were concerned with the emancipation of all workmen and by the general level of prosperity. During this period Victoria saw the establishment of unions in such diverse areas as mining (1872), agricultural implement making (1873), seamen (1874), tanners and leather dressers (1875), operative bootmakers (1879), tailoresses (1882), and ironworkers and japanners (1883). Before the industrial depression and strikes of the 1890s trade unionism had been firmly established in Victoria and, although during this difficult period the union movement temporarily lost many of the advantages which it had previously gained, one important result was recognition of the need for direct Parliamentary representation. Although Charles Jardine Don had been a labor member of the Victorian Parliament during the 1850s, the majority of trade unionists held the traditional view that the only legitimate area of concern of a union was with the particular affairs of its own trade. Consequently there was little support for views advanced by some of the more radical union members that the attainment of organised labour's industrial aims could only be fully achieved by representation in the colonial Parliaments. With the Melbourne Trades Hall Council acting as the co-ordinating body, a Labor political organisation was developed in Victoria and, whereas at the 1889 election only three members who could be considered Labor candidates were returned, in 1894 sixteen Labor members were elected. The decision of trade unions to directly enter the political arena met with a large degree of success and at a comparatively early stage they were able to secure majorities and form governments in some States and the Australian Parliament. Because of the existence of a powerful political wing the Australian trade union movement has, over the years, been able to use political avenues as well as industrial action to seek broad changes.

Present position

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the metal trades group of unions, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies to Victoria. The larger industry-based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the

grounds that greater attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions as exemplified by the recent amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheetmetal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, paper, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrolls members, collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues (usually \$16 per annum per member), maintain membership records, and provide personal services such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Most Victorian trade unions are affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council and, because individual union activity is so important at State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance. The Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, and eleven members elected by delegates to an annual meeting. No union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than five delegates to attend the meeting. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive. In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the larger trade unions and since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as a whole.

Returns showing membership by States as at 31 December each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and of members, the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions.

The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in rural industry and private domestic service recorded at the 1966 Population Census to the estimates of employees in all other industries at the end of each year. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

At 31 December-	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total wage and salary earners		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1968	153	417.6	133.0	550.7	52	32	46
1969	152	421.7	138.0	559.8	52	32	45
1970	156	437.9	153.6	591.5	52	34	46
1971	158	450.9	166.8	617.7	54	37	48
1972	158	461.2	190.9	652.1	54	41	49

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1972 there were eight trades and labour councils and 270 unions and branches of unions affiliated in Victoria. These figures do not necessarily represent separate unions since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between (a) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters, and (b) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Board system (see pages 167-8), particularly during the first two decades of the present century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the Boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, together with a large number of affiliated associations. The Chamber has 6,500 company members and about 200 industry associations and sections meet within the Chamber. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and is administered by a council of 26 members. The Chamber's secretariat acts for the members before both State and Australian industrial authorities. In addition to industrial matters, the Chamber has always taken an active part in proceedings before the Tariff Board. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members.

A second group is constituted by about 80 associations that are affiliated directly or indirectly to form the Victorian Employers' Federation. In addition, about 2,000 firms are individual members of the Federation. Most of the member associations operate in the building, distributive, or service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing industries. Several primary producers' unions are also affiliated with the Federation. Some of the affiliated associations are themselves federations of smaller and more specialised bodies. The Employers' Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission, with a council of 120 members, an executive committee, six elected office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors) and a salaried secretary. The Federation provides secretarial services for about 25 of its member associations or institutes and undertakes industrial services for many others. Unlike the Chamber of Manufactures, it is not involved in tariff matters, but it has been active in organising training courses particularly in business administration at supervisor level, in providing advisory services on financial matters to small businesses, in providing

assistance in recruitment, selection, and placement, language courses, surveys, wages, salaries, and fringe benefits, and in addition sponsoring various community services. It also operates a subsidiary insurance company for the benefit of the members of its affiliated associations.

Third, there is an indeterminate number of miscellaneous employers' associations that are not affiliated with either the Chamber or the Federation. Examples are the Victorian Showmen's Guild and the Electrical Contractors' Federation. In the case of some associations at least, the absence of affiliation with either the Victorian Employers' Federation or the Chamber of Manufactures is explained by the fact that they have ties with corresponding associations in other States. A few are actually branches of Australia-wide associations. It is probable that those associations which have interstate affiliations are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction, rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Moreover, most of them must rely on their Federal secretariats to represent them before the Commonwealth tribunals, since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose. Apart from the Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation, and the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, only some five or six Victorian employers' associations are registered with the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission.

Finally, it may be noted that unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lack any central representative organisation. This is so in the Federal as well as in the State sphere. The Victorian Employers' Federation, the Chamber of Manufactures, and many individual associations are affiliated with corresponding bodies in other States, but their Federal organisations remain formally independent of one another, although they may in practice co-operate on particular issues.

Control of labour conditions

Department of Labour and Industry

The State Department of Labour and Industry deals generally with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, and lifts and cranes. Wages Boards and the Apprenticeship Commission are statutory bodies placed within the Department for purposes of administration. The *Labour and Industry Act* 1953 revised and consolidated the earlier Factories and Shops Acts and was consolidated in 1958. Included in the present functions of the Department are the following :

1. Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave.
2. Employment of women, children, and young persons including the training, oversight of schooling, and supervision of apprentices.
3. Industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters.
4. Industrial safety, health, and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, and the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades.

5. Initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within Departmental jurisdiction.
6. Consumer protection, including measures to achieve truthful description of goods (generally) ; correct labelling, branding, or stamping of textiles, leather goods, footwear, and furniture ; and measures to prevent false or misleading advertising, deceitful sales practices, and other methods of selling or providing services which place the consumer at a disadvantage.

Labour legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one half horsepower is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

Closing hours of shops

Trading hours for shops are fixed by the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and by regulations made under that Act. The Act was amended by the *Labour and Industry (Shop Trading Hours) Act 1971*, which came into operation on 23 November 1971, and the general hours for trading are now not restricted except on public holidays and between 1 p.m. on Saturday and midnight Sunday when most classes of shops must be closed. The Act also contains specific restrictions on the trading hours of butchers' shops, petrol shops on Christmas Day and Anzac Day, and on certain chemists' shops.

Shops listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Act, the trading hours of which are not restricted, include bread, pastry and confectionery, cooked meat, fish, flower, fruit and vegetable, aviary and cage birds, and booksellers' and newsagents' shops, and may sell certain goods detailed in the Sixth Schedule at any time.

Following the passing of the *Labour and Industry (Shop Trading Hours) Act 1971*, the Food Shops Wages Board, the General Shops Wages Board, the Electrical, Furniture, and Hardware Shops Wages Board, and the Clothing and Footwear Shops Wages Board included new provisions in their Determinations to prohibit the employment of persons (other than casuals) after 6 p.m. Monday to Thursday and after 9 p.m. on Friday. An appeal against the Determination of the Food Shops Board was subsequently upheld by the Industrial Appeals Court on the grounds that the Board did not have the power to include such a provision and it was removed from that Determination.

The council of a municipality whose area is outside a radius of 20 miles from the G.P.O. Melbourne may apply to the Minister of Labour and Industry for exemption from shop trading hours for shops in an area which is for the

time being wholly or partly a holiday resort. The Minister is to refer such application to the Minister of Tourism for a report as to (a) whether the area is a holiday resort for the period of the application and (b) whether the holiday population is large by comparison with the resident population. The Minister may, after having considered the report, subject to such terms as he thinks fit, exempt any shopkeeper in the area from the observance of shop trading hours for a period not exceeding fifteen weeks. The Minister may also exempt any shopkeeper from the specified closing hours in a municipal district where a large work force is temporarily employed and where the hours of work do not permit shopping within the ordinary trading hours. On application by a municipal council, and after consultation with the Minister of Tourism, the Minister may exempt shopkeepers in tourist resorts selling goods which are attractive to tourists from observance of the normal shop trading hours.

The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1972*, which came into operation on 1 February 1973, amended the principal Act by extending trading hours of chemists shops, petrol shops, and pet shops, and baking hours of bakers.

Consumer protection

The *Consumer Protection Act 1970*, which came into operation on 16 November 1970, provides for the establishment of a Consumer Affairs Council and a Consumer Protection Bureau, the functions of which may be summarised as follows :

1. The Consumer Affairs Council investigates any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister ; makes recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers ; consults with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers ; and in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers, disseminates information and encourages and undertakes educational work.

2. The Consumer Protection Bureau advises members of the public on the provisions of the consumer protection legislation administered in the Department of Labour and Industry (and takes action to remedy infringements of those provisions) ; advises people on other matters which affect their interests as consumers ; receives complaints of illegal or unfair practices in relation to goods or services and, where appropriate, refers these complaints to the government department or other statutory body best able to act or advise on them ; and conducts research and gathers information on matters affecting the interests of consumers.

Consumers' complaints investigated by officers of the Department have been concerned with the servicing of electrical appliances, door to door sales practices, motor car sales and repairs, "inertia" selling, false advertising, and other alleged improper practices by sellers of goods or services. During 1972 nearly 3,000 complaints were received and, in many cases, redress was obtained for the complainant.

The *Consumer Protection Act 1972* was brought into operation during July 1972. This Act, which incorporated the *Consumer Protection Act 1970*, with minor amendments, also included, with or without amendment, some previously existing Acts or enactments.

Some of the main provisions of the *Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act 1972* are :

1. Every door-to-door salesman is required to carry an identification card showing his name in full, his business address, and the name of the firm or company, if any, which he is representing, and to produce it on his first approach to a potential purchaser and at any time thereafter when requested.
2. When a door-to-door salesman has failed to give to the purchaser a copy of the credit purchase agreement and a statement setting out the rights of the purchaser to terminate the agreement within ten days, as required by the *Consumer Protection Act 1972*, any person asserting a right to payment is liable to a fine.
3. The full cash price of goods offered for sale must be shown if the deposit required on a credit sale, or the periodic rates of payment, or both, are indicated on the goods.
4. When a price marking on goods indicates that the goods are being offered at a price less than the price at which they have previously been offered, the present price of the goods must be shown.
5. It is an offence to promote or conduct or assist in the promotion or conduct of a "mock auction" where prescribed articles are offered for sale.

Apprenticeship Commission

The Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria has been the guiding influence in promoting and supervising training in the skilled trades since it was first established following the passing of the *Apprenticeship Act 1927*. The Act now in force results from a consolidation of statutes in 1958, amended by thirteen subsequent Acts ; it governs Victoria's apprenticeship system and is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the State Government, in supervising the training of apprentices and co-ordinating technical schools and industry for the purpose of supplementing the training received in employers' workshops.

The Apprenticeship Commission consists of a full-time president appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and Industry, a deputy president, who is an officer of the Education Department nominated by the Minister of Education, four representatives of employers, and four representatives of employees. The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees appointed under the Act for a trade or groups of trades, providing specialist advice and making recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for which they are appointed. At 30 June 1973 there were 45 trade committees functioning in respect of 129 apprenticeship trades in which over 31,000 apprentices were employed. The Act also provides for advisory committees to assist the Commission in its work in country areas ; nineteen such committees are operating at present.

The authority of the Commission is restricted by the Act to trades which have been proclaimed apprenticeship trades by the Governor in Council. Since 1927 all major trades have been so proclaimed.

The Commission maintains a close liaison with the Education Department so that the latter may provide appropriate technical school facilities for apprentices who are directed to attend classes. In recent years some

important changes have been made in the method of technical school training for apprentices. Until 1964 "day release" training was the only form of schooling available to an apprentice, but since that year the Commission has examined and in some cases implemented a system of "block

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,400	2,413	2,447	2,363	2,436
Carpentry and joinery	3,085	3,059	3,078	3,038	3,499
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	474	396	450	491	530
Plastering	73	43	32	31	31
Fibrous plastering	204	208	153	145	160
Bricklaying	238	199	195	215	409
Tile laying	19	28	29	29	35
Stonemasonry	1	1	6	8	9
Total building trades	6,494	6,347	6,390	6,320	7,109
Metal trades—					
Engineering	4,606	4,378	4,439	4,423	4,399
Electrical	3,468	3,371	3,561	3,598	3,678
Motor mechanic	3,857	3,699	3,765	3,972	4,134
Moulding	115	113	134	140	135
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	954	1,104	1,126	1,158	1,145
Sheet metal	482	513	558	567	593
Electroplating	38	38	47	46	55
Aircraft mechanic	193	162	147	119	115
Radio tradesman	339	332	343	325	344
Instrument making and repairing	200	183	191	174	159
Silverware and silverplating	13	15	12	9	11
Vehicle industry	1,643	1,671	1,779	1,941	1,986
Refrigeration mechanic	179	184	203	215	219
Optical tradesman	63	80	92	101	106
Total metal trades	16,150	15,843	16,397	16,788	17,079
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	144	152	160	180	207
Pastrycooking	179	158	165	182	162
Butchering and/or small goods making	693	829	757	835	898
Cooking	263	275	307	392	455
Waiting	7	11	13	14	13
Total food trades	1,286	1,425	1,402	1,603	1,735
Miscellaneous—					
Bootmaking	173	172	162	149	108
Printing	1,792	1,719	1,691	1,598	1,361
Hairdressing	2,570	2,275	2,160	2,150	2,139
Dental mechanic	69	63	70	79	96
Watchmaking	53	51	51	44	43
Furniture	956	933	894	864	994
Glass	63	72	77	80	107
Gardening	77	91	116	168	200
Textile mechanic	..	11	20	61	105
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	..	5	31	43	43
Dry cleaning	..	..	2	18	24
Garment cutting	..	..	..	14	37
Jewellery making and repairing	..	..	..	..	48
Total miscellaneous	5,753	5,392	5,274	5,268	5,305
Grand total	29,683	29,007	29,463	29,979	31,228

release" training whereby an apprentice obtains his schooling in fortnightly periods instead of attending on specified days in each week. The Commission consults with industry in deciding whether "day" or "block" release is more suitable for a particular trade. The "block release" system has particular advantages for apprentices in country areas who find it difficult or impossible to attend classes under the "day release" system. These apprentices attend "block release" classes in Melbourne or Geelong and the Government subsidises their accommodation and provides free rail travel. The cost of these payments in 1972-73 was \$96,131. Correspondence schooling for country apprentices has been discontinued.

The modular system of technical school training which commenced in several trades in 1971 has been extended and is gradually replacing the traditional subject based course in an increasing number of trades. The modular system provides the flexibility which is necessary to cater for the varying needs of both apprentices and employers; it appears to be one of the most important developments in apprenticeship training in recent years. In 1971, by arrangement with the Education Department, a senior technical school teacher was appointed to provide a free advisory service to industry, in order to improve on-the-job practice in training apprentices and facilitate its co-ordination with school training. Seven additional appointees commenced this work in 1972 and the appointment of a further five is contemplated in 1973. The welfare and training of apprentices in employers' workshops is supervised by the Commission, which, through its apprenticeship supervisors, investigates complaints and carries out routine inspections of the training methods and facilities provided for apprentices by their employers.

The period of apprenticeship for each trade is determined by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Commission. At present it varies from 2½ years to 4 years depending upon the scope of learning required by the skills of the various trades. The first three months of employment (the probationary period) enable the apprentice and employer to assess whether each will be satisfied in the coming years of employment. At or towards the end of the probationary period, the Commission prepares indentures free of cost.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30 June in each of the years 1969 to 1973 are shown in the table on the previous page. These figures are extracted from the annual reports of the Apprenticeship Commission.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Australian Department of Labour

Some of the more important of the functions of the Department of Labour are the operation of the Commonwealth Employment Service; the reinstatement of National Servicemen in civil employment under the provisions of the *Defence (Re-establishment) Act* 1965-1968; the formulation of industrial relations policy; conciliation and arbitration in relation to industrial disputes, with special responsibilities for the coal, stevedoring, and maritime industries; the analysis, interpretation, and provision of information on the labour market and changes in employment; and the provision of assistance and advice to industry with regard to training, safety, physical working conditions, personnel practices, and food services.

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under section 47 of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1966*. The principal functions of the service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs. The Service functions within the Employment and Training Division of the Department on a decentralised basis. In Victoria the Regional Office Headquarters are located in Melbourne, and there are 25 District Employment Offices in the metropolitan area and 16 in country centres. There are also a number of agencies in smaller country centres which work in conjunction with the District Employment Office responsible for the area in which they are located.

Specialist facilities are provided by the Service for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen, and handicapped persons. The Service assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act 1947-1973*. All applicants for unemployment benefit must register at a District Employment Office or agency, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The Service is responsible for placing in initial employment all Australian Government nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage scheme ; it also provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Australian Government nomination arrive in Australia, the Service arranges for them to travel to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Australian Government controlled hostels. Since 1951 the Service has been responsible for recruiting Australian specialists for overseas assignments under the Colombo Plan, the United Nations Development Programme, and other technical assistance schemes. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development. The Service also arranges training in industry for students who come to Australia for training under the various technical assistance schemes with which the Australian Government is associated.

In association with its placement activities, the Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries, and supplies detailed information to interested Australian and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees, and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment. No charge is made for any of these services.

Particulars of the major activities of the Service during the five years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Applications for employment (a)	261,537	264,476	291,064	374,904	330,853
Number placed in employment	116,477	121,803	121,982	128,967	145,739
Number of vacancies notified	165,493	179,517	175,677	184,298	225,767
Vacancies at 30 June	11,777	12,326	9,228	8,411	16,522

(a) Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Labour force

At the 1971 Census the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status :

- (a) Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?
- (b) Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?
- (c) Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (d) Did this person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g., housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates.

**VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS (a) OF THE POPULATION
IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1971**

Occupation group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	89,600	63,034	152,634	9.19	13.29	10.53
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	86,480	11,639	98,119	8.87	2.46	6.77
Clerical workers	83,380	144,739	228,119	8.55	30.53	15.74
Sales workers	63,257	53,519	116,776	6.49	11.29	8.06
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	83,905	17,409	101,314	8.61	3.67	6.99
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,802	2	1,804	0.18	..	0.13
Workers in transport and communication operations	63,339	10,165	73,504	6.50	2.14	5.07
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	400,871	87,955	488,826	41.11	18.55	33.73
Service, sport, and recreation workers	38,576	57,815	96,391	3.96	12.19	6.65
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	15,390	675	16,065	1.58	0.14	1.11
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	48,389	27,233	75,622	4.96	5.74	5.22
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(a) Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
IN LABOUR FORCE—						
Employed—						
Employer	57,778	16,338	74,116	3.30	0.93	2.12
Self-employed	86,545	22,584	109,129	4.95	1.29	3.12
Employee	828,082	429,310	1,257,392	47.32	24.50	35.90
Helper (not on wage or salary)	2,584	5,953	8,537	0.15	0.34	0.24
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	55.72	27.06	41.38
Unemployed (a)	14,078	9,739	23,817	0.80	0.56	0.68
Total in labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991	56.52	27.62	42.06
NOT IN LABOUR FORCE—						
Child not attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Child at primary or secondary school	392,873	370,000	762,873	22.45	21.11	21.78
Student full-time (b)	29,460	21,233	50,693	1.68	1.21	1.45
Home duties	..	646,801	646,801	..	36.91	18.47
Other	160,214	59,552	219,766	9.15	3.40	6.27
Total not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360	43.48	72.38	57.94
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Unemployed persons are those who are not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week or were actively looking for work.

(b) Other than at primary or secondary school.

Civilian employees

Estimates of civilian employees are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the Population Census of June 1966. For the period from July 1966 the figures are estimates

designed to measure changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current pay-roll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g., for hospitals); the balance, i.e., unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At 30 June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census.

The figures in the following tables relate only to civilian employees, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and defence forces. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and in private domestic service.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1966 Census from which the benchmarks for this series were derived conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages. In September 1971 the collection of pay-roll tax was transferred from the Australian Government to the individual States. Conditions and payments are governed by the relevant State Acts.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the Integrated Economic Censuses of manufacturing, mining, and retail and wholesale trade, are used to check and, where desirable, to revise estimates. Some figures are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

Although the series measure the short-term trends in employment in the defined field reasonably well, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and pay-roll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1966 and 1970 to 1973. The number of employees of government bodies and private employers is also shown. At the 1971 Population Census all trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force and were excluded from this series from July 1971.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a):
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE

('000)

Industry group	1966	1970	1971	1972	1973
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2
Manufacturing	300.9	323.9	325.6	327.0	325.6
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.6	32.4
Building and construction	81.7	82.9	81.0	82.6	82.9
Road transport and storage	21.0	23.6	24.7	25.2	25.9
Shipping and stevedoring	8.9	9.7	9.7	8.9	9.0
Rail and air transport	19.1	19.7	20.4	21.0	21.0
Communication	23.3	25.4	26.2	26.7	27.4
Finance and property	27.8	34.0	36.0	36.2	37.4
Retail trade	53.9	58.0	58.8	61.6	64.8
Wholesale and other commerce	53.9	57.2	58.3	58.3	58.4
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	27.7	32.2	33.0	33.9	35.1
Health, hospitals, etc.	10.4	11.9	12.4	13.1	13.5
Education	23.9	29.7	31.6	29.9	31.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	21.7	27.4	29.1	30.5	31.6
Other (c)	25.4	29.5	30.2	30.5	31.7
Total	735.7	801.0	812.7	821.7	832.0
Private	541.0	595.1	604.4	610.6	617.5
Government (d)	194.7	205.9	208.3	211.1	214.5
Total	735.7	801.0	812.7	821.7	832.0
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	123.1	138.6	138.8	137.7	142.6
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Building and construction	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7
Road transport and storage	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6
Shipping and stevedoring	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Rail and air transport	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Communication	6.6	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.0
Finance and property	20.4	25.5	26.5	25.7	26.1
Retail trade	51.0	59.6	60.3	63.7	68.2
Wholesale and other commerce	20.9	23.1	24.1	24.3	25.0
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	11.1	14.0	14.1	14.7	15.7
Health, hospitals, etc.	37.9	44.2	47.4	51.5	54.6
Education	30.6	40.7	43.5	40.1	42.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	29.1	36.2	39.2	39.6	42.1
Other (c)	18.6	23.0	24.1	25.0	27.0
Total	361.2	426.1	440.0	445.0	467.1
Private	304.6	357.6	368.9	377.2	395.6
Government (d)	56.6	68.5	71.1	67.8	71.5
Total	361.2	426.1	440.0	445.0	467.1

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private domestic service, and defence forces.

(b) Includes restaurants and hairdressing.

(c) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order, and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

(d) Includes employees of Australian, State, semi-government, and local government bodies.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE—*continued*
(‘000)

Industry group	1966	1970	1971	1972	1973
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8
Manufacturing	424.0	462.5	464.4	464.7	468.3
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	33.8	34.0	33.9	34.2	35.0
Building and construction	84.8	86.9	85.0	87.0	87.6
Road transport and storage	23.8	26.7	27.9	28.7	29.5
Shipping and stevedoring	9.5	10.4	10.4	9.6	9.6
Rail and air transport	21.7	22.5	23.3	24.0	24.1
Communication	29.9	32.8	33.9	34.5	35.4
Finance and property	48.2	59.5	62.5	61.9	63.4
Retail trade	104.9	117.6	119.1	125.3	133.0
Wholesale and other commerce	74.8	80.3	82.4	82.6	83.4
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	38.8	46.2	47.1	48.6	50.8
Health, hospitals, etc.	48.3	56.1	59.8	64.7	68.1
Education	54.5	70.4	75.1	70.0	73.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	50.8	63.6	68.3	70.1	73.7
Other (c)	44.0	52.5	54.3	55.6	58.8
Total	1,096.9	1,227.1	1,252.7	1,266.7	1,299.1
Private	845.6	952.7	973.3	987.7	1,013.0
Government (d)	251.3	274.4	279.4	279.0	286.1
Total	1,096.9	1,227.1	1,252.7	1,266.7	1,299.1

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private domestic service, and defence forces.

(b) Includes restaurants and hairdressing.

(c) Includes forestry, fishing, and trapping; law, order, and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

(d) Includes employees of Australian, State, semi-government, and local government bodies.

Government bodies

The following table includes employees, within Victoria, of government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees. At the 1971 Census all trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force and from July 1971 were excluded from the series.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: GOVERNMENT BODIES
(‘000)

At 30 June—	Australian Government			State and semi-government			Local government			Total government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966	61.0	18.7	79.6	117.6	35.3	152.9	16.1	2.7	18.8	194.7	56.6	251.3
1970	67.4	21.9	89.4	121.6	43.2	164.9	16.8	3.4	20.2	205.9	68.5	274.4
1971	69.0	22.3	91.3	122.8	45.3	168.1	16.6	3.5	20.1	208.3	71.1	279.4
1972	69.6	22.5	92.2	122.7	41.6	164.3	18.8	3.7	22.5	211.1	67.8	279.0
1973	71.2	23.3	94.5	124.4	44.3	168.7	18.8	4.0	22.8	214.5	71.5	286.1

Further references. Further details on subjects dealt with in this part are contained in other publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Detailed information on employment and unemployment is contained in the monthly mimeographed publication *Employment and unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly review of business statistics* and the *Victorian monthly statistical review*, and preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly publication *Employed wage and salary earners*. Details relating to the Australian labour force are available in the quarterly bulletin *The labour force*. In addition, wages information is published monthly in the publication *Wage rates and earnings*. Seasonally adjusted series of employment and unemployment statistics are also available.

PRICES

Retail price indexes

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960.

Information about retail price indexes in general and retail price indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician before 1960 is set out on pages 510-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earners' households.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups: food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and miscellaneous. These groups do not include every item of household spending; it is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. However, substantial changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage earner households have occurred since the Index was first introduced and this has made it necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting patterns at intervals. These indexes are "linked" to form a "chain" of fixed weight aggregative indexes which is called the Consumer Price Index. Under this method average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter.

Linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of old and new combinations and lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not of itself affect the level of the Index.

Significant changes in composition and weighting have been effected at the links of June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, and December quarter 1968. Details of the principal changes made at these points of time are shown in the *Victorian Year Books* 1964, 1968, and 1970.

The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

Until the December quarter 1968 the Index had been compiled for each quarter from the September quarter 1948 and each financial year from 1948-49, the reference base year being 1952-53 = 100.0. As from the March quarter 1969 the reference base year has been changed to that of 1966-67 = 100.0, index numbers for past periods having been re-calculated on the new base year. Apart from slight rounding differences, index numbers for past periods have exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscell- aneous	All groups
1963-64	90.3	95.5	89.4	93.6	85.7	90.4
1964-65	95.1	96.9	92.0	95.8	90.6	94.0
1965-66	99.0	98.0	96.3	98.7	95.1	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	106.3	102.1	103.8	101.4	102.5	103.7
1968-69	107.3	104.2	107.9	102.9	107.3	106.2
1969-70	109.1	107.4	112.2	103.5	110.2	108.7
1970-71	112.7	111.5	117.8	105.8	115.8	113.1
1971-72	116.8	117.9	124.9	108.9	127.1	119.7
1972-73	125.9	125.4	133.1	112.1	134.5	127.2

“All groups” index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the five major groups are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined and for Canberra. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities about differences in degree of price movement, but not about differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movement of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

Retail prices of food items

The average retail prices of various food and grocery items in Melbourne are shown in the following table for each of the five years 1968 to 1972. The year 1972 saw the first changes of units to metric weights.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (a)
(cents)

Item	Unit	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Groceries, etc.—						
Bread (delivered)	2 lb	19.0	20.0	21.0	21.5	25.0
Flour—Self raising	2 lb pkt	18.3	19.7	21.6	22.1	23.1
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	31.7	30.7	29.9	31.6	32.8
Sugar	4 lb (b)	42.4	42.2	42.3	40.9	41.8
"	4 kg (c)	..	..	..	..	45.9
Peaches, canned	29 oz	28.9	29.9	31.5	32.0	32.4
Pears, canned	29 oz	29.5	30.3	31.7	32.0	32.3
Potatoes	7 lb	57.8	35.4	45.4	47.8	45.2
Onions	lb	14.0	10.2	11.3	13.4	11.7
Dairy produce, etc.—						
Butter	lb	50.2	52.5	53.1	54.2	55.8
Eggs	doz (d)	65.0	68.9	61.8	58.1	56.0
"	doz (e)	..	..	..	..	61.1
Bacon rashers	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	51.5	51.3	52.7	54.0	55.6
Milk, fresh, bottled (f)	quart	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.3	21.0
Meat—						
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	61.9	63.0	65.3	67.8	70.0
" steak, rump	lb	107.6	112.8	116.6	120.0	122.1
" " chuck	lb	51.9	52.4	52.7	53.7	56.0
" sausages	lb	31.8	30.8	30.9	31.1	32.9
" corned silverside	lb	63.1	64.0	65.0	69.6	72.8
" " brisket	lb	45.0	44.0	45.1	44.8	46.4
Mutton, leg	lb	28.8	28.3	27.8	27.6	29.6
" " chops, loin	lb	27.5	29.1	29.3	31.1	30.0
" " " leg	lb	31.8	31.6	31.4	30.4	30.5
Pork, leg	lb	65.2	62.5	62.3	64.1	67.7
" loin	lb	67.7	65.7	64.2	66.6	69.6
" chops	lb	67.5	65.9	64.0	66.4	69.1

(a) In some cases the averages are price relatives.

(b) 4 lb packet to August 1972.

(c) 4 kg packet from September 1972.

(d) Dozen of 24 oz to June 1972.

(e) Dozen of 60 g eggs from July 1972.

(f) Delivered.

Wholesale price indexes

Since 1928 the Commonwealth Statistician has compiled a wholesale price index known as the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Through the years the validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the Index have become increasingly affected by changes in usage and in industrial structures. For this reason, and because of work on new indexes of wholesale price movements, this index was last published for December 1970 although it is still available, in an abbreviated form, upon request to the Commonwealth Statistician. Two indexes have been published to cover the building sector. These are :

1. Materials Used in Building other than House Building ; and
2. Materials Used in House Building (see below).

Two further indexes designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the old Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index were published by the Commonwealth Statistician in December 1972.

These are :

1. Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products ; and
2. Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment.

Work is proceeding on the provision of broad measures of price change of both materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry.

Price indexes of materials used in building

The first of the two indexes in this series, "Materials Used in Building other than House Building", was introduced in April 1969, and the second, "Materials Used in House Building", in September 1970. Together they provide an up-to-date replacement for the Building Materials Group of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. They are issued monthly.

Prices for use in both these indexes are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the Index refers, or as near to it as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from the representative suppliers of materials used in building. There are some exceptions to the use of local prices in the indexes for each capital city.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats (in general those up to three storeys). It includes seventy-two items, combined in eleven groups, in addition to an "all groups" index. Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house and low-rise flat building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in engineering construction work (e.g., projects such as roads, dams, bridges, and the like), the weighting pattern of the Index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned above, is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area, the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building included in that area.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index : year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	99.9	101.1	104.4	111.9	124.9	129.6
Cement products	101.0	103.1	108.5	115.1	122.6	133.4
Bricks, stone, etc.	102.4	107.3	110.5	115.8	123.0	130.8
Timber, board, and joinery	100.8	104.0	107.8	113.4	118.7	127.7
Steel and iron products	102.4	106.2	110.4	116.0	128.4	136.4
Aluminium products	100.9	104.0	108.7	117.1	125.0	134.5
Other metal products	105.8	106.7	124.1	120.8	118.6	123.1
Plumbing fixtures	102.4	103.4	111.8	121.6	136.4	149.8
Miscellaneous materials	102.8	104.3	106.4	110.2	115.5	123.6
Electrical installation materials	100.9	102.1	112.2	110.9	114.7	120.5
Mechanical services components	101.4	108.0	112.1	119.4	128.0	132.8
All groups	101.7	105.0	109.8	115.1	123.9	131.2

The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966-67. The single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia, and is applied (with minor exceptions) in calculating indexes for each State capital city.

Index numbers for each of the eleven groups and for "all groups" have been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base year for each index is 1966-67 = 100.0.

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

In the interests of uniformity and ease of use, the reference base of the index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, the same as that used for the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building. However, because of the later time at which the weighting source data were collected, the weighting base approximates more closely to the year 1968-69.

The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives.

The items and weights used in the Index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. The selection took account, within the four major construction types, of a range of characteristics of these houses—e.g., internal partitions, windows, roofing, etc., as well as whether such things as paths and fences were included in the job. As opposed to the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, each State capital city has a unique weighting pattern which reflects the difference in the estimated relative importance of given items as between cities.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	100.0	101.1	103.3	110.4	122.0	127.2
Cement products	104.0	108.2	118.8	129.9	138.2	141.5
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	102.4	107.7	110.9	115.7	123.5	132.0
Timber, board, and joinery	99.6	101.5	103.8	109.2	114.5	125.3
Steel products	101.5	104.8	110.3	113.9	126.4	135.3
Other metal products	104.1	107.1	112.0	114.0	119.4	124.8
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	100.9	101.6	103.1	110.9	120.5	131.2
Electrical installation materials	103.4	105.3	116.6	114.7	119.6	125.3
Installed appliances	100.0	99.9	101.8	102.7	104.3	106.8
Plaster and plaster products	102.0	103.8	106.0	111.6	119.2	120.4
Miscellaneous materials	103.2	104.7	107.5	111.4	116.5	124.7
All groups	101.3	103.6	107.2	112.3	118.9	126.5

Items are combined in eleven groups in addition to the "all groups" index. Some items carry the weight of similar items not directly priced. They are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Index numbers for each of the eleven groups and for "all groups" have been compiled for the six State capital cities separately and combined for each month from July 1966 and for financial years from 1966-67. The reference base year for each index is 1966-67=100.0.

Price indexes of metallic materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base 1968-69 = 100.0 using the method of the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city.

Prices for each of the items relate to representative goods of fixed specifications and are sufficiently detailed to ensure that price changes incorporated in the index are measured, as far as possible, on the basis of constant quality.

The price series used are obtained monthly, by mail, from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant materials. In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This Index is comprised of important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification Sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis for four groupings and an "all groups" combination as set out in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	per cent				
Iron and steel	83.2	104.2	106.7	116.2	122.6
Aluminium	8.9	102.2	104.5	106.8	109.2
Copper and brass	5.7	122.5	106.5	106.2	106.6
Other metallic materials	2.2	93.8	90.0	83.6	98.7
All groups	100.0	104.8	106.2	114.1	120.0

Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

The construction of these indexes is based on information supplied by the Electricity Supply Association of Australia and the Australian Electrical

Manufacturers Association whose members use measures of this type for price adjustment of contracts.

Four copper materials—busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire—have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns reflecting value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery Equipment and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification Class 3326). The indexes, each of which has separate weighting patterns for the four copper materials, have been compiled on an Australia-wide basis for the five selected manufacturing activities and are set out in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT :
INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES
(Base of each index : year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Electric motors and motor control equipment	114.9	104.0	104.8	110.4
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	124.3	105.7	104.9	111.2
Distribution transformers	115.0	101.3	101.3	105.7
Power transformers	123.0	100.3	95.2	98.3
General transformers	116.4	103.0	104.0	109.4

Export Price Index

For the period from July 1959 to June 1969 changes in the level of export prices of selected major groups of items were indicated by a fixed weights index which made no allowance for variations in quantities exported (see pages 223-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970). Since June 1969 the Index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the previous series and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis will apply until completion of the review of content and weighting pattern referred to in the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

In the interim series weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70 and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year. In addition to the 29 items of the previous index the interim index includes a further four items, namely, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the "all groups" index number but only from the link date June 1969. The 33 items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the table below (linked as at June 1969). The Index is published monthly and the index figures in the table are simple averages of the twelve monthly index numbers in each respective year.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of each index : year 1959-60 = 100)

Period	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Dried and canned fruits	Sugar	Hides and tallow	Metals and coal	Gold	All groups
1963-64	120	105	93	107	98	175	73	101	100	114
1964-65	102	110	94	107	100	100	91	123	101	105
1965-66	107	120	86	107	102	84	107	122	101	107
1966-67	103	124	84	114	101	67	89	117	101	105
1967-68	95	125	79	109	95	67	67	120	104	100
1968-69	99	131	72	104	97	72	73	123	117	102
1969-70 (a)	87	148	73	96	99	93	94	143	109	103
1970-71 (a)	67	152	88	100	102	113	94	139	109	101
1971-72 (a)	72	147	135	99	103	127	96	138	126	104
1972-73 (a)	179	178	119	102	106	136	139	142	180	134

(a) Interim series, subject to revision.

Further reference. AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS. *Labour reports*.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The *Local Government Department Act* 1958 constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23 December 1958 by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette* on that date. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result, transferred and attached to the new Department.

The following Acts of Parliament come within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government :

Local Government Act

Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong

Country Roads Act

Cultural and Recreational Lands Act

Dog Act

Drainage Areas Act

Hawkers and Pedlars Act

Litter Act

Local Authorities Superannuation Act

Markets Act

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act

Newmarket Sheep Sales Act

Petrol Pumps Act

Pounds Act

Public Authorities Marks Act

Public Contracts Act

Town and Country Planning Act

Tramways Act

Valuation of Land Act

Weights and Measures Act

Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities

The *Local Government Act* 1958 provides machinery for the creation of new municipalities and for alterations to the boundaries of existing ones. The power to make Orders on this subject is conferred on the

Governor in Council, who acts on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government. All such Orders are published in the *Government Gazette*. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council include authority to do the following :

1. To constitute new shires. Practically the whole of Victoria is included in municipal districts, and therefore any new municipalities will almost inevitably be created from the territories of existing ones. Before any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a shire, it must contain rateable property having a net annual value of not less than \$400,000 which yielded not less than \$60,000 in general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.
2. To constitute new boroughs, towns, or cities. Any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a borough provided such area :
 - (i) is substantially urban in character ;
 - (ii) has a population of at least 4,000 inhabitants ;
 - (iii) contains rateable property having a net annual value of at least \$400,000 ; and
 - (iv) contains rateable property which yielded a revenue of at least \$60,000 from general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

To be constituted a town or city, the area must meet the appropriate requirements set out in 6 below.

3. To unite two or more municipalities whose municipal districts form one continuous area.
4. To sever part of one municipality and annex such part to another municipality.
5. To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality or to alter the boundaries of or abolish the subdivisions of any municipal district. The subdivisions of a city, town, or borough are called "wards" and those of a shire "ridings". Most Victorian municipalities are subdivided. The maximum number of subdivisions permitted in any municipality, except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards.
6. To proclaim municipalities which are substantially urban in character to be boroughs, towns, or cities. Any such shire which satisfies the requirements set out in 2 above may be proclaimed a borough. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 5,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue of at least \$80,000 from general and extra rates in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a town. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue from general and extra rates of not less than \$160,000 in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances a petition under the seal of the council suffices. There is an Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, which investigates these matters and advises the Minister on them.

During the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973 changes in the status, etc., of municipalities were proclaimed as follows :

13 February 1973. The City of Berwick was constituted by severance from the Shire of Berwick ; effective from 1 October 1973.

14 March 1973. The Shire of Wodonga was proclaimed the Rural City of Wodonga ; effective from 30 March 1973.

12 June 1973. The Borough of Kyabram was proclaimed the Town of Kyabram ; effective from 4 July 1973.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

A Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. The purpose of this legislation is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria. Municipalities are now the only rating authorities making valuations in the State, and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuation and with councils on the general levels of values to be used, and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered to make valuations on request for all government departments and public authorities, for probate duty and stamp duty and, by agreement, for settling disputes as to the value of property.

The Valuers' Qualification Board may either conduct examinations of persons desiring to qualify as valuers or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for the purpose. A two year (four year part-time) diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate.

Municipal Fees Committee

The Municipal Fees Committee was constituted to provide on request a minimum valuation contract fee for municipalities wishing to carry out a general revaluation.

Previously a contract valuer could not be appointed to value rateable property in a municipality unless the Valuer-General certified that the remuneration and the other conditions of employment would enable a satisfactory valuation to be made. The Municipal Fees Committee provides an alternative for a council which may elect to have the minimum fee fixed by the Committee and then appoint a qualified valuer at such fee.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review were provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Valuations) Act* 1964. The purpose of the legislation was the provision of an informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property whether for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of compulsory acquisitions.

In rating and taxing matters appeals are heard by a Board except where the appeal is against a capital improved value of \$10,000 or more, a net annual valuation of \$500 or more, or an unimproved capital value

of \$2,000. In those cases the appellant may have the appeal heard by a Board or the Supreme Court, at his option.

In disputes on land acquisition the hearing is before a Board when the claim does not exceed \$10,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. When the claim exceeds \$10,000 the hearing may be before either the Court or a Board at the option of the claimant.

Each Board of Review is composed of a chairman and two valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land.

Weights and measures

The administration of the Victorian Weights and Measures Act is divided into central and local administration. The Weights and Measures Branch under the Superintendent of Weights and Measures is responsible for central administration. Local administration is carried out by municipal councils or groups of councils known as weights and measures unions. The Australian *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960 also affects administration in Victoria. That Act established a National Standards Commission which is responsible for national standards and also examines and approves patterns of weighing and measuring instruments proposed to be used for trade.

As Australia's system of weights and measures is to be converted to the metric system, an interdepartmental committee with the Superintendent as chairman has been formed to contribute to the necessary planning.

Inspection of scaffolding

The Local Government Act makes municipal councils responsible for the inspection of scaffolding erected to support workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or in carrying out other works. Councils administer the Scaffolding Regulations made by the Governor in Council. Draft regulations are prepared by a Scaffolding Regulations Committee comprising representatives from government departments, the Municipal Association, the Master Builders' Association, the Trades Hall Council, and the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors. The work of councils in this field is supervised by a Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection and Assistant Supervisors who are officers of the Local Government Department. There is a Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board which examines and issues certificates of qualification to municipal scaffolding inspectors. The Board is also empowered to issue certificates of competency to scaffolders. Since January 1971 it has been necessary for every person who erects, alters, or demolishes certain types of scaffolding, to hold either a certificate of competency or a permit to work under the supervision of a qualified scaffolder. The scaffolding concerned is cantilever scaffolding, suspended scaffolding, bracket scaffolding from which a person could fall a greater distance than 14 ft, or any other scaffolding (not being a ladder) the working platform of which has a height greater than 14 ft above the supporting surface.

The *Scaffolding Act* 1971 provides for the transfer of the administration of the supervision of scaffolding inspection to the Department of Labour

and Industry and the setting up of an Inspectorate in that Department to inspect scaffolding within seven municipalities (the central metropolitan area). The administration of scaffolding will remain with municipalities (except the central area) while the supervision will transfer to the Department of Labour and Industry.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1973 Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 210 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 210 municipalities comprised :

Cities	63
Towns	5
Boroughs	8
Shires	134
	<hr/>
	210
	<hr/>

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (65 sq miles) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.02 sq miles) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (1.51 sq miles), Gippsland lakes (part) (128 sq miles), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (2.28 sq miles) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than twenty-four (except the City of Melbourne, which has thirty-three councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a rateable annual value of at least \$40 is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough, the chairman is known as the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one third of the total number allotted to each municipality retires in rotation.

A councillor who has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any contract or proposed contract with the municipality or in any other matter in which the municipality is concerned, and is present at any meeting of the council at which the contract or other matter is being considered must disclose his interest and is not permitted to remain in the room where the meeting is being held during discussion of or voting on the contract or other matter. Councillors are liable for heavy penalties if

moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the moneys so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. A person is entitled to be enrolled on the voters roll of any municipality if he or she is a natural born or naturalised Australian citizen and has attained the age of 18 years (an amendment of the Local Government Act in April 1970 reduced the age provision from 21 to 18 years) and :

(a) is liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district ;
(b) is the spouse of a person entitled to be enrolled in respect of property within the municipal district upon which that person and his or her spouse reside if the said spouse is not liable to be rated in respect of such property; and provided that the spouse shall make written application for enrolment to the council ;

(c) is the owner of any rateable property in respect of which some other person is liable to be rated as occupier.

If a corporation owns or occupies rateable property it must appoint some person to be enrolled in its place. In the case of public statutory corporations, however, this is optional. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has a net annual value of less than \$25, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there.

Plural voting was abolished by legislation enacted in 1969. Each person enrolled on the municipal roll now receives only one vote. A person may, however, be enrolled in more than one subdivision of a municipality and may vote once at any election of councillors for each such subdivision. In the case of polls under Part II of the Local Government Act (i.e., on severances, re-subdivisions, and the constitution of new municipalities, etc.), polls on changes in the basis of rating, and polls on proposed borrowings, each voter has only one vote whether enrolled in more than one subdivision or not.

Voting is compulsory in 75 municipalities.

Officers

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the shire secretary in a shire), an engineer, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a building surveyor, a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed certificate of competency. In the terms of the Valuation of Land Act an appropriate certificate must also be held by municipal valuers.

Powers and duties of municipalities

The Local Government Act and other Acts of Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Some of these are as follows :

By-laws

Councils may make by-laws on a number of subjects specified in the Local Government Act and other Acts. The power to make laws of local application is delegated by Parliament, and councils must be careful not to exceed the authority conferred upon them.

Roads and bridges

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has always been one of the principal functions of municipalities. With the exception of those roads which are the responsibility of the Country Roads Board or the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, councils have the care and management of all public highways (i.e., streets and roads which the public have a right to use) in the municipal district, and have a duty to keep them open for public use and free from obstruction. The Country Roads Board is wholly responsible for the cost of maintaining proclaimed State highways, freeways, tourists roads, and forest roads, and shares with local councils the cost of maintaining main roads. Subsidies are also granted to councils from the funds administered by the Board for works on unclassified roads. In the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is wholly responsible for any roads or bridges declared to be metropolitan main highways or metropolitan bridges.

Private streets

A private street as defined in Division 10 of Part XIX of the Local Government Act is, broadly speaking, a street set out on privately owned land, as opposed to a street set out on land of the Crown or of a public authority. Under certain circumstances, councils may construct such private streets and charge the cost, or part of the cost, to the owners of the land abutting on the street.

After construction, the maintenance of a private street becomes the responsibility of the council. When a council constructs a street which is not a private street as defined above, it may charge abutting owners half the cost of making the footpath and kerb (or the kerb and channel if these are cast in one piece).

Sewers, drains, and watercourses

With certain exceptions, every council has vested in it responsibility for all public sewers and drains within its municipal district or of which it has management and control, and all sewers and drains, whether public or not, in and under the streets of such municipal district. The exceptions to this rule are sewers and drains vested in any other municipality, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks,

gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts. When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land benefiting as a result of this may be required to meet the cost.

Water supply and sewerage

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for water supply and sewerage (see pages 252-7). The members of the Board are municipal councillors nominated by the councils in the metropolitan area. Outside the metropolitan area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the La Trobe valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, respectively. Elsewhere outside the metropolitan area, the Governor in Council may constitute waterworks trusts and sewerage authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (see pages 251-2). Members of a municipal council may, together with Government nominees, be the members of the sewerage authority or waterworks trust. Alternatively, some members of these bodies may be elected by councillors or ratepayers. In many instances, municipal officers also carry out duties for waterworks trusts and sewerage authorities. The Water and Sewerage Districts Acts are administered by the Minister of Water Supply. Seventeen councils operate waterworks under powers provided in the Local Government Act and, in addition, thirteen municipalities have been constituted local governing bodies, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1958, with defined water supply districts.

Building control

Since 1945 building in most municipalities in Victoria has been subject to a building code, known as the Uniform Building Regulations, which is administered by municipal councils. From 1 December 1972 these regulations have applied to all municipalities in Victoria.

The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council. The Uniform Building Regulations are made on the recommendation of the Building Regulations Committee. The members of this body are appointed by the Governor in Council and include representatives of government departments, the municipalities, the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers (Australia), and the Master Builders' Association of Victoria. In addition to its function of preparing draft regulations, the Committee acts as a referee to determine disputes arising out of the regulations and may also, on the application of any party concerned, modify or vary the regulations in special cases.

Town and country planning

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business, and, by this means, may achieve a degree of town planning. Since 1944, however, councils have had power to prepare planning schemes to regulate the use of land in the whole or any part of their municipal districts. When a council has commenced preparation of a planning scheme, it may make an interim development order to control use of land in the planning area until a scheme is in force. Both the interim development order and the planning scheme are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The Town and Country Planning Board, constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning schemes and town planning matters generally. The Board may prepare a planning scheme for a particular area at the direction of the Minister. By legislation enacted in 1949 the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was made responsible for preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne metropolitan area. This scheme—the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme—was approved on 30 April 1968 and came into operation on 22 May 1968. Subsequent to approval of the scheme the Board delegated to municipal councils in the planning area certain of its powers, authorities, and responsibilities in relation to the administration, enforcement, and carrying out of the scheme.

Local planning schemes and interim development orders were continued in operation to permit any desirable features of the local schemes to be incorporated in the metropolitan scheme by way of amendment. This is now being done and local schemes and interim development orders have been or will in due course be revoked.

Legislation enacted in 1969 to amend the Town and Country Planning Act provided for a State Planning Council and for the establishment of regional planning authorities. The State Planning Council will co-ordinate planning by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities for future works and development and will act as a consultant and adviser to the Town and Country Planning Board on planning at the State level. Regional planning authorities may be constituted for the purpose of preparing planning schemes for areas extending beyond the boundary of one municipal district and may also subsequently administer such schemes. The same legislation also made substantial additions to the Melbourne metropolitan area to enable the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to prepare a planning scheme for the extended area.

Town Planning Appeals Tribunal

This body was initially provided for by the *Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act* 1968. It currently consists of six persons and sits in two divisions, each comprising a chairman, who is required to be a barrister and solicitor, and two other members, one being an experienced town planner and the other having knowledge of public administration, commerce, or industry.

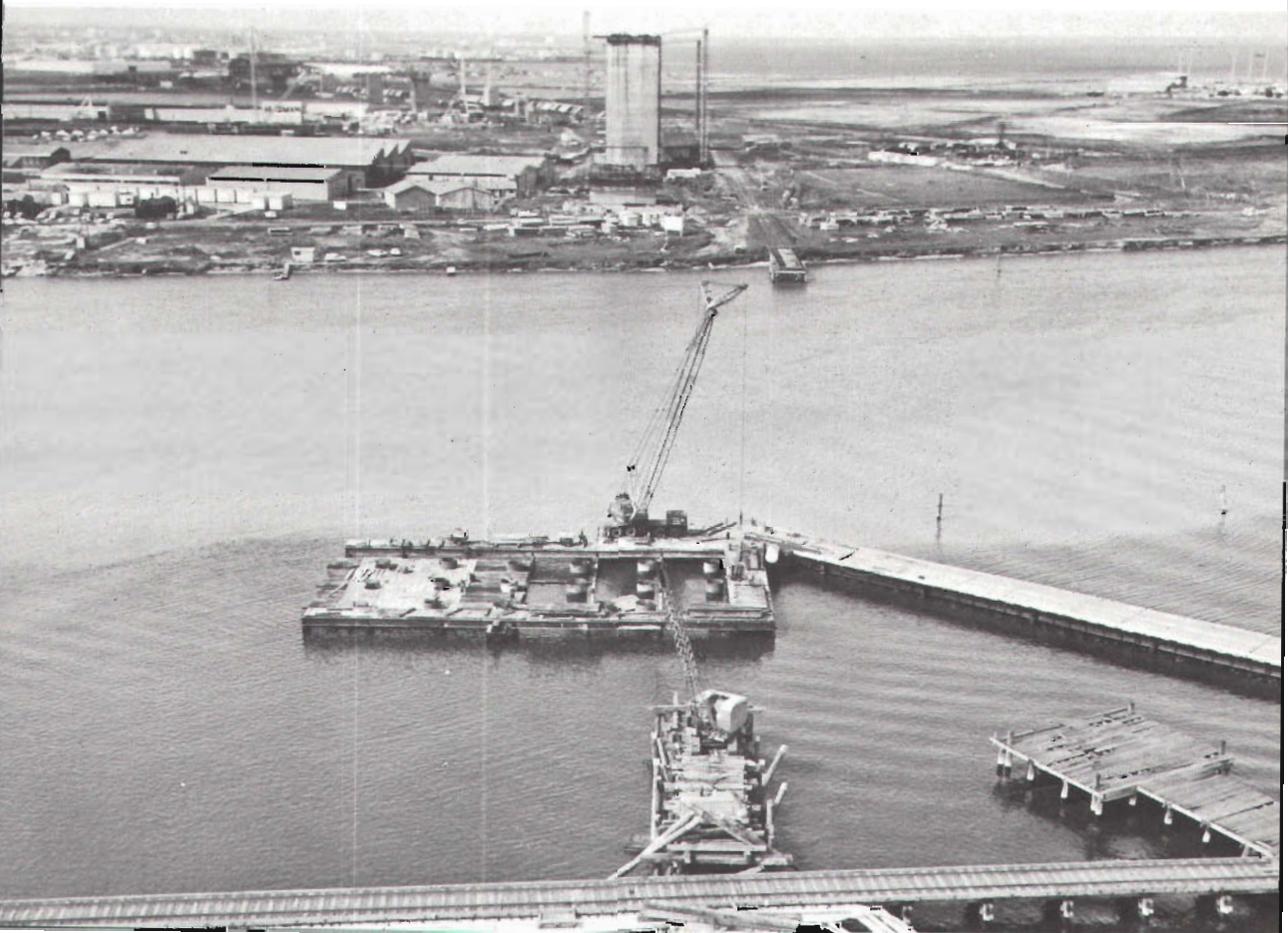
The Tribunal hears and determines appeals by applicants for a permit under interim development orders and planning schemes against the refusal or failure of the responsible authority to grant a permit or against any unacceptable condition in a permit; also appeals by objectors



The West Gate Bridge in March 1970 showing piers under construction, a pre-casting factory, pre-cast units alongside bridge, and an erection truss.

Pier 12 is sited in the Yarra River. Eighteen 5 ft diameter cylinder foundations were constructed with depths up to 190 ft.

Lower Yarra Crossing Authority





The special erection truss used in the assembly of pre-cast spine beam units on piers in the approach viaducts. The units are stressed together using high tension steel cables.

Pre-cast cantilever units are being installed on the spine beam units in the approach viaducts.

Lower Yarra Crossing Authority

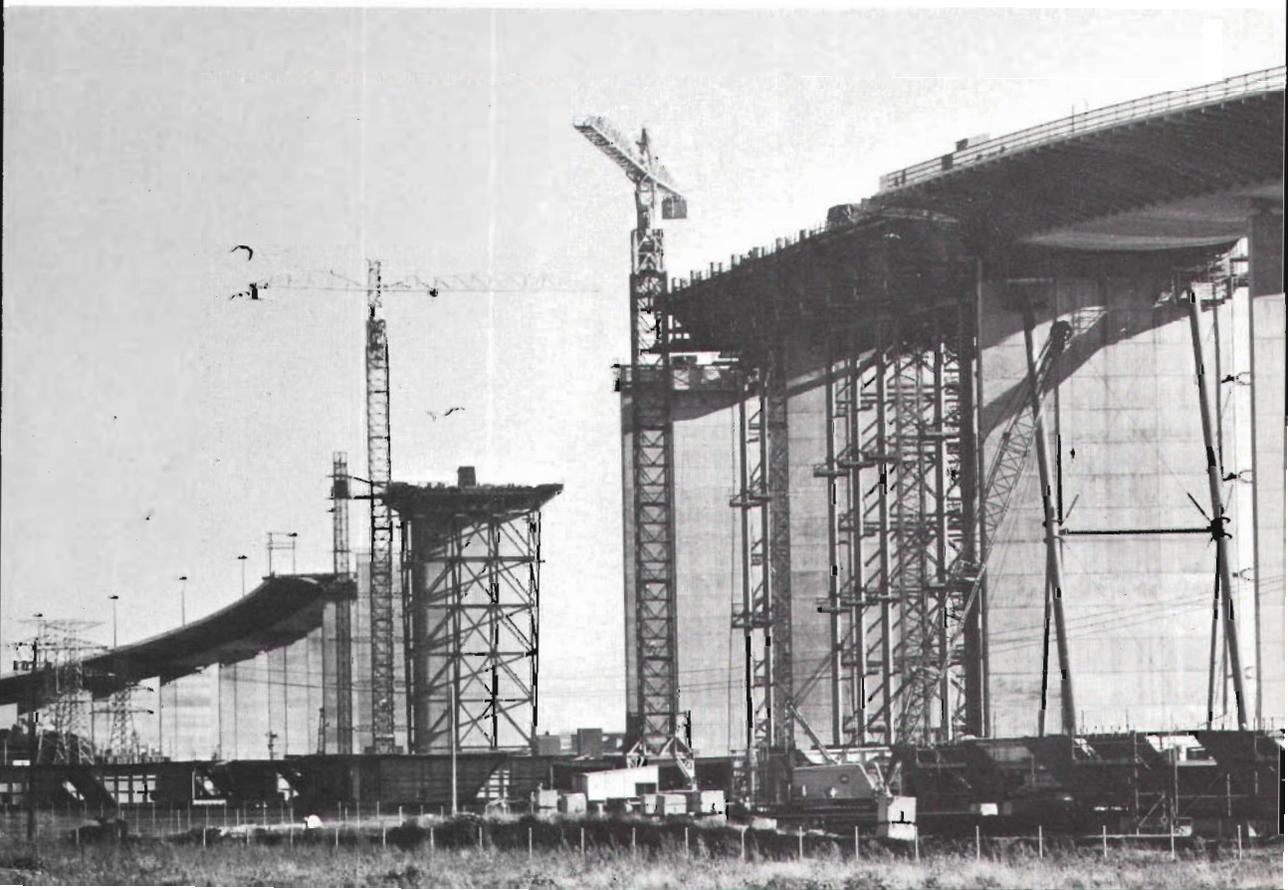


On 15 October 1970, a steel span between piers 10 and 11 on the west side collapsed, bringing down column 11. Thirty-five lives were lost in the accident.



By August 1973 column 11 had been rebuilt, and staging was also placed under the steelwork on the east side.

Lower Yarra Crossing Authority





Replacement of top deck panels and strengthening of erected steelwork on the east side. The substantially complete East Approach Viaduct and the Toll Plaza are shown in the background.

Lower Yarra Crossing Authority

against the determination of the responsible authority to grant a permit. The members of the Tribunal are not officers of the Department. Appeals must be lodged with the Registrar of Town Planning Appeals. He and his staff are officers of the Department.

Other powers and duties

Councils are empowered to deal with slum reclamation and to provide dwellings for persons of small means. Some councils have entered this field in conjunction with the Housing Commission.

Under financial agreements between certain councils and the Housing Commission for the purpose of slum reclamation, the following amounts have been provided by councils up to 30 June 1972 : City of Melbourne \$1,224,000, City of Port Melbourne \$39,600, City of Prahran \$280,000, City of Richmond \$15,850, City of South Melbourne \$75,800, City of St Kilda \$20,000, and City of Williamstown \$70,400.

To enable the erection of dwellings for elderly persons with limited means, many councils in various parts of the State have acquired land and donated it to the Housing Commission.

Some of the powers available to municipal councils have rarely been used or are now falling into disuse. They may operate gasworks or generate electricity, but there are now no municipalities operating gasworks and only the City of Melbourne generates electricity. However, a number still purchase electricity in bulk and retail it. Some of the other more usual functions of municipalities are :

1. supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property ;
2. removal and disposal of household and trade waste ;
3. sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets ;
4. supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, eating houses, and food premises, including inspection of foodstuffs in shops ;
5. provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums ;
6. registration of dogs ;
7. establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres ;
8. establishment of emergency home-help services ;
9. appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
10. supervision of weights and measures ; and
11. traffic engineering.

Revenue

The works and services provided by Victorian municipalities are financed largely from local taxes (rates) which are levied on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in each municipal district.

Other sources of revenue include income from public works and services, government grants, licence fees, and miscellaneous income.

Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric

supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks, and for the 1971 municipal year the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$64m.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act.

Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district.

Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

In Victoria a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of rateable property unless, at the instance of the council or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has decided to rate on unimproved capital value, or (since 1 June 1968) partly on net annual value and partly on unimproved capital value. Under the latter system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the unimproved capital value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The amending legislation which provides for a combination rate also provides for the gradual replacement of unimproved capital value as a basis of rating by a modified form of unimproved capital value known as site value. Replacement will be effected gradually as valuations are made on the new basis throughout the State.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn from year to year if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances, but shall not be less than 5 per cent of the capital value.

The unimproved capital value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state.

Site value differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 210 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1971, 151 were rating on net annual value, 58 on unimproved capital value, and one, the City of Caulfield, partly on net annual value and partly on unimproved capital value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality is the general rate. This is

made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Account, part of the general fund of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year, and in any one year shall not exceed 20c in the \$1 or be less than 3c in the \$1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. For certain special purposes, however, a municipality may raise its general rate above the limitation imposed by the Local Government Act.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then to strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the Council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided.

Except for the special purposes mentioned above, the aggregate amount of general and extra rates levied in any subdivision is not to exceed 20c in the \$1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government grants

Although government grants (apart from those allocated through the Country Roads Board) form only a small part of municipal revenue, the special purposes for which they may be obtained have tended to increase. These purposes include pre-natal and infant welfare centres, crèches and pre-school centres, elderly citizens centres, immunisation, home help services, libraries, public halls, recreation areas and swimming pools, vermin destruction bonuses, main drains in country centres, and drainage works in drainage areas. Municipal endowment for the more needy municipalities

was paid almost from the inception of local government in Victoria until the onset of the 1930s depression. Subsequently, unemployment relief grants were made annually for a number of years for various municipal works, and, since the Second World War, an amount (currently \$600,000) is provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950 the Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income from a proportion of motor drivers' licence fees and motor driving instructors' licence fees, less cost of collection in both cases; a contribution to the Fund by the Treasury is made should the Fund be insufficient to meet its authorised payments.

From 1 January 1971 the fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from \$6 to \$12 (licence current for a three year period) by the *Motor Car (Fees) Act* 1970. The proportion of the amount collected from such fees, less cost of collection, payable to the Municipalities Assistance Fund is currently one quarter. The Act reduced from one half to one quarter the proportion of the amount of all motor driving instructors' licence fees, less cost of collection, to be paid into the Fund.

Payments are made from the Fund, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make. The municipal works usually subsidised from the Fund are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the Fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at \$200,000. Subsequent legislation increased this amount in 1959 to \$300,000, in 1961 to \$400,000, in 1967 to \$500,000, and in 1971 to \$600,000.

For the year ended 30 June 1972 subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$576,970, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$1,497,930.

Country Roads Board recoups and grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Country Roads Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work, however, is required to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion

payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining certain rural roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from funds provided by the Australian Government under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts. (See page 250.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its ratepayers. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Pay-roll tax

The relinquishing of pay-roll taxation powers by the Australian Government to the States enabled the passing of an Act in October 1971 by the Victorian Parliament, one consequence of which was the exemption of municipalities from the payment of pay-roll tax, except on the operations of their business undertakings.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement; provided that, where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes :

1. private street construction ;
2. works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or
3. purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

Investment of municipal funds in the short-term money market

Since June 1962 it has been lawful for any municipality to invest by deposit part of its municipal fund, or other moneys belonging to it, in the short-term money market.

The councils, however, may invest only with authorised dealers who have been so declared for the purpose under the provisions of section 38 of the *Companies Act* 1961. Through these dealers (at present nine in number) municipalities may invest at call, or for short-term, minimum amounts of \$50,000.

Loans to this market are fully secured by Australian Government securities equal in market value to the amounts deposited. The Reserve Bank stands behind the dealers as a lender of last resort. Authorised dealers are thus at all times in a position to meet their obligations.

Investment in the short-term money market can be a useful source of additional revenue for councils. Frequently, municipalities have substantial loan funds idle for short periods, and at certain times of the year may accumulate substantial revenue credits on current account. These are likely sources of municipal investment in the short-term market.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of account in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must

be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Association of Victoria

All municipalities in Victoria are members of the Municipal Association, which was founded in 1879 and given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established, to quote the preamble to that Act, "for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations". The State Government has also found the Association a valuable organisation because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act* 1964 was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils, water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement at the age of 65 years, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching that age.

Important changes in the scheme, however, were provided for by the *Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act* 1960. Before this amending legislation, the scheme had been operated by the Board in conjunction with several approved life insurance organisations. Most permanent employees were required to effect, with an approved insurer, policies of endowment insurance maturing on retirement at 65 years of age. Those who became permanent employees when over 55 years of age, however, were required to contribute to a provident fund which was invested for their benefit by the Board. Benefits in each case took the form of lump sum payments on retirement at 65 years of age, or on prior death.

The amending Act reconstituted the Board by providing for the addition of two new members, increasing its membership from three to five. Provision was also made, as from the commencement of the amending Act, for the discontinuance of policies of insurance, and for the Board to take over and administer the insurance section of the scheme. It provided for the Board to "enter into contracts to provide benefits by way of superannuation, annuities, retiring allowances or payments on death, in respect of permanent employees".

Two important advantages seen in the new provisions are :

1. substantially increased benefits to contributors, payable on death before the age of 65 years, and expected increased benefits on retirement at the age of 65 ; and

2. an important new source of loan funds for local authorities.

Contributions to the scheme are based on a percentage of the salaries and wages of employees, and are met in equal proportions by employees and employers.

Before 1962 the accounting period of the Board ended at 30 June whereas the premium and contribution year closed at the end of February. Since 1962 the Board has adopted the year ending February as its accounting period.

Under the new scheme a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961. Transactions for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION BOARD:
BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ending February—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Income—					
Premium income	2,807	2,998	3,362	3,627	5,401
Interest, dividends, and rents	955	1,106	1,254	1,430	1,751
Total income	3,761	4,104	4,615	5,057	7,152
Expenditure—					
Contributions, refunds, and death and withdrawal benefits	1,318	1,423	1,814	1,793	2,140
Contributions to management	210	246	276	302	422
Total expenditure	1,528	1,669	2,091	2,096	2,562
Operating surplus for year	2,234	2,434	2,525	2,961	4,590
Accumulated funds at end of year	16,883	19,317	21,842	24,803	29,393

The accumulated funds at 29 February 1972 consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970* introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. This Act also provided that no further contributions shall be paid into the Provident Fund and that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

History of local government administration, 1961

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government

Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1971-72) of \$59.9m, rate income of \$9.7m, other revenue of \$28.0m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its resident population of 76,900 at 30 June 1972 ranked only ninth among metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes it is divided into eleven wards and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of thirty-three members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 7,765 acres no less than 2,079 acres are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends over \$1.8m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale Street it is able to generate, at a maximum, 90,000kW. It is expected, as the generating capacity of the State Electricity Commission increases, that the Council's power generation will decrease until the power station is closed down or held as reserve capacity.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number eight, while special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organisation is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which spring from the division of labour.

Of the eight permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, while the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative organisation

The work force is organised on a departmental basis, but no precise pattern of organisation has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organised by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are ten departments namely the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks, Gardens and Recreations, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetable, and fish), and Health and Social Services. The Town Clerk's Department handles

liaison work for the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are associated with committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. Obviously departments, particularly when organised by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :

MELBOURNE CITY COUNCIL—ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

Committee	Department
Public Works and Traffic	City Engineer's
Health and Social Services	Health
Finance	City Treasurer's
	City Valuer's
Electric Supply	Electric Supply
General Purposes	Town Clerk's
	City Architect's
Abattoirs and Markets	Abattoirs (a) and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish)
Parks, Gardens, and Recreations	Parks, Gardens, and Recreations
Building and Town Planning	Building Surveyor's

(a) Abattoirs leased to private enterprise in 1969.

Further references, 1961 to 1971

Financing of major works

Since 1954 the Melbourne City Council has undertaken capital works for the community to the extent of \$67.7m. This commitment has extended the resources of the Council. New loan money has been about \$3m per annum, so that other internal funds have had to be fully utilised. Loan moneys are obtained by private treaty rather than by public subscription and are repayable over thirty years, usually by means of a 1.5 per cent cumulative sinking fund. At 30 September 1972 the Council's loan indebtedness amounted to \$58.7m offset by a sinking fund of \$10.2m.

In essence the Australian Loan Council, through the State Treasury, exercises control over the extent of the Council's loan raising and, therefore, controls the rate of growth of the municipality. This is done by yearly allocation. In an endeavour to bring the concept of long term planning into the capital works programme, the Council's works schedule is prepared on a three year basis, necessitating the preparation of a capital budget for the period. This involves assessment of proposed projects, the allocation of priorities to them, and identification of financial resources. Control over the programme is exercised by the Council's Finance Committee, which places a limit over each committee's loan expenditure for

each year of the three year period, such limit being reviewed annually in the light of changing circumstances, particularly the amount of the allocation by the Loan Council. The Council's capital works programme for the year 1972-73 covered an expenditure of \$6m in addition to the above total figures.

Among the major works undertaken by the Council in recent years was the new Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market. Standing on a 54 acre site in Footscray Road, West Melbourne, the market replaces the 16.5 acre Victoria Market site in North Melbourne. When officially opened on 1 December 1969 the new market had cost \$11m. A further project of major dimensions is the development of the civic square on the block bounded by Swanston Street, Collins Street, Regent Place, and Flinders Lane, to provide an uninterrupted vista between the Town Hall and St Paul's Cathedral as well as a "breathing space" in the heart of the City. Buildings on this block have been purchased and demolished and a plaza established. In addition, adjoining properties have been purchased to ensure that their subsequent redevelopment harmonises with the civic square. Total cost to date is \$11m.

The problems of traffic have also involved the Council in heavy expenditure. Since 1954 a sum of \$16.5m has been spent on roads, bridges, and traffic control devices. The Dynon Bridge, adjacent to the North Melbourne railway station, was completed in 1968 at a cost of approximately \$2m. In addition, work has been undertaken in conjunction with the Country Roads Board in the duplication of Footscray Road at a cost to 1972 of \$376,000 and also, in conjunction with the Country Roads Board and the Footscray City Council, the rebuilding and duplication of Hopetoun Bridge over the Maribyrnong River at Dynon Road, the Council's contribution to 1972 being \$300,000.

Off-street car parking has also been a major item of investment, with a total expenditure to 1972 of approximately \$4.2m on the purchase of suitable sites. The Council has provided, in association with private enterprise, off-street parking space for nearly 15,000 private vehicles in the central city area alone. Several sites on the fringe of this area have been reserved for future development and \$125,000 has been spent on the acquisition of properties to provide for off-street parking for the shopping area in Lygon Street, Carlton.

A town planning project currently being undertaken is the widening of Flinders Lane between Spencer and William Streets. Following the construction of the Flinders Street overpass, which reduced Flinders Street, for the length of the overpass, to the status of a rear access lane, the Council resolved to redevelop the area bounded by Spencer, Flinders, William, and Collins Streets, by constructing an alternative thoroughfare of such width as would provide an attractive frontage for development. The estimated cost of this project is \$2.25m. Altogether some \$7m has been expended on town planning.

For health, social services, and recreational needs, approximately \$4.25m has been spent. This covers establishment of baby health centres, crèches, kindergartens, playgrounds, elderly citizens clubs, libraries, community recreation centres, and playing arenas for almost all types of organised sport.

Improvements and developments in the supply and reticulation of electrical power have cost about \$26.6m since 1954.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In tables for the year 1970-71 which follow, municipalities have been divided into City of Melbourne, other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and municipalities outside the Melbourne Statistical Division.

The municipal areas which comprise the Melbourne Statistical Division are set out on page 129 of this *Year Book*. Three of these areas are parts only of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville, but because it is not practicable to dissect the finances of municipalities for statistical purposes, the whole of each of these shires has been treated in the tables which follow as being within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

At 30 September 1971, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,337 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 654 in 54 other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and 1,650 in 155 municipalities in the remaining statistical divisions.

Properties rated, loans outstanding, etc.

In the following table the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, receipts and expenditure of all funds, and the amount of loans outstanding, are shown for each of the years ended 30 September 1967 to 1971 :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PROPERTIES
RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

Year ended 30 September—	Number of rateable properties	Value of rateable property		Receipts all funds	Expenditure all funds	Loans out- standing
		Net annual value	Estimated capital improved value			
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1967	1,344	634,352	12,373,547	262,161	256,839	189,147
1968	1,383	673,662	13,141,234	278,893	274,182	206,080
1969	1,400	791,141	14,929,094	289,451	292,630	219,435
1970	1,442	829,184	15,486,346	305,335	304,094	229,100
1971	1,468	889,595	16,497,122	329,245	326,158	240,968

Municipal revenue and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1967 to 1971 the general revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria on account of ordinary services, together with similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES
AND BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Ordinary services		Business undertakings	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1967	124,354	124,307	50,884	50,963
1968	137,922	135,645	55,251	54,739
1969	143,104	142,771	58,262	57,963
1970	155,307	156,546	60,506	59,706
1971	171,930	171,631	63,635	63,594

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, government grants, etc., is payable into the General Account, and this account is applied toward the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

After exclusion of \$6,699,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1970–71 was \$165,231,000. Of this total 67.7 per cent was derived from taxation (67.2 per cent from rates and penalties and 0.5 per cent from licences); 23.7 per cent from public works and services; 0.4 per cent from transfers from business undertakings; 4.9 per cent from government grants; and 3.3 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$111,754,000) was equivalent to \$32.14 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30 September 1971 are given below:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (net)	8,248	67,936	34,239	110,424
Penalties	15	419	142	577
Licences—				
Dog	6	357	154	517
Other	21	154	62	237
Total taxation	8,291	68,866	34,597	111,754

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains	302	2,567	2,044	4,913
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage	175	3,300	1,422	4,898
Other	173	1,085	573	1,831
Council properties, sundry income—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	226	1,739	1,390	3,356
Markets	2,138	413	644	3,195
Halls	57	549	348	954
Libraries, museums, art galleries	3	147	172	322
Plant operating (surplus)	34	1,488	3,506	5,027
Rents, n.e.i.	770	494	321	1,584
Other	47	636	1,001	1,684
Council properties, sale of capital assets—				
Plant, furniture, etc.	..	268	264	532
Land and buildings, etc.	..	2,847	209	3,056
Other works and services—				
Car parking fees and fines	1,896	1,356	722	3,975
Building and scaffolding fees	113	1,029	201	1,343
Supervision of private streets	..	912	122	1,034
Other	41	1,148	319	1,509
Total public works and services	5,975	19,979	13,259	39,214
Government grants—				
Roads, etc.	..	183	633	816
Parks, gardens, etc.	..	140	1,159	1,299
Infant welfare	31	582	257	869
Pre-school	74	396	317	787
Home help	27	550	176	754
Libraries, etc.	31	879	797	1,706
Other	31	704	1,159	1,894
Total government grants	194	3,433	4,498	8,125
Transfers from business undertakings	90	521	71	682
Transfers from other council funds	1,123	3,346	2,230	6,699
Oncost (C.R.B., private streets, etc.)	20	1,199	1,548	2,767
Interest on investments	196	914	285	1,394
Other revenue	109	724	461	1,295
Total revenue	15,998	98,983	56,949	171,930

(a) See list on page 129.

Excluding \$9,032,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1970–71 was \$162,599,179. Of this total 26.0 per cent was for roads, streets, etc.; 11.8 per cent for health and welfare; 15.5 per cent for maintenance and operating expenses of parks, gardens, and other council properties; 7.2 per cent for capital expenditure on council properties; 5.1 per cent for other public works and services; 13.0 per cent for debt charges; 2.5 per cent for grants and contributions; 18.5 per cent for administration; and 0.4 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30 September 1971 follow :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains—				
Construction and maintenance	1,198	13,392	11,947	26,537
C.R.B. (main roads maintenance)	3	779	1,080	1,861
C.R.B. (other works)	1	844	2,895	3,740
Cleaning and watering	648	3,174	739	4,561
Other	389	1,658	412	2,460
Street lighting	(b)	2,486	662	3,148
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage services	428	7,024	1,922	9,374
Infant welfare (maintenance)	115	1,627	811	2,554
Pre-school (maintenance)	265	601	356	1,223
Home help	76	1,546	393	2,015
Elderly citizens	28	540	231	800
Other	338	2,022	791	3,151
Council properties (maintenance and operating expenses)—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	1,434	7,084	3,842	12,360
Markets	1,056	209	424	1,689
Halls	299	1,579	782	2,660
Libraries, museums, art galleries	164	3,339	1,294	4,797
Workshops and depots	133	736	249	1,118
Other	273	1,056	1,330	2,659
Council properties (capital expenditure)—				
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	60	2,294	2,135	4,489
Land and buildings purchase	37	2,015	168	2,221
Buildings (capital works)	45	1,902	1,574	3,520
Other capital works	..	771	682	1,452
Other works and services—				
Car parking	914	982	321	2,217
Building and scaffolding inspection	191	1,149	234	1,574
Supervision of private streets	..	797	44	841
Dog Act expenses	9	224	122	355
Other	64	2,451	828	3,343
Total public works and services	8,169	62,281	36,269	106,719
Debt charges (excluding business undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	2,188	4,945	2,663	9,795
Overdraft	7	180	316	503
Redemption	387	5,385	3,669	9,441
Sinking fund	458	439	125	1,023
Other	153	169	13	335
Total debt charges	3,193	11,118	6,786	21,097
Grants—				
Fire brigades	349	2,723	10	3,083
Hospitals and other charities	40	188	127	355
Other	195	347	118	660
Total grants	584	3,258	255	4,098

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipal- ities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General administration	2,361	16,823	10,916	30,100
Transfers to other council funds	1,044	5,314	2,674	9,032
Miscellaneous	(c)	349	236	585
Total expenditure	15,351	99,143	57,136	171,631

(a) See list on page 129.

(b) Cost of street lighting is charged to electricity undertaking.

(c) Under \$500.

Municipal administrative costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure during each of the years ended 30 September 1967 to 1971, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Salaries (a)	12,747	13,319	15,074	16,604	19,366
Mayoral and presidential allowances	317	341	349	366	399
Audit expenses	129	153	159	174	226
Election expenses	112	127	123	140	140
Legal expenses	356	426	279	363	419
Printing, advertising, postage, tele- phone, etc.	1,837	2,070	2,160	2,405	2,731
Insurances, n.e.i.	1,836	1,943	1,923	1,814	2,112
Pay-roll tax, n.e.i.	1,108	1,186	1,225	1,301	1,399
Superannuation, n.e.i.	1,391	1,444	1,608	1,722	2,096
Long service leave, n.e.i.	(b)	(b)	729	725	750
Other	632	815	281	450	461
Total	20,465	21,826	23,909	26,063	30,100

(a) Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries which are included under "Health and welfare—other" on previous page.

(b) Included in "Other".

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1970–71 eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive. A list of the principal local authorities which have assumed responsibility for water supply can be found on page 252.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30 September 1971, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
REVENUE				
Water supply—				
Rates, sale of water, etc.	..	110	795	905
Electricity—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	19,778	41,159	..	60,937
Abattoirs—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	..	334	573	906
Other (b)—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	..	174	713	887
Total revenue	19,778	41,776	2,080	63,635
EXPENDITURE				
Water supply—				
Working expenses	..	109	571	680
Depreciation	..	4	64	68
Debt charges	..	6	152	158
Other expenditure	..	..	2	2
Total water supply	..	119	788	907
Electricity—				
Working expenses	18,493	38,255	..	56,748
Depreciation	835	806	..	1,640
Debt charges	540	1,388	..	1,927
Other expenditure	90	601	..	691
Total electricity	19,957	41,050	..	61,007
Abattoirs—				
Working expenses	..	197	470	667
Depreciation	..	24	11	35
Debt charges	..	18	43	62
Other expenditure	..	48	18	66
Total abattoirs	..	288	542	830
Other (b)—				
Working expenses	..	151	545	696
Depreciation	..	5	53	58
Debt charges	..	..	25	25
Other expenditure	..	16	55	71
Total other	..	172	678	850
Total expenditure	19,957	41,629	2,008	63,594

(a) See list on page 129.

(b) Consists of quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

Municipal loan finance*Municipal loan account receipts and expenditure*

The following tables show loan account receipts and expenditure of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans, loans raised for works on private streets, and separate rate loans.

The first table shows total loan account receipts and expenditure for each of the years ended 30 September 1967 to 1971, the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1971, and the third table details the principal items of expenditure from loan funds during the year.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Receipts				Expenditure			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other (non- works)	Total
	Ordinary services	Business under- takings						
1967	23,136	3,032	2,318	28,486	19,855	4,013	192	24,060
1968 (a)	20,405	2,691	1,792	24,887	21,158	3,940	217	25,315
1969 (a)	22,622	1,394	2,102	26,118	24,641	3,332	83	28,057
1970 (a)	22,764	1,298	2,372	26,434	21,005	3,264	146	24,416
1971 (a)	23,175	1,578	2,603	27,357	21,089	3,319	154	24,562

(a) Excludes separate rate loans.

At 30 September 1971 there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$21.5m.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971

(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan raisings for—				
Ordinary services	3,053	13,567	6,555	23,175
Business undertakings—				
Water supply	..	..	488	488
Electricity	..	1,070	..	1,070
Quarry	..	..	20	20
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	1,965	350	289	2,603
Total receipts	5,018	14,987	7,352	27,357

(a) See list on page 129.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipal- ities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, and drains	325	4,969	1,997	7,291
Health and welfare	33	610	142	785
Property construction—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	96	2,669	693	3,458
Halls	512	904	1,160	2,576
Markets	167	17	87	272
Libraries, etc.	12	354	276	642
Other	12	427	246	685
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	53	298	1,061	1,411
Land and buildings purchase	429	1,700	570	2,698
Off-street parking	139	156	431	726
Other	..	44	501	544
Total ordinary services	1,779	12,147	7,163	21,089
Business undertakings—				
Water supply	..	(b)	468	468
Electricity	1,880	947	..	2,827
Abattoirs	..	..	4	4
Quarry	..	..	20	20
Total business undertakings	1,880	947	492	3,319
Other (non-works)	..	149	4	154
Total expenditure	3,659	13,244	7,660	24,562

(a) See list on page 129.

(b) Under \$500.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1967 to 1971 is given below. Liability of municipalities for private street construction and separate rate loans is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN LIABILITY

At 30 September—	Gross loan liability due to—			Accumu- lated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public	Total		Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1967	2,836	183,442	186,278	11,836	174,442	53.10
1968	2,989	200,295	203,284	13,720	189,565	56.81
1969	3,117	213,581	216,698	13,604	203,093	59.75
1970	3,120	225,980	229,100	15,017	214,083	61.92
1971	3,459	237,509	240,968	16,286	224,682	63.82

Construction of private streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by forty or, if the council so directs, sixty quarterly instalments, bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table details the receipts and expenditure, etc., for the year ended 30 September 1971, of the Private Street Account for areas outside that controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account) :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE
STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
Receipts—			
Loans	2,075	166	2,241
Bank overdraft (increase)	1,221	160	1,381
Owners' contributions	15,721	1,977	17,698
Other	513	20	534
Total	19,530	2,324	21,854
Expenditure—			
Works	11,416	1,426	12,841
Bank overdraft (decrease)	1,582	397	1,979
Debt charges—			
Interest—			
Loans	1,461	114	1,575
Overdraft	246	44	290
Redemption	2,949	308	3,257
Sinking fund	345	7	352
Other	239	10	250
Other	1,024	195	1,219
Total	19,263	2,500	21,763
Cash in hand or in bank at 30 September 1971	5,300	295	5,596
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1971	9,743	1,317	11,060
Loan liability at 30 September 1971	22,839	1,889	24,728

(a) See list on page 129.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1967 to 1971 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PRIVATE STREET
ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Receipts—					
Loans	5,562	5,633	3,794	2,357	2,241
Bank overdraft (increase)	624	..	..	426	..
Owners' contributions	17,237	18,452	18,746	18,584	17,698
Other	664	827	672	569	534
Total	24,087	24,913	23,212	21,936	20,473
Expenditure—					
Works	17,370	15,189	17,454	14,600	12,841
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	758	615	..	598
Debt charges—					
Interest—					
Loans	1,182	1,339	1,589	1,603	1,575
Overdraft	618	662	460	382	290
Redemption	2,426	2,805	3,036	3,251	3,257
Sinking fund	176	249	411	434	352
Other	4	8	17	196	250
Other	1,383	1,549	2,008	1,644	1,219
Total	23,159	22,559	25,589	22,111	20,381
Loan liability at 30 September	23,762	26,597	27,305	26,356	24,728

Country Roads Board Account

Works carried out by municipalities on main roads and unclassified roads on behalf of the Country Roads Board are financed by means of a separate municipal bank account. Expenditure is made initially from overdraft, claims subsequently being made on the Board for recovery of funds expended. With the exception of any disallowances by the Board, the full amount expended on main roads is recoverable from the Board and credited to the Country Roads Board Account, with the council later making an annual payment from General Revenue to the Country Roads Board for the council's share of the cost. The Country Roads Board assists municipal councils financially to carry out construction and maintenance works on approximately 20,000 miles of unclassified roads each year. Funds expended by councils on these roads, after deduction of councils' proportion of the cost (which is charged to the General Account), are also recoverable from the Country Roads Board. Direct payments by the Country Roads Board itself on works, or for supply of materials, etc., for works, are included on both sides of the Country Roads Board Account so that the full amount of the expenditure on relevant roads may be shown in the Account for the year concerned. Any expenditure by a council on State highways, freeways, tourist roads, and forest roads, is charged to the Country Roads Board Account and is fully recoverable from the Country Roads Board.

The following table summarises the receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Account of Victorian municipalities for the year ended 30 September 1971 :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : COUNTRY ROADS
BOARD ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1971
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Receipts—				
Refunds from Country Roads Board	263	10,797	17,458	28,518
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	..	2,474	5,440	7,914
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	72	1,903	2,766	4,742
Bank overdraft (increase)	21	813	646	1,481
Other	..	200	99	298
Total	357	16,186	26,410	42,953
Expenditure—				
Main roads	4	8,613	11,003	19,620
Unclassified roads	327	6,517	14,336	21,180
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	25	525	592	1,142
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	384	414	798
Other	1	148	65	214
Total	357	16,186	26,410	42,953
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1971	170	1,843	2,259	4,272

(a) See list on page 129.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft during each of the years ended 30 September 1967 to 1971 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	22,526	23,105	23,858	25,475	28,518
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	5,652	6,556	6,029	6,395	7,914
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	3,589	3,928	3,796	4,448	4,742
Bank overdraft (increase)	648	..	686	589	683
Other	22	71	44	332	298
Total	32,436	33,659	34,413	37,239	42,155
Expenditure—					
Main roads	15,382	16,098	16,761	17,110	19,620
Unclassified roads	16,225	16,837	16,894	19,084	21,180
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	702	629	636	916	1,142
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	38	..	..	..
Other	127	56	121	128	214
Total	32,436	33,659	34,413	37,239	42,155
Bank overdraft at 30 September	2,382	2,344	2,998	3,583	4,272

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in the State in 1972. The mileages were supplied by the Country Roads Board, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, municipal councils, and other authorities.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1972 (miles)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (a)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal	4,347	8,346	610	19,721	33,024
Cement, concrete, etc.	..	..	..	213	213
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	159	707	519	27,542	28,927
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	23	..	19,580	19,603
Not formed but open for general traffic	..	..	..	17,310	17,310
Total	4,506	9,076	1,129	84,366	99,077

(a) Includes 78 miles of freeways consisting of 70 miles of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and 8 miles of metropolitan freeways.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES *

Country Roads Board

The Country Roads Board, constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912, commenced operations in 1913.

There are now about 101,000 miles of public roads in Victoria, of which some 14,700 miles comprise the principal system of Country Roads Board declared or proclaimed roads. Under the provisions of the Country Roads Act the Board may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, declare any road to be a State highway, a freeway, or a main road. It also may recommend that any road be proclaimed a tourist road or a forest road. The Board's system of declared or proclaimed roads at 30 June 1972 comprised 4,428 miles of State highways, 70 miles of freeways, 484 miles of tourist roads, 9,076 miles of main roads, and 646 miles of forest roads.

Highways

State highways, the principal road arteries forming interstate connections and links between large centres of population in the State, also form part of the national route system of interstate highways. With the passing of the *Highways and Vehicles Act* 1924, municipal councils were relieved of the responsibility of providing for long distance traffic on routes through their municipalities, the full cost of constructing and maintaining State highways for use by "through" traffic being charged to the Board's funds. The characteristics and functions of a State highway vary according to the types of traffic using it between the centres it serves. For example, it may commence as a busy urban artery of dual carriageways used by commuters and commercial traffic, then become a single carriageway carrying weekend tourist traffic through the countryside, and finally become a rural highway providing access to towns which serve pastoral districts.

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

Freeways

Freeways are roads with dual carriageways with no direct access from adjoining properties or side roads ; all crossings are by means of overpass or underpass structures, and all traffic enters or leaves by carefully designed junctions. The Board was first empowered to construct by-pass roads (freeways) in 1956, and it meets the full cost of all such works. The construction of strategically located freeways is a vital requirement in the achievement of an efficient, safe road system. For each lane, freeways have three times the capacity of ordinary arterial roads, and enable large volumes of traffic to travel faster with increased safety and economy.

Tourist roads

Tourist roads are roads which are so proclaimed and mainly carry traffic to places of tourist interest both in winter and summer. Under the provisions of the *Country Roads (Tourists' Roads) Act 1936* (since incorporated in the *Country Roads Act*) the Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Board, proclaim any road of sufficient interest to be a tourist road. The Board meets the full cost of works required for through traffic, and in general carries out these works.

Forest roads

Forest roads are roads so proclaimed and are in or adjacent to any State forest, or in areas which are considered by the Board to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped. Under the provisions of the *Country Roads (Forest Roads and Stock Routes) Act 1943* (since incorporated in the *Country Roads Act*) the Governor in Council may proclaim a road to be a forest road. The Board bears the full cost of works required ; about half the work is undertaken by municipal councils on behalf of the Board.

Main roads

Main roads are roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of settlement. The *Country Roads Act 1912* required the cost of maintaining main roads to be shared equally by the Board and the municipalities ; municipalities were also to repay half the expenditure incurred on permanent works. In 1924 the *Highways and Vehicles Act* reduced the statutory contribution from municipalities on maintenance to a maximum of one third. The *Country Roads Act* also provides that the amount apportioned to a municipality in respect of expenditure charged to the *Country Roads Board Fund* may be reduced where the cost of maintenance is excessive, due to motor traffic not of local origin or to timber traffic. The revenue, valuation, and rating of the municipality, and its financial obligations for loan expenditure on permanent works are taken into account in deciding the level of contribution by the municipality. Board contributions to main road expenditure have increased in recent years to about nine tenths of the expenditure incurred. Generally, main roads are constructed and maintained by municipalities on behalf of the Board, but in some cases the Board itself undertakes this work.

Unclassified roads

Roads which are not included in the Board's declared or proclaimed road system are referred to as unclassified roads. These roads are the responsibility of the local councils, but each year the Board provides financial assistance towards the cost of construction and maintenance works on unclassified roads, generally in accordance with priorities allotted by municipal councils. Municipal contributions are determined at the time the allocation is made, and are based on factors including the nature, extent, and location of the particular work, and the financial position of the municipality concerned. Generally, municipal contributions average less than one fifth of the total expenditure.

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures, and once built they cannot be considered apart from their surroundings. In recent years the Board has furthered the development of what is termed the complete highway to provide a balanced combination of safety, utility, economy, and beauty. Such factors as the preservation of flora, conservation of landscape features, rehabilitation of cleared areas, and erosion control are important aspects of the Board's road design practices. Some 60,000 trees and shrubs are planted annually on declared road reserves. The Board is also developing roadside stopping places for motorists' convenience. They include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

Finance

The Board's two main sources of finance are State and Australian Government funds.

Funds derived from State sources are :

1. Motor registration fees less cost of collection. (Metropolitan bus registration fees and the specified proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads (Special Projects) Fund of which the Board derives a share are not included here—see item 9 below.)
2. Two thirds of additional motor registration fees, less cost of collection, levied on first registration and subsequent change of ownership.
3. Trailer registration fees less cost of collection other than the amount paid to the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.
4. One eighth of drivers licence fees, less cost of collection.
5. Seven eighths of drivers licence testing fees, less cost of collection.
6. One quarter of driving instructors' licence fees, less cost of collection.
7. Examiners' licence fees—motor car roadworthiness examinations—less cost of collection.
8. All fees from the issue of authorised log books, less cost of collection.
9. Receipts from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.
10. All moneys received under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (ton mile tax).
11. Municipal contributions on account of main road works.
12. Loans from the Works and Services Account.
13. Special Government grants.

Moneys provided by the Australian Government to Victoria under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act are paid to the Board. In 1971-72 total receipts from this source amounted to \$45.3m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1971-72, including unexpended balance of \$78,000 brought forward from 1970-71, amounted to \$99.8m.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are as follows:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	26,805	28,888	30,868	32,895	34,296
Municipalities contributions—Permanent works and maintenance—Main roads	1,845	1,931	1,904	2,018	2,190
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	30,895	32,723	38,160	41,425	45,300
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	2,652	3,055	3,533	7,761	6,721
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	7,248	7,842	8,555	8,903	9,136
Loans from State Government	987	3,389	900	388	400
Grants from State Government	700	784	849	783	983
Other receipts	380	520	498	543	713
Total	71,513	79,132	85,267	94,715	99,739
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	61,078	64,776	73,678	79,559	80,938
Traffic line marking and traffic lights	240	270	319	413	515
Plant purchases	1,234	1,583	1,818	1,956	2,060
Buildings, workshops, etc.	746	611	618	599	331
Interest and sinking fund payments	2,190	2,306	2,443	2,504	2,584
Payment to Tourist Fund	517	536	578	617	658
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	404	435	471	513	534
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	30	271	289	309	329
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board					200
General expenditure	6,004	6,664	6,901	9,367	11,535
Total	72,443	77,452	87,115	95,838	99,685

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72:

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE ON
ROADS AND BRIDGES
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
State highways—					
Construction	13,654	12,714	15,946	14,081	15,581
Maintenance	5,349	5,635	6,132	6,384	6,531
Freeways—					
Construction	7,840	11,570	13,288	18,515	17,875
Maintenance	129	113	151	354	471
Main roads—					
Construction	12,303	12,198	12,585	13,720	14,217
Maintenance	4,466	4,742	5,198	5,653	6,155
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	11,550	12,001	13,843	14,425	13,737
Maintenance	2,189	2,247	2,512	2,792	3,110
Tourists roads—					
Construction	2,430	2,229	2,509	1,991	1,566
Maintenance	427	564	603	674	717
Forest roads—					
Construction	424	423	507	556	380
Maintenance	234	255	291	347	478
River Murray bridges and punts—					
Maintenance	82	86	112	69	120
Total construction	48,202	51,134	58,678	63,287	63,356
Total maintenance	12,876	13,642	14,999	16,272	17,582
Total expenditure	61,078	64,776	73,678	79,559	80,938

Water supply authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30 June 1972 are listed on page 252.

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission can be found on pages 263-4 and 292-9. The finances of the Commission are included in tables in Part 9 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1972

Authorities	Administered under the provisions of—
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	
Waterworks trusts (185)	
Local governing bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commissioners	
Municipal councils—	
Ararat City	
Bacchus Marsh Shire	
Beechworth Shire	
Bet Bet Shire	
Camperdown Town	
Creswick Shire	
Korong Shire	
Kyabram Borough	
Stawell Town	
Talbot and Clunes Shire	
Walpeup Shire	
Warrnambool City	
Werribee Shire	
Sale City	
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	Local Government Act Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board	Latrobe Valley Act
Mildura Urban Water Trust	Mildura Water Trust Act
West Moorabool Water Board	West Moorabool Water Board Act

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

The Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1890 and commenced operations on 18 March 1891. The original functions of the Board were to take over, control, and manage the existing metropolitan water supply system and to provide the metropolis with an efficient sewerage system. In 1922 responsibility for the disposal of nightsoil from unsewered properties within the same area was transferred from metropolitan municipalities to the Board.

In 1923 the Board was empowered to deal with main drains and main drainage works and to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis; in 1949 it was entrusted with the task of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne metropolitan area for the approval of the Governor in Council and, by legislation passed in 1954, it became a permanent planning authority.

In 1956 the Board was made responsible for metropolitan highways, bridges, parks, and foreshores, while under the *Road Traffic Act* 1956 it was required to appoint to the then Traffic Commission an officer experienced in traffic engineering.

The Board consists of a chairman and fifty-three commissioners. Each commissioner is appointed by, and must be a member of, one of the municipal councils entitled to representation. Members cannot sit longer than three years without reappointment. The chairman, however, is appointed for a four year term. This appointment, formerly made by the Board, is now made (under an amendment of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act dated December 1968) by the Governor in Council after consultation between the Minister and a committee appointed by the Board.

Area under the control of the Board

The area under the Board's control has been expanded in stages. The areas over which the Board exercises its several functions are now: water supply, 857 sq miles ; sewerage, 724 sq miles ; drainage and river improvements, 513 sq miles. Its town planning commitment extends over 1,947 sq miles.

At 30 June 1972 Melbourne's water supply system consisted of six storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, Silvan, Upper Yarra, and Greenvale), with an available storage capacity of 74,753 million gallons, fifty-seven service reservoirs and elevated tanks with a total capacity of 409 million gallons, and 7,464 miles of aqueducts, mains, and reticulation.

The water from the storage reservoirs flows by gravitation in aqueducts and pipelines to distributing reservoirs near the perimeter of the metropolitan area, then by large mains to service reservoirs located at elevated positions within the metropolis from which the distribution mains radiate. The function of the service reservoirs is to regulate the pressure in their various zones of supply, to meet the daily peak demand, and to provide a reserve against failure of the main supply lines.

The distribution mains from the service reservoirs feed the reticulation system from which private service pipes are laid onto properties. As well as supplying metropolitan consumers, Melbourne's water supply has been extended to certain mountain districts in the Dandenong Ranges.

Further reference, 1964

Thomson-Yarra development scheme

In recent years the Board has undertaken a major scheme to amplify the City's water supply system. The first stage of the Thomson River development scheme is a 12 mile tunnel through the Thomson-Yarra divide which diverts some 20,000 million gallons of water a year from the Thomson River into the Upper Yarra catchment.

An integral part of this project is the construction of two "off-river" storages, Cardinia and Greenvale Reservoirs, located relatively close to Melbourne. Cardinia Reservoir, south of the township of Emerald, and 27 miles east of Melbourne, has a capacity of 60,000 million gallons, almost doubling Melbourne's existing storages. Cardinia was completed and ready to store water in 1973 ; it is well suited to meet the demands of the rapidly developing southern and south-eastern suburbs. The reservoir is supplied with water by the 84 inch/68 inch diameter Silvan-Cardinia conduit from Silvan Reservoir, enabling the surplus waters from the O'Shannassy and Upper Yarra Reservoirs to be stored and thus further regulate those systems. The storage not only conserves winter flows from unregulated creeks and streams, e.g., McMahons, Starvation, Cement, and Armstrong Creeks, for use during summer, but also provides substantial reserves for use during extremely dry or drought periods.

Greenvale Reservoir is 13 miles north of Melbourne on a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek in the Shire of Bulla. With a capacity of 6,048 million gallons, Greenvale Reservoir is supplied with water by pipeline from either the Yan Yean or Silvan Reservoir systems. It is used as a "balancing" reservoir to supply the northern and western areas of the metropolis and was the first large dam to be built by the Board since the Upper Yarra Reservoir was completed in 1957.

Cost of water supply system

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30 June 1972:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Total cost to 30 June 1972
Yan Yean System (including Greenvale)	432	2,618	5,362	2,440	1,293	14,252
Maroondah System	263	833	238	37	44	6,072
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson System (including Silvan)	2,868	3,385	6,551	7,824	14,202	83,457
Service reservoirs	232	940	937	1,680	895	9,543
Large mains	1,438	1,332	3,010	5,401	7,027	68,456
Reticulation	3,977	4,146	4,127	4,666	4,412	63,934
Afforestation	10	4	20	5	8	702
Investigations, future works	40	37	68	148	209	722
Total outlay	9,260	13,294	20,313	22,201	28,089	247,138

Output of water

Output of water from the Board's storages rose gradually from 44,000 million gallons in 1956-57 to 69,000 million gallons in 1966-67. There was a substantial fall in output in 1967-68 due to extreme drought conditions experienced during that year and consequent restrictions on consumption by all users.

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 was as follows:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
OUTPUT OF WATER
(million gallons)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Yan Yean Reservoir	2,461	4,477	3,874	5,090	5,508
Maroondah Reservoir	9,788	15,961	13,444	17,265	18,229
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs	38,628	42,856	49,732	50,804	49,158
Total output	50,877	63,293	67,050	73,159	72,896

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1972 the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 427.3 million gallons

on 11 February 1972, and the minimum consumption was 124.9 million gallons on 8 November 1971.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population served:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS

Year	Properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	million gallons	million gallons	million gallons	million gallons	gallons	number
1967-68 (a)	642,039	50,876	198.7	88.5	139.01	64.06	509,185
1968-69	658,944	63,288	386.6	100.0	173.39	77.86	528,983
1969-70	676,111	67,063	396.8	112.4	183.73	80.41	543,870
1970-71	698,024	73,141	409.9	110.5	200.38	84.95	559,000
1971-72	724,071	72,912	427.3	124.9	199.21	81.41	575,221

(a) Due to extreme drought conditions, restrictions on the consumption of water were imposed.

Sewerage system

There are now one major and seven minor systems collecting, purifying, and disposing of wastewater from the metropolis. These are the farm system (major) and Braeside, Kew, Maribyrnong, Heatherton, Lower Plenty, Altona, and Chelsea systems (minor).

The farm system serves approximately 98 per cent of the sewered areas of the metropolis. Except for wastes from the greater part of the municipality of Sunshine, which are discharged directly into the main outfall sewer, and from Williamstown, which enter the main system at Spotswood, all wastes collected by the farm system flow by gravity through two main sewers—the North Yarra and the Hobsons Bay main sewers—which unite at Spotswood. The combined flow then continues for 2.25 miles through a 9 ft 3 inch diameter trunk sewer which terminates at the Brooklyn pumping station.

At the pumping station, the wastewater is screened and then electrically driven pumps lift it 140 ft to the head of the 11 ft diameter main outfall sewer, along which it gravitates 16 miles to the Board's farm just beyond Werribee, where it is purified by either land filtration, grass filtration, or ponding.

The effluents resulting from these methods of purification comply with the prescribed standards set out in the Stream Pollution Regulations of the Department of Health and are finally discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The Braeside system disposes of the wastewater from Mordialloc, Mentone, Parkdale, Cheltenham, and parts of Moorabbin and Oakleigh which, for economic reasons, could not be brought into the farm system. The Braeside system came into operation on 22 May 1940, and has been extended northwards to include Monash University and adjacent areas. The

treatment process includes sedimentation of the wastewater and subsequent biological purification by trickling filters and oxidation ponds.

The Kew, Heatherton, Lower Plenty, Altona, and Chelsea systems serve small areas that could not be connected economically with the farm system. Purification is biological as at Braeside.

South-eastern sewerage system

In November 1964 the Board authorised the construction of the south-eastern sewerage system to relieve the existing Werribee farm system by intercepting wastewater flow in various main sewers and to provide a main sewer to service the rapidly developing areas to the east and south-east of Melbourne.

By August 1970 Board tunnellers had excavated the 20 mile long trunk sewer tunnel between Kew and Carrum. The \$64m purification plant at Carrum Downs is under construction, as is the 35 mile long outfall sewer from Carrum to enable the discharge of purified effluent into Bass Strait at a point near Boag's Rocks west of Cape Schanck.

When complete, the south-eastern system will virtually permit the division of the metropolitan area for sewerage purposes into two zones, eastern and western. The western zone will continue to be served by the farm system.

Cost of the sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30 June 1972 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Total cost to 30 June 1972
Farm purchase and preparation	464	526	429	488	519	12,738
Treatment works	1,667	2,182	1,925	4,671	10,760	25,275
Outfall sewer and rising mains	164	61	1,213	5,911	15,012	26,084
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	184	521	1,943	1,784	2,750	21,487
Main and branch sewers	12,584	10,853	15,020	12,633	11,853	130,663
Reticulation sewers	7,828	6,187	9,618	5,632	5,979	110,948
Cost of house connections chargeable to capital						794
Sanitary depots	Cr. 24	Cr. 18	5	Cr. 1	2	754
Investigations	137	244	356	220	220	1,699
Total outlay	23,004	20,557	30,507	31,338	47,095	330,443

Board of Works farm at Werribee

Ideally, the minerals and organic matter contained in a city's domestic and industrial wastewaters should be returned to the land from which they were originally derived. The Board's farm at Werribee is an example of profitable use of sewerage wastes. The once barren plain is enriched by treatment with these wastes to the extent that intensive grazing of sheep

and cattle is possible, at the same time saving ratepayers up to \$300,000 a year. The revenue from the sale of livestock is set off against the cost of wastewater purification and results in the imposition of a lower sewerage rate than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistical data for the year ended 30 June 1972 are as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
FARM AT WERRIBEE, 1971-72

Total area of farm	26,809 acres
Area used for wastewater disposal	17,722 acres
Average rainfall over 79 years	19.02 inches
Net cost of wastewater purification per head of population served	\$1.11
Profit on cattle and sheep	\$278,949

Further reference, 1965

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1971-72 working expenses were \$155,942 and interest \$34,961, making a total of \$190,903. Revenue was \$331,069, giving a surplus of \$140,166.

Stormwater drainage and river improvements

In 1923 the Board was made responsible, by Act of Parliament, for the drainage of surface and storm water that flowed through two or more municipalities. Subsequent legislation gave the Board power to control the principal stormwater drainage throughout the metropolis irrespective of municipal boundaries and to construct such drainage and river improvement works as it deemed necessary.

Finance for carrying out drainage works is provided mainly by loan funds, but a small proportion of capital works has been financed from the revenue derived from the Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate payable in respect of all rateable property in the metropolis since 1 July 1927. The costs of maintenance and operation, as well as interest charges, are also met from this annual rate.

Besides being responsible for underground main drains and many hundreds of miles of creeks and watercourses, the Board is responsible for metropolitan rivers, except in a limited area under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust. It keeps these rivers dredged for flood control and for the safe passage of small boats and pleasure craft ; maintains the banks to prevent erosion ; exercises control over trade discharges into the streams in the metropolis ; and administers the by-law relating to the use of the rivers, thus ensuring that they will continue to be a source of pleasure to the people.

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30 June 1972 was \$42m. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30 June 1972 was 265 miles.

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1971-72 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
 ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED, 1971-72
 (\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property
Water rate	544.5
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	453.7
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	486.8
Metropolitan improvement rate	567.3

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board's borrowing powers and loan liability

The amount that the Board is empowered to borrow was increased from \$500m to \$750m on 3 November 1971 and is exclusive of loans amounting to \$4.8m originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1 July 1891. The Board's total loan liability at 30 June 1972 was \$569m. All moneys borrowed are charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The table on page 259 shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority. These activities are summarised in the table on page 263.

Metropolitan planning

In 1949 the Board of Works, the metropolitan authority for water supply, sewerage, and drainage, was given the task of preparing a metropolitan planning scheme for Melbourne. The scheme was placed on public exhibition in 1954, subsequently amended in part as a result of objections lodged to its proposals, and finally submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council in 1959. However, it did not receive final approval until May 1968. This scheme, which covered a statutory area of 688 square miles (roughly 15 miles radius from the G.P.O.), established land use controls by means of zones for various urban purposes, and provided reservations for public purposes such as parks, schools, and highways. The outer areas were included in a rural zone, parts of which were later rezoned to permit urban development as the need arose. A green belt or rural zone of a permanent nature was never intended as part of this original scheme. During the period

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	14,957	16,007	20,266	22,785	26,934
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	15,167	18,541	20,626	24,925	30,648
Trade waste charges	1,170	2,013	2,705	2,864	3,126
Sanitary charges	253	367	550	571	609
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	7	9	5	5	4
Balance, livestock account	416	573	371	256	279
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	3,600	4,450	4,540	5,937	6,139
River water charges	17	21	33	22	18
Total	35,588	41,981	49,096	57,365	67,757
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	2,096	2,438	2,831	3,603	3,529
Maintenance	3,409	3,793	3,969	4,798	5,899
Water supply works	1,421	200	910	860	1,400
Sewerage—					
Management	1,780	2,069	2,340	2,915	3,401
Maintenance	2,217	2,638	3,269	3,757	4,101
Sewerage works	..	1,200	1,700	1,700	2,600
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	110	132	161	212	256
Maintenance	882	951	1,077	1,308	1,296
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	318	381	462	647	709
Maintenance	507	589	726	1,321	1,539
Drainage works	355	934	990	990	1,000
Pensions and allowances	267	436	504	418	544
Loan flotation expenses	333	589	471	474	369
Interest (including exchange)	19,258	21,184	23,668	26,701	30,699
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	1,206	1,315	1,380	1,468	1,677
Loans redeemed reserve	1,479	1,924	2,063	2,384	2,840
Renewals fund	749	771	904	1,004	1,148
Depreciation	59	53	57	251	329
Superannuation account	336	441	1,210	1,641	2,733
Municipalities—					
For road maintenance	..	49	49	63	59
Valuations	101	97	130	129	133
Rates equalisation reserve	Cr. 1,278	Cr. 202	Cr. 299	718	1,493
Special reserve	..	..	500	..	..
Other	50	..	25	3	3
Total	35,655	41,981	49,096	57,365	67,757
Net deficit (—)	— 67	..	..	..	..
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	163,363	177,613	198,817	220,191	247,138
Sewerage	200,945	221,502	252,009	283,348	330,443
Drainage and river improvement works	33,149	35,654	37,594	39,802	41,657

between 1955 and final approval in 1968, control of land use in accordance with the proposals was exercised through the operation of a series of interim development orders.

Rapid urban expansion occurred within the metropolitan area and adjoining areas in the late 1950s and early 1960s and it was predicted that the population of metropolitan Melbourne was likely to double by the end of the century. In recognition of these factors the Minister for Local Government in 1966 sought the views of the Board of Works as the metropolitan planning authority and the Town and Country Planning Board as the State planning authority on the nature and shape of Melbourne's future growth and the planning policies and administration considered necessary to guide this growth.

Both Boards submitted reports to the Government in 1967. The Town and Country Planning Board proposed a major recasting of the structure for planning organisations within the State, including the creation of a number of regional authorities in the Port Phillip area and the concentration of further urbanisation in the east and south-east in the form of corridors of "metrotowns". The Board of Works' report was based on an expectation of a further three million people in Melbourne in the ensuing 30 years and concluded that while part of this increase could be accommodated through redevelopment, the major part would have to be through new development on the periphery of the existing built-up area. The report examined a number of possible growth patterns, but recommended a pattern consisting of urban corridors based on the axes of the main transportation routes separated by permanent wedges of non-urban land. Encouragement for the re-direction of growth to the north and west of Melbourne, possibly in the form of satellite cities was also recommended. The need for an expanded metropolitan planning area and an improved administrative structure for planning in Victoria was emphasised.

In 1968 amendments were made to the Town and Country Planning Act to provide for a three tier structure for planning administration. The Town and Country Planning Board was given an expanded role in preparing statements of planning policy for government approval, establishing guidelines, and co-ordinating all planning activities. The State Planning Council was formed, comprising representatives from all major State authorities, to advise the Town and Country Planning Board and to co-ordinate the works of the State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities. Provision was made for establishing regional planning authorities throughout the State; the Board of Works was already operating for the metropolitan region. Municipal councils were to be given planning responsibilities at the local level by delegation from the regional authorities. In the same year the Government expanded the metropolitan planning area under the Board of Works from 688 to 1,947 square miles and established new regional authorities for the Western Port and Geelong regions. The Government indicated agreement in principle to the recommended urban corridor-green wedge proposal for Melbourne's future growth and also to the possible satellite city development in the northern and western parts of the Melbourne region if this were found practicable.

In the following three years the Board of Works undertook a detailed programme of research and investigation in the preparation of a major report

entitled *Planning Policies for the Melbourne Metropolitan Region*, which was released in December 1971. At the same time two amending planning schemes, amending the Metropolitan Planning Scheme and extending it over the expanded planning area, were placed on statutory exhibition for a period of seven months for the lodging of objections. The report described the investigation and planning process and recommended a long term planning policy for Melbourne. The amending schemes, prepared within the long term policy, covered a shorter time period. Together the amending schemes provided a margin for urban growth of about 20 years. By defining the corridors as the only areas where future urban growth would be permitted and the non-urban wedges within which this type of growth would be prohibited, the proposals were considered to provide the necessary guidance for future private development and public authority works and servicing.

The definition of areas suitable for inclusion in urban corridors or non-urban areas involved the detailed examination of many elements and a number of authorities participated with the Board of Works in this process. The investigations included, as factors which helped determine the availability of land for urban purposes, areas already committed for major public uses ; those worthy of conservation because of landscape or natural flora or fauna ; or those requiring control because of flooding or to preserve water quality or to minimise pollution. Also considered were the feasibility of the provision of utility services ; the preservation of mineral resources ; terrain characteristics affecting development, such as catchment boundaries, land slope, and soil types ; transportation systems ; drainage catchments and subcatchments relevant to pollution controls ; and miscellaneous constraints such as building heights, noise levels in the vicinity of airports, and electricity transmission lines. From these investigations a framework plan was produced as the basis of long-term policy and suitable for a statement of planning policy by the Government.

In the planning region 911 square miles was zoned under existing planning schemes and the amending schemes for urban or potential urban use, including 94 square miles of additional urban zones and 284 square miles in corridor zones. The balance of 1,031 square miles was proposed to be retained permanently in its non-urban character. The five different types of zone, each with varying controls depending on the characteristics of the area, proposed for the non-urban areas comprised conservation, landscape interest, special extractive, intensive agricultural, and general farming zones. Areas shown as urban corridors in the plan will contain all future outward urban expansion of the city but not necessarily the whole of each corridor will be developed. Planning permission will be required for subdivision and development in most new urban zones and the provision of full services will be obligatory. Development levies on an acreage basis are to be applied to land developers in the provision of basic water supply and sewerage, and possibly also to main drainage works.

Land designated for various urban purposes will be progressively released in accordance with a 15 year works programme; a relatively firm programme covering the first five years with yearly review. The wedges of non-urban land between the corridors contain areas of outstanding landscape of historic and scientific interest, areas supporting significant bird, animal, and plant life, and major agricultural resources and water catchments. New major open spaces totalling 13.3 square miles were reserved in the

planning schemes to meet anticipated community requirements for recreation in the future.

The report also advocated policies for the protection and conservation of the region's two most significant physical features, the Yarra valley and the Dandenong Ranges, both the subject of statements of planning policy promulgated by the Government in 1971. Although some additional urbanisation was proposed for part of the Yarra valley, stringent pollution controls and flood mitigation measures were to be applied as well as provision being made for water supply and environmental and recreational aspects. The attraction of the Dandenong Ranges was intended to be preserved by the inclusion of large areas of landscape interest, conservation significance, and horticultural value within appropriate non-urban zones.

Further reference, 1966

Highways, freeways, and bridges

In 1956 Parliament amended the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act, extending the Board's authority to cover the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of particular metropolitan highways and bridges as approved and declared by the Governor in Council from time to time.

Traffic congestion and costly delays were increasingly evident in and around the central area of Melbourne and the Board formulated a programme of improvements to existing main roads and a number of new highway and freeway works to facilitate traffic flows between the City and suburbs. Although initially the only available finance for the whole of the Board's planning and highways commitments came from the Metropolitan Improvement Rate levied on metropolitan ratepayers, by 1962 several important projects had been completed, including the widening of High Street, Kew, the building of Kingsway as an eight lane highway, and the first stage of the South-Eastern Freeway.

By 1965 additional funds were made available from increased motor registration fees under the Roads (Special Projects) Act and were matched with those from the Metropolitan Improvement Rate on a three for one basis, and in 1970-71 a further source of finance was established under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969. An expanded programme was implemented and projects such as the Tullamarine Freeway from Flemington Road to Bell Street, Coburg, the second section of the South-Eastern Freeway from Burnley to Toorak Road, Malvern, the St Kilda Junction and Queens Road improvements, and the St Kilda Road Underpass were all completed by 1972, and the widening of High Street, St Kilda, and associated works were commenced.

The most recent major freeway project of the Board is the Eastern Freeway of 5.4 miles from Alexandra Parade, Collingwood to Thompsons Road, Bulleen. Commenced in 1971 and scheduled for completion in 1975, the eight lane route, estimated to cost \$50m, is designed with a median to accommodate a planned future railway to serve the north-eastern suburbs; the widening of Hoddle Street, Collingwood, associated with this freeway, is also in progress.

Further references, 1967 to 1972

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Revenue—					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	6,022	6,223	7,570	8,437	8,682
Expenditure—					
Management	721	904	1,213	1,534	1,720
Maintenance	108	140	217	345	900
Interest	52	54	56	57	59
Contributions to sinking fund	24	24	24	24	24
Transfers to planning and highways reserve	5,064	5,032	5,978	6,388	(a)
Compensation for reserved land and acquisitions (b)	..	..	..	..	4,938
Road and foreshore works (b)	..	..	..	..	4,252
Transfer to rates equalisation fund (b)	..	..	..	..	Cr. 3,417
Other	53	70	83	88	207
Total expenditure	6,022	6,223	7,570	8,437	8,682
Capital outlay at 30 June (c)	38,152	54,172	70,721	82,262	103,370

(a) Planning and highways reserve was discontinued at 30 June 1971.

(b) Replaces planning and highways reserve expenditure. See footnote (a).

(c) Includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund : 1967-68, \$7,098,000 ; 1968-69, \$9,387,000 ; 1969-70, \$9,141,000 ; 1970-71, \$7,039,000 and 1971-72, \$7,813,000. Also includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund : 1970-71, \$443,000 and 1971-72, \$4,106,000.

Foreshores

The Board is responsible for the protection and improvement of 60 miles of the foreshore of Port Phillip Bay, from Werribee on the western side of the bay to Canadian Bay in the east.

Works have been carried out at a number of places to arrest erosion, and other protective works are undertaken from time to time as the need arises.

Parklands

In addition to the parklands existing at the time of the preparation of the Planning Scheme, further lands in the metropolitan area have been reserved for public open space. The Board may acquire and develop such lands as parklands, gardens, or playing fields or transfer them to the relevant municipal councils to develop.

Water supply and sewerage in country towns

Constituted under the *Water Act* 1905, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission commenced operations in 1906. In that year it took over from the Victorian Water Supply Department the general control of water supply to 111 towns, with a total population of 261,000. The Commission assumed direct responsibility for supplying 75,000 persons in fifteen centres. These centres included the mining towns of Bendigo and Castlemaine and the sea port of Geelong (now served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust System).

The other ninety-six centres which had operated through local authorities now came under the general supervision of the Commission. Of these local authorities, one quarter were within the Wimmera-Mallee Waterworks Districts, a similar number along the route from Melbourne to Wodonga, and the rest were concentrated in the Ballarat area, the old mining towns to the north and north-west of that city, towns in the Sunbury-Kyneton-Lancefield area, and the northern irrigation areas.

During 1971-72 the Commission directly administered the water supply to 150 towns with a population of 312,610. The major urban systems directly involving the Commission are the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban systems. The Mornington Peninsula System dates back to 1919 when the Flinders Naval Base was supplied. Water is derived from the Bunyip and Tarago Rivers and travels over 100 miles to Point Nepean on the tip of the Mornington Peninsula. The Bellarine System serves all the major coastal towns to the east and south of Geelong on the Bellarine Peninsula from Portarlington to Anglesea. The Otway System, with headworks located in the Otway Ranges, supplies the major towns from Camperdown to Warrnambool. The Coliban System serves the Bendigo-Castlemaine area and also supplies limited irrigation water which is delivered under a permit system on a volume basis.

Other important groups include nearly forty small towns in the Wimmera-Mallee and twenty-two centres in the irrigation areas, but most of the urban population in the latter areas is served by local authorities taking bulk supply from the Commission.

At 30 June 1972 local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies numbered 203, of which 199 had works in operation serving 274 towns. The remaining authorities had works under construction. In all, about 700,000 persons in 298 towns will be served when these are completed. The predominance of local control is indicated by these figures, which show that the population served from locally controlled schemes is more than twice the population supplied from schemes directly managed by the Commission. In addition to their function as water supply authorities three local authorities are also responsible for sewerage systems. A brief description of the activities of these authorities follows.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust

The Trust was constituted as the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25 January 1908. It was reconstituted as a water and sewerage authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1909, and further reconstituted in September 1950 to include a Government nominee as chairman. An amendment in December 1966 provided that there shall be six commissioners comprising the chairman and a representative from each of five electoral districts.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to \$30m for water supply, \$20m for sewerage works, and \$1.32m for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30 June 1972 was : water supply \$21.95m ; sewerage \$15.60m ; and sewerage installation \$1.22m, of which \$0.10m was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30 June 1972 was \$2.27m on account of waterworks and \$1.55m on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of revenue for the creation of a sinking

fund to redeem loans. To 30 June 1972 the amount so appropriated was \$2.61m and of this sum \$1.62m had been used to redeem maturing loans.

At 30 June 1972 the population served was estimated by the Trust at 122,115, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 34,914, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 32,315.

Water supply

The water supply systems of the Trust are the Moorabool System and the Barwon System.

Moorabool System. The catchment of the watersheds is about 38,000 acres in area. There are six storage reservoirs and five service basins. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins of the Moorabool System is 4,310 million gallons.

Barwon System. This was acquired from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1955.

The catchment area of the watersheds is about 17,000 acres and comprises the head waters of the Barwon River and its tributaries. There are two storage reservoirs and six service basins. The total storage of the reservoirs and service basins of the Barwon System is 8,974 million gallons. The Trust is required to supply up to 700 million gallons per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

Sewerage

The sewerage area, which is 26,932 acres, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine. At 30 June 1972 the sewerage system consisted of 396.1 miles of reticulation sewers and two main sewers extending from Geelong for six miles to join a single main outfall sewer seven miles in length reaching the ocean at Black Rock.

Further reference, 1961

Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on 1 July 1954. The Board consists of eight members : the chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council ; four members elected by municipalities and water supply, sewerage, and river improvement authorities within the Board's area ; one member representing the State Electricity Commission of Victoria ; one member representing private industry in the La Trobe valley ; and a manager appointed by the Governor in Council.

Water supply

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the La Trobe valley, but at present is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialised area, particularly the towns of Morwell, Traralgon, and Churchill. Water supply was recently extended to the townships of Tyers, Glengarry, and Rosedale.

The Board has constructed a storage of 7,000 million gallons capacity on the upper Tyers River. From this storage water is conveyed a distance of approximately 13 miles through pipelines of 60 inches and 42 inches diameter.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was \$10.78m to 30 June 1972. The income for the year 1971-72 was \$0.87m and expenditure during the year amounted to \$0.72m, including interest on loans \$0.31m.

No redemption payments were made during the year. The Board does not strike a rate, but charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure. Water supplied during the year ended 30 June 1972 totalled 14,228 million gallons.

Sewerage

The Board has constructed an outfall sewer 52 miles long to convey wastes to an area where they are disposed of on agricultural land. Wastes conveyed by the outfall sewer consist mainly of industrial wastes such as paper wastes, together with small quantities of domestic sewage.

The total capital cost of sewerage construction works to 30 June 1972 was \$6.13m. Works are financed by government loan. Income during 1971-72 was \$0.45m and expenditure, which included interest on loans of \$0.12m, was \$0.45m.

The Board does not strike a sewerage rate, but charges by measure for the receipt of wastes, both from industries and public authorities, such as sewerage authorities, in the area.

Total loan liability of the Board at 30 June 1972 was \$17.14m, consisting of \$17.04m due to the Government and \$0.10m due to the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

Laboratory

The services of the new Chemical-Biological Laboratories, which were opened in March 1969, have been extensively used by industry, municipalities, water trusts, sewerage authorities, and individuals throughout Gippsland. The work covers mainly pollution control, domestic water quality supply testing for towns not using Moondarra water, suspected stream and farm drain pollution, sewerage and treatment plant efficiency determinations, and studies of storage characteristics in relation to water treatment works.

The Board is a delegated agency of the Environment Protection Authority, pursuant to section 68 of the *Environment Protection Act 1970*. The area delegated to the Board's control extends from Warragul to the New South Wales border, including all river catchments flowing south from the Great Dividing Range, and the Gippsland lakes. The Board is delegated to license, monitor, and analyse all discharges to air, water, and land, and to generally administer the Act within its area.

The Board's laboratory is registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities.

Further reference, 1961

The Ballarat Water Commissioners

The local governing body by the name of The Ballarat Water Commissioners was constituted on 1 July 1880 by the Waterworks Act of that year.

The water supply district of The Ballarat Water Commissioners covers an area of approximately 65 sq miles, including the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the Buninyong Waterworks Trust, the Miners Rest Waterworks Trust, the Smythesdale-Scarsdale Waterworks Trust, the Bungaree-Wallace Waterworks Trust, and the Linton Waterworks Trust. The total estimated population supplied is 64,500. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage

capacity of 5,435 million gallons. The catchment area is 25,082 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 22,501 tenements.

The total consumption of water for the year 1972 was 2,521 million gallons, and the average per capita consumption was 107 gallons per day. Approximately 95 per cent of the properties supplied are metered.

To 31 December 1972 the capital cost of construction was \$6.60m and loans outstanding (including private loans) were \$4.54m. During 1972 revenue amounted to \$0.68m and expenditure to \$0.68m.

Further reference, 1961

Ballarat Sewerage Authority

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act 1915* by Order in Council dated 30 November 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

The Ballarat Sewerage District covers the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville.

At 31 December 1972 there were 22,160 assessments in the sewerage district and 20,656 in declared sewerage areas, where 17,906 tenements were connected.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to 31 December 1972 was \$6.89m. Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. Loan liability at 31 December 1972 amounted to \$5.87m; redemption payments at that date totalled \$1.13m. Revenue during 1972 amounted to \$0.75m, and expenditure, which included \$0.38m on interest and redemption, was \$0.75m. During 1972, 52 contracts were completed under the deferred payments system, the amount outstanding at 31 December being \$0.14m.

Further reference, 1961

West Moorabool Water Board

The Board was constituted in May 1968 under the provisions of the West Moorabool Water Board Act and consists of five members: an independent chairman, nominees of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the State Treasury, and the current chairmen of the Ballarat Water Commissioners and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.

The Board was formed to avoid any conflict of interests between the Ballarat Water Commissioners and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in the construction and operation of a reservoir located on the West Moorabool River about 16 miles south-east of Ballarat. The regulated flow from the reservoir will be apportioned between the Ballarat and Geelong authorities to supplement the supplies to their respective districts.

Under its Act, the Board may also supply water by agreement to persons or authorities in a position to divert or pump water from the river below the reservoir.

The reservoir, completed in 1972, is known as the Lal Lal Reservoir, and has a capacity of 13.1 million gallons and a regulated annual output of 4,950 million gallons. The reservoir is contained by an earth-core, rock-fill embankment, known as the Bungal Dam, 160 feet in height and

770 feet in length. The dam was constructed by contract at a total cost of \$4.8m.

Finance for construction works was by private borrowings, the Board having raised \$4.56m in this way by 30 June 1972.

Under the Act, all Board expenditure is to be reimbursed by the Ballarat Water Commissioners and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, who, in turn, are entitled to allocations of water from the reservoir in proportion to their contributions.

By an amending Act passed in April 1969, the Board was permitted to meet loan interest and redemption payments from loan funds until such time as the project should be completed and producing revenue. This stage was reached by the end of December 1972. From this date the Ballarat and Geelong authorities will provide contributions to meet the Board's annual expenses.

The Board has also reached an agreement with the Bannockburn District Waterworks Trust whereby the Board will release water when necessary to augment the supply available for pumping to the Trust's service basin.

Country sewerage authorities

With the exception of sewerage systems operated by the State Electricity Commission and the Eildon Sewerage District (under the direct administration of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), country sewerage works are controlled by local authorities. These local sewerage authorities operate under the direct supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in a similar manner to the local water supply authorities. Of the one hundred and eleven local sewerage authorities constituted at 30 June 1972 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), eighty-five authorities had systems in operation. A further nine authorities had systems under construction.

The following table shows particulars of all country sewerage systems that were in operation or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1967 to 1971 :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES:
POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED,
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of systems in operation	63	67	72	78	83
Number of systems under construction	5	11	11	11	12
Estimated population served (at end of year)	572,001	612,633	634,711	664,089	698,886
Number of properties connected to sewers (at end of year)	167,071	176,964	186,319	196,205	207,858
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
General revenue account—					
Income—					
Rates	4,556	5,221	5,796	6,134	6,815
Other	1,963	2,362	2,634	2,967	3,316
Total	6,519	7,583	8,430	9,101	10,131
Expenditure—					
Working expenses	2,192	2,587	2,980	2,963	3,608
Other	4,290	4,811	5,617	5,902	6,336
Total	6,482	7,397	8,597	8,864	9,945
House connections account—					
Receipts	1,558	1,537	2,075	1,965	1,729
Expenditure	1,662	1,591	1,991	1,943	1,698
Loan account—					
Receipts	10,783	12,254	10,785	10,087	8,794
Expenditure	12,631	11,157	10,210	9,251	10,513
Loan liability (at end of year)	65,612	75,880	84,331	88,657	94,228

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contribute one third and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provide two thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. During 1971-72 contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.64 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property amounting to \$494m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$18.79 for every

\$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1970 amounted to \$33.5m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are as follows :

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities	2,026	2,065	2,402	3,037	3,149
Insurance companies	4,027	4,156	4,803	6,070	6,299
Brokers and owners				65	170
Charges for services	527	688	731	779	858
Interest and sundries	324	376	371	421	527
Total	6,904	7,285	8,307	10,371	11,003
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	4,345	5,082	5,585	6,424	7,800
Administrative charges, etc.	646	759	827	1,068	943
Allowances to partially-paid firemen and special service staff	313	388	430	486	552
Plant purchase and repairs	532	568	618	720	523
Interest	34	33	32	31	48
Repayment of loans	25	21	22	17	21
Superannuation fund	243	287	389	568	670
Motor replacement reserve	103	120	141	154	164
Pay-roll tax	122	143	158	180	289
Miscellaneous	98	446	186	447	256
Total	6,461	7,847	8,386	10,095	11,266
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 443	- 561	- 80	+ 277	- 264
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	597	576	554	537	1,717

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June in each of the years 1968 to 1972 :

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD : NUMBER
OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Fire stations	45	45	45	46	46
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,153	1,175	1,166	1,242	1,226
All other	241	261	269	271	250

Further reference, 1961

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Authority are situated in Malvern where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region

throughout the State. At 30 June 1972 there were seventy-six permanent firemen employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Geelong West, and Dandenong, with a total of sixty-three permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Boronia, Chelsea, Doveton, Frankston, North Geelong, Mildura, Morwell, Norlane, Shepparton, Springvale, Traralgon, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The Authority has established a training centre at Fiskville where teaching facilities and accommodation are provided. Emphasis on training remains at group and brigade level with teacher training given by the Training Wing to selected volunteers. In-service training has been developed at Fiskville for permanent officers and firemen. Volunteer representatives of urban and rural brigades receive instruction at weekend schools and training committees organise local training sessions.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of the State. There were 157 insurance companies so contributing during 1971-72.

Up to 30 June 1972 the Authority had raised 90 loans, representing a total of \$6.76m, which had been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table gives details of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	953	1,038	1,225	1,309	1,498
Insurance companies	1,907	2,075	2,451	2,618	2,996
Other	93	101	117	184	103
Total	2,953	3,213	3,793	4,111	4,597
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	1,101	1,300	1,486	1,781	2,009
Depreciation	115	130	152	139	157
Insurance	108	113	118	225	164
Interest	136	161	189	224	260
Maintenance	640	567	526	641	491
Motor replacement fund	229	257	287	316	342
Other	435	526	685	589	871
Total	2,764	3,054	3,443	3,915	4,294
Net surplus	189	159	350	196	303
Loan expenditure	554	606	506	628	668
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	2,630	3,034	3,521	3,897	4,275

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF FIRE BRIGADES,
PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Fire brigades—					
Urban	208	209	211	212	212
Rural	1,048	1,050	1,050	1,052	1,049
Personnel—					
Permanent	267	275	289	311	319
Volunteer	117,333	118,569	111,635	112,730	113,221
Motor vehicles—					
Transport	70	75	76	79	83
Fire service	1,079	1,134	1,190	1,241	1,304

Local government and semi-governmental bodies : new money loan raisings

In the following statement particulars are given of the new money loan raisings for capital works, during each of the years 1967–68 to 1971–72, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, AND
OTHER PUBLIC BODIES: NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
Due to government	396	340	174	458	277
Due to public creditor	31,995	28,515	26,687	26,155	37,248
Total	32,391	28,855	26,860	26,613	37,525
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to government(a)	53,425	55,236	54,976	55,940	50,204
Due to public creditor	102,808	124,797	117,961	141,113	158,458
Total	156,233	180,033	172,937	197,053	208,662
ALL AUTHORITIES					
Due to government(a)	53,822	55,576	55,150	56,398	50,481
Due to public creditor	134,802	153,312	144,648	167,268	195,706
Total	188,624	208,887	199,798	223,666	246,187

(a) Including the following advances by the Australian Government under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements : \$23,866,000 in 1967–68; \$25,688,000 in 1968–69; \$25,883,000 in 1969–70; \$29,098,000 in 1970–71 and \$1,165,000 in 1971–72.

Town and country planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. Major consolidations and amendments of the legislation occurred in 1961 and 1968. Under the Act, the Town and Country Planning Board is to promote and co-ordinate town and country planning within the State and its main functions are : to prepare statements of planning policy ; to convene the State Planning Council and supply services to it ; to review and report on planning schemes submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council ; to prepare planning schemes for areas or projects of State significance, where the local authority has not the resources, or as directed by the Minister ; and to advise the Minister on planning matters.

Statements of planning policy provide physical planning authorities with a predetermined co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for the formulation of detailed planning proposals. The Board, in consultation with the State Planning Council, prepares these statements, which come into effect when approved by the Governor in Council. Every responsible authority, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, must have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area. By 1972 statements of planning policy had been approved for Western Port, the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, and the Yarra River. Others were in the course of preparation.

The State Planning Council, inaugurated in October 1968, comprises the Chairman, Town and Country Planning Board, as Chairman, and senior representatives of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Country Roads Board, State Electricity Commission, Victorian Railways Board, Premier's Department, Public Works Department, Housing Commission of Victoria, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Soil Conservation Authority, together with the Under Secretary, and the Director-General of Education.

Its functions are to co-ordinate planning by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities of future work and developments for which they are responsible, and to act as consultant and adviser to the Town and Country Planning Board with respect to the preparation and adoption of any statement of planning policy. In effect the authorities represented on the Council, while continuing to be responsible for planning and execution in their own specialised fields, become direct participants in broad policy planning at government level.

Under the 1968 amendment to the Act a regional planning authority may be established to prepare a planning scheme for any specified area extending beyond the boundaries of any one municipality, and to enforce and carry out that scheme. A regional planning authority has representatives of every municipality within the region and may also include other approved specially qualified persons. Finance is provided by the participating municipalities on an agreed basis, and the authority is a body corporate with powers to acquire and dispose of land. It has the power to appoint its own staff and technical advisory committees and it can become the sole responsible authority for any interim development order or planning scheme in operation in the region. It can also delegate to the council of a municipality within the region such powers as it thinks fit and which are capable of being delegated. Two regional planning authorities have been established under the Act.

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority, comprising a full-time chairman and four part-time members representing various authorities, is a statutory government body appointed under the provisions of the *Port Phillip Authority Act 1966*, which became operative on 7 September 1967 with powers to control works, structures, and the removal of vegetation within the foreshore areas and inshore waters of Port Phillip Bay. On the Victorian ocean coastline this power extends from Cape Schanck in the east to Barwon Heads in the west.

The primary role of the Authority is to recommend to the Government methods of preserving beaches and the natural beauty of the foreshore areas

and co-ordinating improvements and development within the foreshore and water area for the recreational enjoyment of the people, using remedial measures, experiments, and the conduct of surveys to achieve these ends. The Authority, in exercising its powers concerning the erection of structures or other works including the removal of vegetation, considers the future use of the areas concerned, its effect on the public interest, and its aesthetic acceptability.

A number of basic data studies have been carried out by the Authority and others have been arranged through various government agencies, and currently a study is being conducted with the purpose of identifying areas which should be managed specifically from the viewpoint of either nature conservation or scenic preservation. From this study a conservation plan will be prepared.

Plans and maps, including aerial photographs, of the entire coastal area are being prepared and collected by the Authority and will be used to record most of the data being gathered.

Western Port Regional Planning Authority

The Western Port Regional Planning Authority was constituted on 25 February 1969 by Order of the Governor in Council, under the provisions of section 12 of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961. The Town and Country Planning Act was amended in 1968 to provide for the establishment of regional planning authorities in Victoria, and the Western Port Regional Planning Authority was the first to be established.

The area of the Region is 648 sq miles, which contains a population of about 50,000. It has a varied topography, ranging from the hilly, undulating country of the Mornington Peninsula, through the flat coastal areas of Western Port, the former Koo-Wee-Rup swamps to the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges, and the islands of Western Port. The shores of Western Port are of particular ecological interest because of the existence of salt marshes and mangrove swamps.

The Authority is composed of twelve members representing the six municipalities within the Region. These municipalities are the Shire of Flinders, Shire of Hastings, Shire of Mornington, Shire of Phillip Island, and part of the Shire of Bass and of the Shire of Cranbourne. Each municipality nominates two members to the Authority. French Island is also included within the Region, but because it is not incorporated in any municipality, it is not represented on the Authority. The Authority elects a chairman from its members, and he holds office for a period of 12 months. The Authority employs a small staff of professional officers headed by a director. It has the statutory obligation to prepare and submit a planning scheme for the Region, and to enforce and carry out this planning scheme. The operating costs of the Authority are met by the member councils in agreed proportions.

The area has great industrial potential as well as potential for residential, tourist, and recreational development. The industrial potential has been highlighted by the availability of the deep water harbour of Western Port suitable for large ships and by the south-easterly growth of the Melbourne complex. The recreational and tourist facilities of the Region are already very popular, and are capable of considerable expansion.

In 1967 the State Government brought down Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 (Western Port) which lays down guidelines for the regional planning necessary for the expected port and industrial development in the Western Port area on both the mainland and French Island. At the same time the value of the Mornington Peninsula for conservation, recreation, and scientific interests was recognised in Statement of Planning Policy No. 2 (Mornington Peninsula) which lays down guidelines for the regional planning necessary to conserve and preserve the natural resources of the area. Both statements of planning policy oblige the Authority to protect the Region from all types of pollution.

In order to implement these policies, and to plan development in a logical, orderly manner, prior to the approval of the Regional Planning Scheme, the Regional Authority made an interim development order over the whole Region, which was gazetted on 7 October 1970. This order divides the Region into areas of urban, non-urban, and special significance.

Two industrial complexes, the BP Western Port refinery and the Esso fractionation plant, had permission to establish prior to the formation of the Authority.

The Authority has defined an area of 16,400 acres to which it is applying policies which will ensure the long-term availability of suitable land for water-orientated industry; its policies also require stringent environmental controls. The Authority has issued permits to John Lysaght (Aust.) Ltd for the construction of a large steel rolling complex in accordance with an agreement made by the State Government, and to the Independent Oil Company for the construction of an oil refinery.

Geelong Regional Planning Authority

The Authority was established in July 1969, following the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1968*, to plan areas having a high degree of physical, social, and economic unity, and which extend beyond the boundaries of any of the member municipalities (the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown, the Borough of Queenscliffe, and the Shires of Corio, Bannockburn, Barrabool, Bellarine, and South Barwon). The area concerned (973 square miles) embraces Corio Bay, part of the western shore of Port Phillip Bay, the Bellarine Peninsula, and over 40 miles of the Bass Strait coastline. The Authority is financed by member municipalities and provides a forum at which representatives of municipalities participate in the decisions governing the orderly development of the wider area. The level of regional planning is interlocked with State planning by way of statements of planning policy handed down as government policy to the Authority for translation into identifiable planning proposals.

Functions of the Authority include the evaluation of the future importance of the Geelong region in the development of Victoria, particularly in respect of the Port Phillip Bay district; the estimation of the future population and growth potential to the end of this century; and the determination of the future urban distribution pattern within the region, taking into account contiguous extensions to Geelong, the expansion of other centres, and the desirability of new towns being established.

These functions entail the preparation of a regional planning scheme

for the whole of the Geelong region and the review of the Geelong Planning Scheme 1959 and other planning schemes in the region, the redevelopment of obsolete planning in order to obtain an amalgamation of allotments, a redesign of the street pattern, a fundamental change in the type of land use, and subdivisional control in rural areas, particularly of five acre subdivisions, which have little relationship to the primary production capacity of the land.

Review of regional open space provision as increasing population and an anticipated extension of tourism and recreational activity will generate a need for open space of regional significance. Environmental and landscape planning will counter such problems as air and water pollution, sub-standard development, and insufficient action to improve urban and rural environments. Traffic and car parking planning will ensure that road systems adequately serve the needs of land use development with a minimum of adverse effect upon the amenity and appearance of the landscape, and will include involvement with the Country Roads Board in the Geelong Transportation Study to assess the transport requirements of the study area for the period up to 1991.

Port Phillip Bay pollution study

Two and a half million people, nearly one fifth of the Australian population, live in an area of about 4,000 sq miles surrounding Port Phillip Bay. The bay is used for fishing, boating, water skiing, and swimming, and as a commercial shipping lane it provides the link for Melbourne in the chain of world ocean trade. Although the bay is a place of pleasure it is also, by virtue of its location, the final destination for all types of waste flowing from rivers, creeks, and drains in its surrounding areas.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works has had the responsibility for Melbourne's sewerage system since 1891, and for years the Werribee farm system treated and disposed of Melbourne's waste. With the passing of time, the existing system became overburdened and the south-eastern sewerage scheme was designed to reduce the load on the Werribee farm, and at the same time cater for the ever-increasing sewerage demands of the eastern and south-eastern suburbs. The scheme originally provided for a main trunk sewer from Kew to a purification plant at Carrum, and an effluent discharge into the bay about two miles offshore from the Patterson River estuary.

Although it was believed that the discharge of purified wastewater near the Patterson River would have few short-term effects on the bay, the Board and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department jointly agreed to conduct a comprehensive study of the bay and its tributary region. The aim of the study was to determine the ecological relationships in the bay and to collect data in the vicinity of the proposed outfall. The data was to be combined with results of monitoring tests on the discharge from the purification plant, giving an early warning of any undesirable changes in the characteristics of the bay.

The study of the bay began in 1968, but in 1969 the Government directed that the Bass Strait outfall be built as part of the initial system. This meant that the effluent from the purification plant would now be discharged in Bass Strait, and in effect cancel the need for the study in

relation to the purification plant at Carrum. The Board and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department, however, recognised the long-term value of a full study.

The study was designed in two phases, the first of which was completed in 1971 at a cost of \$1m; its findings have been made public. In the early stages of the first phase the Board provided the bulk of the finance needed for equipping and conducting the study, but since 1970 the Victorian Government and the Board have provided joint finance. However, the Fisheries and Wildlife Department is assuming the major burden of the cost as the biological studies of the second phase of the study occupy a greater proportion of the work. Other bodies engaged in the study are the Port Phillip Authority, the Health Department, the Ports and Harbors Division of the Public Works Department, the University of Melbourne and Monash University, and a firm of consulting engineers. Because neither the Board nor the Fisheries and Wildlife Department had sufficient specialists with the necessary qualifications for such a comprehensive study, two years of recruiting were necessary, both in Australia and overseas, to assemble the study team.

The study of Port Phillip Bay has been pursued along three lines of investigation and assessment: to ascertain the present physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the bay in all seasons and under various conditions of tide, wind, and fresh-water inflow; to correlate these conditions with discharges entering the bay (with particular reference to those under the jurisdiction of the Board) and to establish, as far as possible, their effects; and to determine whether it is possible to deduce, from the data collected, future changes in the bay. The overall aim is to obtain accurate information on which to base proper management and environmental policies for the bay. The first phase of the study has provided a broad review of conditions within the bay, which can be used as data in the second phase of the study and for other future special purpose studies; detailed results are now available of physical, chemical, and biological observations and analyses.

The present study is not the first to have been made of the bay, but it is the most comprehensive and costly. Prior to the present study, limited surveys of some aspects of plant and animal life had been made by a number of individual researchers and institutions, the most notable being by the Fisheries and Wildlife Department and the National Museum of Victoria. With the assistance of scientists and amateur groups from Melbourne and other parts of Australia, these bodies carried out a survey on the flora and fauna of the bay and a general study of the bay's chemical and physical characteristics between 1957 and 1963. Because of inherent difficulties in scope, coverage, techniques, and methods of reporting, it is possible in only a few instances to make direct comparisons of information collected in that work and in the present study.

The first phase of the current survey has given a detailed picture of the bay—its winds, tides and currents, animal and plant species, waste inputs from streams and other sources, and the complicated relationships between these factors. A major finding is that the bay “is at present a relatively unpolluted body”, but that there are some near-shore concentrations of pollution, notably at the estuaries of the Yarra and

Patterson Rivers and Mordialloc Creek, where waste discharges are prominent. The report concludes that these areas are localised and extensive dilution occurs rapidly within a short distance of the point of discharge.

The report also states that phosphates are at a level consistent with polluted bays elsewhere in the world, but the nitrogen level is much lower. While the levels of phosphorous—phosphates originate from human excreta, detergents, some industrial wastes, and a small amount from agricultural activities—are high, there is no discernible adverse effect on the bay. If the total level of nitrogen was increased, it might have a deleterious effect on the bay by stimulating an excess of animal and plant life. The first phase of the study also found that water in the bay moves about a mile during each 25 hour tidal cycle and that wastes entering the bay take about a year to pass through it. Despite this relatively slow water movement, there is no evidence that the bay as a whole is gravely polluted.

The first phase of the study has revealed that the bay can be divided into nine environmental zones, each having distinctive physical, chemical, and biological characteristics; this information is of major importance in determining future waste treatment programmes which may affect any one or more of the zones.

The second phase of the study, involving several years further work, is in progress. It includes continuation of some of the previous activities as well as detailed studies of effects which changes in the management of water resources might have on the bay and its flora and fauna. When completed the study is expected to give the responsible government organisations information to ensure that the bay's water quality and plant and animal life remain assets for the State.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

LAND SETTLEMENT AND IRRIGATION

Land utilisation

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 45 to 62), especially the varying incidence of rain, have resulted in the development of a wide range of farming practices, but at the same time have been largely responsible for restricting the range of activities on individual farms. Farming is generally carried out on a single activity basis, a major exception being the association of cereal growing and sheep grazing in the main wheat areas. Other exceptions occur on a less extensive scale with other forms of production.

Most farms in the State are owner operated and, with the exception of the larger holdings, the routine work on the farm is carried out by the farmer and his family, but at times of peak labour requirement, such as during shearing or harvest, additional labour is employed.

Considerable areas in the State are retained as forest reserves and for water catchments (see page 285).

The pattern of land use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 313). Thus the Mallee and the northern part of the Wimmera District are used almost exclusively for cereal production and sheep raising. The more intensive carrying of livestock in these districts has been made possible by a channel system of domestic and stock water supply originating in the mountainous areas of the Grampians to the south. The agriculture of the Northern District is based largely on irrigation and ranges from dairying to fruit production. The non-irrigated parts of the district are used for cereal and sheep production. In the Western, Central, North Central, North Eastern, and Gippsland Districts, the rainfall is heavier and more reliable; consequently, there is more diversity in land utilisation. In these districts, sheep grazing and dairying are the most important industries. Cultivation is generally limited. Some wheat is grown in the North Eastern and Western Districts and there is some production of potatoes, vegetables, and other intensive cultivation crops on the more fertile soils in the higher rainfall parts.

Mallee District

This district is situated in the far north-west of the State and has a total area of 10.8 million acres. However, there are extensive areas in the north

and west which, because of water shortage and the liability to severe soil erosion, have not been settled, and the total area occupied is 7.6 million acres.

The soils of the district being light in texture are easily and cheaply cultivated and the main farming enterprise is cereal cropping, associated with wool and prime lamb production. Wheat is the principal crop grown in addition to oats for grain, hay, and grazing, and barley. Yields from cereal crops vary widely according to seasonal conditions. The following table shows the areas sown and average yields per acre for the season 1971-72 :

MALLEE DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS, SEASON 1971-72

Crop	Area	Average yield per acre
	acres	
Wheat	1,203,621	21.11 bushels
Oats—grain	160,654	18.07 bushels
hay	31,792	1.22 tons
grazing	26,406	..
Barley	337,865	20.24 bushels

In the past, lack of suitable pasture species was a major problem in pasture development, and the grazing was provided largely by native pastures, green cereal crops, and crop stubbles. The discovery and introduction into crop rotations of suitable medics has resulted in marked benefit to both crop production and grazing. The use of medics is now widespread in the district and has greatly improved the conditions for production of early prime lambs, mainly for the Melbourne market. Dry land lucerne has also contributed to the vastly improved grazing afforded by the pastures.

At 31 March 1972 the district carried 2 million sheep and lambs. The total wool clip was 10.4 million kilograms.

Irrigation areas located close to the Murray River, which marks the northern boundary of the State, produce most of the State's dried vine fruits and considerable quantities of citrus fruits.

Wimmera District

The Wimmera occupies the central western part of the State and has an area of 7.4 million acres, of which 6.2 million acres are occupied. Average annual rainfall in the north is about 16 inches per year, increasing in the south to 20 inches. The Grampians in the south of the district have a higher rainfall. This area is unsuited to agricultural production and is retained by the Crown as a watershed area and forest reserve.

There are wide variations in soil type, but the district includes substantial areas of fertile self-mulching clay loams, which are among the most productive wheat-growing soils in Australia. South and east of the Grampians the soils are podzols and in the south-west there is a large area of light-textured grey soils.

Wheat farming in association with fine-wool growing or prime lamb production is the main farm enterprise over the north and central Wimmera. Both climate and soils are suited to cereal cropping and yields obtained are high. In recent years the development of suitable strains of medics and clovers has resulted in the inclusion of a pasture phase in crop rotations.

The table below shows the areas of the cereal crops sown and average yields for the season 1971-72:

WIMMERA DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS, SEASON 1971-72

Crop	Area	Average yield per acre
	acres	
Wheat	816,827	31.76 bushels
Oats—grain	285,588	30.94 bushels
hay	19,205	1.70 tons
grazing	6,656	..
Barley	187,459	27.54 bushels

In addition to mixed sheep and wheat farming, there are extensive areas, particularly in the south and west of the district where rainfall is higher and pasture establishment easier, which are used solely for grazing. About three quarters of the sheep carried in the area are Merinos, and, although a number of early fat lambs come from the wheat growing areas, emphasis here is more generally on fine-wool production and breeding. At 31 March 1972 the district carried 6 million sheep and produced 25.8 million kilograms of wool. As is the case in the Mallee, dairying and beef cattle production are only of minor importance.

Northern District

This is an area of plains country extending from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River in the north. The total area of the district is 6.3 million acres, of which 5.6 million acres are occupied for agricultural purposes. The soils vary from typical light Mallee soils in the north-west to fertile red-brown earths in the east. Average annual rainfall is 14 inches in the north-west increasing to 25 inches over the foothills of the ranges, which are on the eastern boundary of the district. The district includes the major irrigation areas of the State, and because of this several different farming activities are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry and because of climatic and soil differences, yields vary widely across the area. As in the other wheat producing districts, oat crops are an important feature in rotations and for grazing. In the 1971-72 season the following areas of cereal crops were sown:

NORTHERN DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS, SEASON 1971-72

Crop	Area	Average yield per acre
	acres	
Wheat	429,861	25.85 bushels
Oats—grain	177,801	29.48 bushels
hay	71,927	1.62 tons
grazing	11,186	..
Barley	117,737	23.72 bushels

In 1971-72 the district carried about 4 million sheep, largely on wheat farms, mainly for prime lamb production rather than fine-wool growing.

Extensive irrigation has made it possible to establish highly productive perennial pastures which are used mainly for dairy production, and in addition, the irrigation areas fatten sheep and lambs from non-irrigated parts of Victoria and New South Wales. The milk produced is mostly used for butter, cheese, and other manufactured products, but small quantities are used for city wholemilk supply. In 1971-72 there were over 510,000 dairy cattle in the district.

Apart from dairying, irrigation has permitted the establishment of an important fruit growing industry. This area supplies fresh fruit to Victorian and interstate markets and also provides fruit, mainly apricots, pears, and peaches, for the important canneries operating in the district. Tomatoes are also produced on a large scale.

North Central District

This district includes much of the Central Highlands area and the average annual rainfall is generally over 28 inches, but on the northern slopes it is as low as 22 inches. There is wide variation in topography and soils and much of the area is used for grazing sheep and beef cattle. However, the district is relatively small, containing only 2.9 million acres, of which 2.1 million acres are used for farming production.

Cereal cropping is unimportant, but potatoes in the volcanic hills east of Ballarat and pome fruits in the Harcourt area are the most important crops grown. Although dairy farms are scattered throughout the district, it is marginal for this form of production and emphasis is on sheep production associated with beef production. In 1971-72 the district carried about 2.4 million sheep and about 237,000 beef cattle.

North Eastern District

This district has a total area of 7.2 million acres, but includes substantial areas of Crown lands, many of which are very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 3.7 million acres. Average annual rainfall varies from 20 inches in the north-western corner of the district to well over 60 inches over the mountains. Almost all of the area used for rural production has a 20 to 30 inch rainfall.

Although cereal cropping is not general, there is an interesting development of ley farming based on subterranean clover pastures. However, areas concerned and production are small in relation to the State totals. The fertile river valleys are suited to speciality crop production, and in 1971-72, 9,100 acres of tobacco and about 1,000 acres of hops were grown in these areas. In 1971-72 the district carried 104,000 dairy cattle, mainly along the river valleys.

Prime lamb growing and crossbred wool production are the main sheep enterprises in the north-western and western parts of the district, but fine-wool growing is more common on the unimproved pastures along the Murray valley and in the Omeo area. The district carries about 1.6 million sheep.

The North Eastern District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area, and in 1971-72 nearly 500,000 head were carried. The cattle make good use of the rough pastures of the foothill country and the productive pastures of the flats provide suitable fattening areas.

Western District

Most of the district is in the 25–30 inches average annual rainfall belt, but an area north and east of the Otways is influenced by a rain shadow effect and the average annual rainfall is about 24 inches. In the Otway Ranges the average annual rainfall is as high as 70 inches. The soils of the district vary considerably in type and fertility. Basaltic soils cover the great bulk of the plains area. In the north the soils are similar to those of the southern Wimmera. The total area of the district is 8.8 million acres of which 6.8 million acres are occupied. There are substantial areas of forest reserve in the Otways, which are in the south-eastern part of the district.

The only cereal crop of importance grown is oats, which is used as a fodder crop, cut for hay, or harvested for grain which is used largely to feed stock. The more fertile soils produce both potatoes and onions, and about 60 per cent of the State's onion acreage is located on volcanic tuff soils near Colac and Warrnambool. However, emphasis is placed on animal production, and climatically the district is well suited to the development of improved pastures. It is the major wool producing area of the State, and at 31 March 1972 there were 10.9 million sheep in the district. The Western District is also an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area and in 1971–72 carried 902,000 head. Many of the State's leading stud herds are located in the district and many sheep properties also carry beef cattle.

Dairying is an important industry and there is widespread distribution of dairy cattle. The main concentrations are in the following areas: Colac, Camperdown, Koroit, Allansford, and the Casterton–Coleraine region. A proportion of production is used as wholemilk for town supply, but a considerable proportion of the State's processed milk products and butter is produced in the district, which in 1971–72 carried 468,000 dairy cattle.

Central District

Average annual rainfall varies from 24 inches within the rain shadow area, north of Geelong, to more than 35 inches over the ranges north and east of Melbourne. Topographically there is variation from plains country on the western side of Port Phillip Bay to the steep hill country north and east of Melbourne. There is also a wide variation in soil type and fertility. The total area of the district is 4.1 million acres of which 2.6 million acres are occupied, the remainder being reserved as forest and watershed areas.

The climate is suited to the production of malting barley and in 1971–72 55,000 acres were grown—mainly on the plains to the west. Potatoes are grown in the Romsey–Ballarat area, on the Bellarine Peninsula, and on the Koo-Wee-Rup swamp.

Market gardening is important in the area extending from the south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne to the northern shores of Western Port, and also on the irrigation settlements near Werribee and Bacchus Marsh.

The district is the major producer of apples; dessert types of pears and peaches and other stone fruits are also important. Orchards are located in the eastern metropolitan area, on the Mornington Peninsula, and near Bacchus Marsh and Pakenham. Ninety per cent of the State's strawberry crop is grown in the Dandenong Ranges some 25 miles east of Melbourne.

In 1971–72 the district carried 2.3 million sheep, production being almost evenly divided between fine-wool growing and fat lamb production.

Beef cattle are grazed in conjunction with sheep over most of the area, but in the east they are run with dairy cows to produce vealers. At 31 March 1972 the district carried 488,000 head of beef cattle.

The major dairying area is in the east, and this forms part of the most important dairying area of the State. The area is a major supplier of wholemilk for city supply and for butter and cheese manufacture. In 1971-72 there were 250,000 dairy cattle in the district. Pig production is also important.

Gippsland District

The total area of this district is 8.7 million acres, but the northern and eastern parts are mountainous and are reserved by the Crown. The area occupied is 4.6 million acres and the bulk of settlement is south of a line between Dandenong and Bairnsdale. Average annual rainfall varies from just under 22 inches within the rain shadow near Maffra and Sale to 60 inches and above in the highlands. An intensive irrigation scheme has developed around Maffra with highly productive dairying. Average rainfall over most of the settled areas in the west is sufficient for the development of fertile perennial pastures. The soils range from poor sands to relatively fertile loams. The highly fertile alluvial soils of the river valleys are important sources of production.

With the exception of forage crops, cropping is not important in the area, although certain speciality crops, such as maize, beans, and potatoes, contribute substantially to the State's total production.

Gippsland is the main dairying district of the State and dairying is by far the most important rural industry in the district. The highly productive pastures of the 30 to 40 inches average annual rainfall areas are the basis of the industry. The district supplies the greater part of the wholemilk requirements for the Melbourne market and plays a major part in the production of butter, cheese, and other processed dairy products. In addition, the dairy herds contribute to veal and beef production. In 1971-72 the district carried about 541,000 dairy cattle and 620,000 beef cattle. Pig raising is associated with dairy farming, and there were 54,000 pigs carried in the area at 31 March 1972.

In western and southern Gippsland sheep production is small and consists largely of fat lamb producing flocks run in conjunction with dairy cattle. In parts of the district east of Rosedale, fine-woolled sheep and beef cattle are valuable enterprises.

Alienation of land

The following tables give particulars of the utilisation of the 56,245,760 acres of Victoria's area at 30 June 1972:

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND
AT 30 JUNE 1972
(acres)

Particulars	Area
Lands alienated in fee-simple	33,379,231
Lands in process of alienation	378,763
Crown lands	22,487,766
Total	56,245,760

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1972
(acres)

Particulars	Area
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	42,346
Grazing leases and licences	5,478,408
Other leases and licences	46,918
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	5,656,629
Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	148,967
Water catchment and drainage purposes	212,310
National Parks (under National Parks Act)	506,919
Wildlife reserves (administered by Fisheries and Wildlife Department)	129,638
Water frontages, beds of streams and lakes (not included above)	846,348
Other reserves	291,945
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	9,127,338
Total	22,487,766

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the four years to 1968 and 1970. A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS

Year (a)	Area of Crown lands sold			Crown lands alienated in fee-simple	
	Absolutely, at auction, etc.	Conditionally to selectors	Total	Area	Purchase money
	acres	acres	acres	acres	\$
1965	4,705	20,757	25,462	76,965	280,839
1966	27,135	12,508	39,643	53,136	420,313
1967	18,120	48,239	66,359	40,780	566,717
1968	17,880	27,191	45,071	57,014	509,413
1970	4,559	109,485	114,044	91,104	n.a.

(a) 1965 to 1968 year ended 31 December; 1969 not available; 1970 year ended 30 June.

Government assistance to the farming industry, 1964

Land Conservation Council

The Land Conservation Council came into being on 15 February 1971 when the *Land Conservation Act 1970*, to make better provision in relation to the conservation of public land, was proclaimed.

The Council comprises an independent chairman appointed by the Governor in Council and senior representatives of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Department of Agriculture, the Forests Commission, the Lands Department, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Mines Department, the Fisheries and Wildlife Department, and the National Parks Service. It also includes a person experienced in the conservation techniques used in developing land for primary production, and two persons with special knowledge and experience in some aspects of the conservation of natural resources, the three being appointed by the Governor in Council.

The functions of the Council are :

1. to carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister on the use of public land in order to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria (public land is defined as land which is not within a city, town, or borough, and which is unalienated land, and includes land permanently or temporarily reserved under the Land Act ; as State forest ; land vested in any public authority other than a municipality or sewerage authority ; and land vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works) ;
2. to make recommendations to the Governor in Council as to the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act 1958* ; and
3. to advise the Soil Conservation Authority concerning policy on the use of land (whether public land or any other land however vested) in any water supply catchment area.

The legislation provides for consideration of land for all purposes, but it specifically requires that uses which tend to have been given less consideration and even a low priority since first settlement, should not be neglected in the future. In making any recommendation the Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to the preservation of areas which are ecologically significant ; the conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest ; the creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest ; the creation and preservation of areas for leisure and recreation, and in particular of areas close to cities and towns for bushland recreation reserves ; the creation and preservation of reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife ; the preservation of species of native plants ; and land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

Victoria, Australia's most densely populated State, illustrates the problem of how modern civilisation demands land for various purposes, some compatible, others conflicting or competitive. With conflicting or competitive demands for land, decisions and recommendations must be made on the basis of significant scientific and other criteria.

To ensure that all facts are considered and the opinions of all interested parties are heard before any recommendations are made on the future use of public land, the Council is required to give prior notice of any proposed study in the *Government Gazette* and in newspapers circulating in the area or district concerned. The publication of the results of this investigation ensures that both the Council and members of the community will have the same information available for their consideration. On completion of the study, notice to this effect is published and members of the community are invited to make submissions to the Council on how any public land can best be used to meet the needs of Victoria : the Council is required to consider these submissions before making any recommendations concerning the use of public land.

Soil Conservation Authority, 1961-1971 ; Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds, 1963 ; Soil, land use, and ecological surveys, 1966 ; Farm water supplies, 1968 ; Group conservation, 1969 ; Land Utilisation Advisory Council, 1970

Rural finance facilities

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even

in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves while they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.

After each world war these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned servicemen to enable them to buy their own "single unit" farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment.

The State set up the Rural Finance Corporation with wide powers for assisting rural industry. This was later merged with the Soldier Settlement Commission into the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

The Commonwealth Bank has had a Rural Credits Department for many years. Its main function is to provide seasonal assistance in the marketing of products. Thus it anticipates large interim payments at harvest time and provides credit for goods awaiting shipment or in transit. The Bank also administers the Farm Development Loan Fund, and assists in financing research. The Commonwealth Development Bank is interested in making loans available for the improvement of approved properties.

The trading banks have many farmer clients who require finance mostly on a relatively short-term seasonal basis. Numerous pastoral finance companies act as agents for farmers and frequently provide credit for the purchase of properties or for their improvement or for the purchase of livestock. The State Savings Bank also makes limited financial advances to farmers.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was established by legislation in 1961 which began to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. The new Commission carried out the functions of the previous authorities temporarily in two separate branches until further legislation in 1963 completed the merger and co-ordinated the functions previously performed by the two separate authorities.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Act, which is administered by the Commission, provides for making advances through loans at low rates of interest to existing and proposed country industries, both primary and secondary. Lending by the Commission to secondary industry has resulted in the establishment of a number of successful country industries. However, where an industry does not become as successful as hoped and is forced to close, this can have a disastrous effect on a country town. While the incidence of unsuccessful companies has not been large, the Commission felt it desirable in 1967 to seek legislation to enable it to participate in any scheme or arrangement for the reconstruction of companies to which it has granted loans and over which it held security. The legislation provided that the Commission in so participating could hold shares in the reconstructed

company, accept any composition or any security or substitute security for the loan, and could waive repayment of the loan or part thereof. This legislation was of considerable value. In the situation which previously existed the only course available would have been to put in a receiver, which would almost certainly have resulted in closing down the industry with no alleviation of likely losses. Under the new legislation the Commission was authorised as a secured creditor to enter into agreements with other creditors and shareholders to enable companies to remain in operation with a continued benefit to the locality in which they were located and also, if the reconstruction proved successful, allowed for the ultimate recovery of loan moneys which might otherwise have been lost.

Primary industry in the 1960s and early 1970s also witnessed fluctuating fortunes. In 1967 and 1968 Victoria suffered the worst drought in its history. The Commission was heavily involved in drought relief measures, both in lending money and in relief through financial assistance to members of the farming community. Almost before the shadow of drought had disappeared many sectors of primary industry, particularly in the wool growing area, suffered severe economic setbacks with greatly depressed prices at a time when their costs were continually rising. This situation continued until it needed attention on a national plane, and in 1971, after conferences between the Australian and all State Governments, a scheme of rural reconstruction was introduced.

Agency lending

The Commission may carry out special lending as agent of the treasurer. Under these agency provisions the Commission administers relief lending to members of the rural community in such conditions of adversity as bush fires, floods, or drought, or when an individual industry suffers a particular setback.

The largest relief scheme administered by the Commission resulted from the drought of 1967 and 1968, but there have been few seasons over the past decade in which the Commission has not had to carry out some relief measure. More recently, the Commission, under an agency direction, has acted as the State authority in Australian Government reconstruction schemes.

VICTORIA—LOANS UNDER THE RURAL FINANCE ACT (\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	4,415	2,666	4,830	4,529	2,519
Agency lending	3,142	3,394	823	74	240
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	873	32	807	441	868
Agency lending	..	54	..	4,000	230
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary	27,641	27,330	29,099	30,875	30,924
Agency	4,291	6,412	6,203	9,376	8,773

Rural reconstruction scheme

The scheme was created to meet a programme of both immediate and



The tranquillity of an autumn afternoon in Alexandra Avenue by the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Gordon De'Lisle

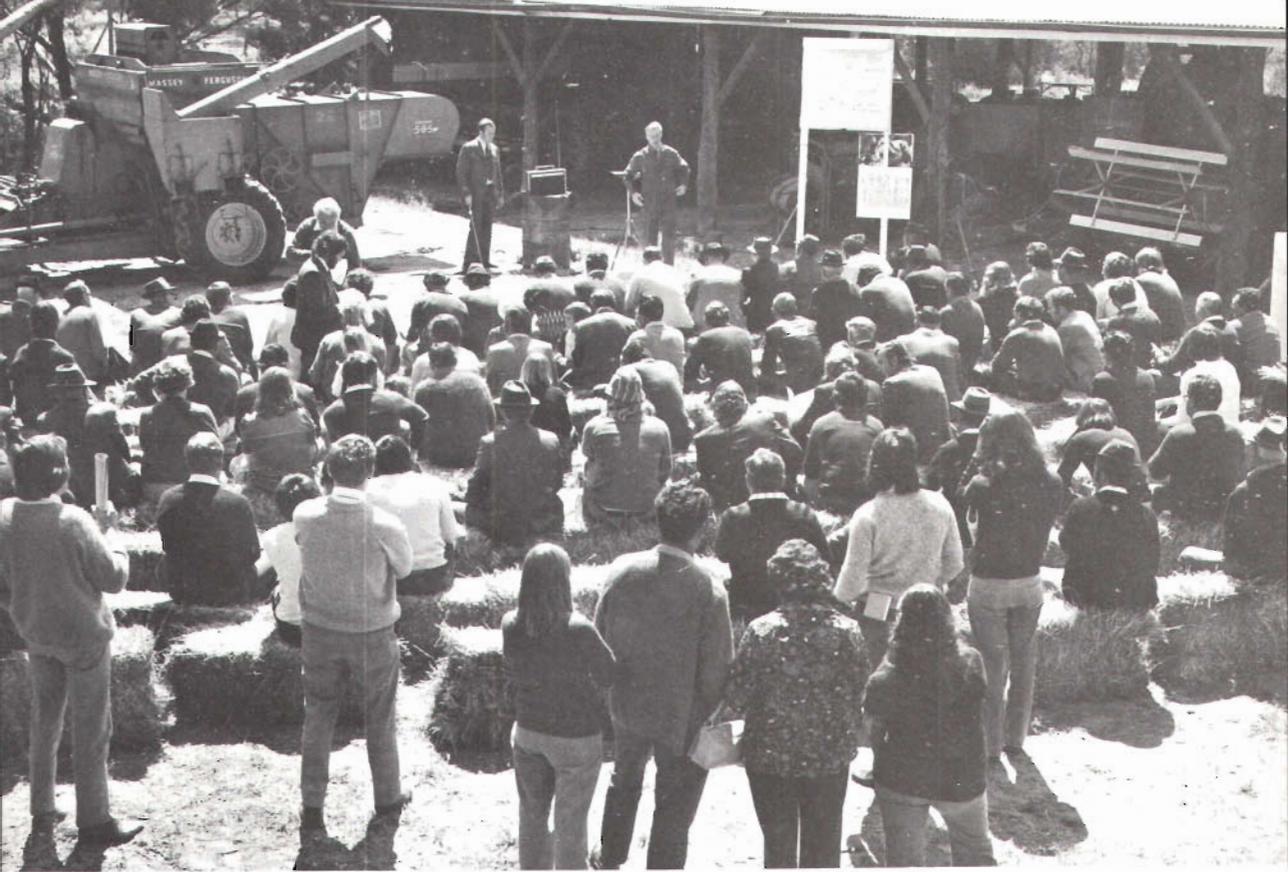


Farmers inspecting crops at a field day at Walpeup. Field days are occasions when new techniques and developments in farming are demonstrated and discussed.

Department of Agriculture

A flock of sheep on the move near Elmore in Northern Victoria.





An audience at a Walpeup field day receiving instruction and advice about agricultural machinery.



The media is often a source of information in Victorian rural areas. Here, at Mildura, a segment on pruning is being filmed for television.

Department of Agriculture

A member of the Port Phillip Bay study team samples water with a Clarke-Bumpus high speed plankton sampler.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works



Using a laminar flow cabinet, quality control technicians conduct tests on virological material.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories



longer term farm restructuring and debt consolidation. Funds totalling \$100m were made available by the Australian Government to the States for the purposes of the scheme. Victoria's allocation from this source was \$22.07m, and the State also received \$4.46m from funds received as repayments from the farmers debt adjustment scheme of the 1930s.

The scheme provided for three main forms of assistance :

1. *Debt reconstruction* : the purpose of this was to assist a farmer who, although having sound prospects of long term commercial viability, had used all his cash and credit resources and could not meet his financial commitments.
2. *Farm build-up* : the object of this was to supplement the normal processes under which uneconomic properties were amalgamated with an adjoining holding or were subdivided and the subdivided portions added to adjoining holdings. It also aimed at assisting the farmer of sound financial position, but whose property was too small to be economic, to purchase additional land to build up his property to at least an economic size.
3. *Retraining and rehabilitation* : this aimed at providing assistance, where necessary for those who were obliged to leave the industry, in retraining for some other occupation. Loans up to \$3,000 could also be made to alleviate personal hardship.

Initially, the scheme was to be spread over four years, but in the light of the need for early alleviation of problems, the matter was reviewed to allow for the funds to be provided to the States in 1971-72 and 1972-73. To 30 June 1972, advances totalling \$9.27m had been made for debt reconstruction, and \$2.26m for farm build-up.

Marginal dairy farm scheme

The scheme had been established so that dairy farmers whose farms had insufficient potential to become viable economic units on the basis of the sale of milk or cream for manufacturing purposes, could voluntarily dispose of their land and improvements at market values. The State, after allowing for redundant improvements on the basis of the most practicable and economic land use, could then sell the land and the remaining improvements with the object of building up other rural properties to economic levels, or for specific purposes other than farming, such as forestry. The Victorian dairy farmer has not generally been inclined to see his operations as being as unviable as those in some other States, and there has been a very limited interest shown in the scheme ; purchases totalling only \$263,000 had been made in connection with the scheme to 30 June 1972.

Fruitgrowing reconstruction scheme

During 1971 discussions were held with a view to restructuring those sectors of the fruitgrowing industry which had difficulty in finding outlets for their produce. This led to a scheme to compensate eligible orchardists for the removal of trees of certain varieties (canning peaches and pears and fresh pears and apples). This scheme embraces both the clear-felling of whole orchards and partial clearing where the remaining trees represent a viable commercial enterprise.

Land settlement

In addition to the previously mentioned activities, the Commission continued to administer the affairs of settlers granted holdings under the

Soldier Settlement Act and the Land Settlement Act. Allocation of soldier settlement farms ceased some years ago and of the 6,171 ex-servicemen assisted under the Soldier Settlement legislation, over 50 per cent have now repaid their liabilities in full. Under the Land Settlement Act, 573 farms were allocated and all settlers have been granted purchase leases.

The Victorian Government decided in June 1970 to refrain from making further land available for dairying for the time being and, pending a decision about further use, 39,000 acres at Heytesbury, 3,500 acres at Rochester, and 7,000 acres at the Palpara Project are being used to graze beef cattle owned by the Commission.

Other rural finance facilities

State Savings Bank of Victoria

State Savings Bank loans for rural purposes are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. Loans are repayable over periods varying between fourteen and a half and twenty-one years. Interest is charged at the rate ruling from time to time—in 1972 ranging from 6.75 to 7.75 per cent per annum depending on the amount of the loan and whether the property is worked by the applicant. The maximum loan must not exceed two thirds of the value of the property.

Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1972 may be found under Finance.

Reserve Bank of Australia—Rural Credits Department

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and is now part of the Reserve Bank of Australia. Its function is to provide finance to statutory marketing boards and similar authorities and to co-operative associations of primary producers. Advances are used by borrowers principally for making payments to growers for their primary produce pending its sale and to finance marketing expenses, which in some cases include processing and packing of the commodity.

Finance for the marketing of wheat, and to a lesser extent, dairy products, has comprised the major portion of credit provided, but the Department's operations have also covered such commodities as barley, cotton, canning fruits, dried fruits, meat, eggs, and superphosphate.

Interest rates since 8 August 1969 have been 5 per cent per annum if against the security of an Australian or State Government guarantee; and 5.25 per cent per annum against other securities.

Grants have also been made by the Rural Credits Development Fund for research and extension work to assist the development of primary industries. The Fund is financed by one half of the annual net profits of the Rural Credits Department.

Farm Development Loan Fund

The Farm Development Loan Fund was established in 1966 to provide loans to primary producers, at preferential rates and conditions, for drought relief and farm development purposes. Loans are made by the trading banks from their Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with the Reserve Bank, and are designed to supplement other loans available from the banking system.

Commonwealth Development Bank

A brief outline of the functions of the Commonwealth Development

Bank, together with particulars of rural loans outstanding at 30 June 1972, may be found under Finance. Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the basic stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas. Particulars of rural loans approved in Victoria during the year ended 30 June 1972 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK
OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL LOANS APPROVED, 1971-72

Type of rural activity	Value of rural loans approved
	\$'000
Sheep	511
Dairying	1,118
Cattle	945
Wheat and other grain crops	95
Fruit	327
Poultry	23
Other	612
Total	3,631
	\$
Average loan	12,392

Advances by major trading banks

The extent of rural lending in Victoria by the Commonwealth Trading and other major trading banks is illustrated by the following table which shows bank advances to borrowers outstanding at the end of June for the five years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK AND PRIVATE
TRADING BANKS : BUSINESS ADVANCES OUTSTANDING TO
RURAL INDUSTRY BORROWERS AT END OF JUNE
(\$m)

Industry of borrower	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Sheep grazing	76.4	82.2	81.0	78.9	67.3
Wheat growing	27.5	26.5	28.4	27.2	25.6
Dairying and pig raising	51.0	54.2	48.7	45.5	44.9
Other rural	38.1	44.7	50.9	51.8	59.4
Total	193.1	207.6	209.1	203.3	197.2

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 16.9 per cent of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June 1972, and 13.5 per cent of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30 June 1972 was 7.75 per cent per annum for amounts under \$50,000 but the average rate on rural loans would probably be below this level. Actual rates for amounts \$50,000 and over are now a matter for negotiation between banks and their customers.

Advances of pastoral finance companies

The following table shows total rural advances outstanding to pastoral finance companies at the end of June for the five years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES (a)
OF PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES
(\$m)

At end of June—	Advances outstanding
1968	54.8
1969	65.9
1970	66.1
1971	57.2
1972	57.2

(a) Held by branches located in Victoria, which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Improvement purchase leases

Crown land can be made available for application under improvement purchase lease conditions and applications received are dealt with by a local land board.

The essential conditions of an improvement purchase lease are as follows :

1. That the lessee will make such land improvements within the first six years as are specified. "Land improvements" means the clearing, draining, or grading of land, the preparation of land for the sowing of crops and pasture, and soil improvement and maintenance.
2. That the lessee will commence to carry out the land improvements within one year and will complete one quarter within three years.
3. That the lessee will not sell, assign, or part with possession of the leasehold during the first six years.
4. That the lessee will not mortgage his interest in the leasehold during the first six years without first obtaining the consent of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.
5. That the lessee will reside in person on or within twenty-five miles of the leasehold during the first six years.

The purchase money is payable in twenty annual instalments and on satisfactory compliance with the conditions of the lease and on payment of the balance of purchase money and fees, a Crown grant will be issued at any time after the first six years except where the lease contains a soil erosion prevention condition. The period is then twelve years or such further period as is provided in the lease.

From the inception of improvement purchase leases in 1956 until 30 June 1970, 1,157 allotments comprising 350,786 acres of Crown land have been proclaimed available for settlement.

Water supply and land settlement

History

For practical purposes, the history of water supply in Victoria—outside the metropolitan area—can be taken up in the early 1880s when the miners who had left the goldfields to settle on the northern plains began to assess, after a few exceptionally favourable years, the true nature of the arid lands which they were pioneering. It was their agitation which led to the *Irrigation Act* 1886 providing for elected local trusts to construct water supply works with government loan funds.

Between 1886 and 1900 about ninety Trusts were set up under this Act, but for a variety of reasons they all proved a failure. By 1900 the need for

a State-wide approach to the water supply problem was apparent and in 1905 the Water Act was passed. This innovatory Victorian Act, which has since provided the basis for practically all of the rest of Australia's water supply development, had three main features :

1. it abolished all but one of the Trusts (Mildura) and wrote off their debts ;
2. it set up the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to develop and control water supply and conservation throughout the State, with the exception of the Melbourne metropolitan area ; and
3. it completed the nationalisation of water resources commenced in the 1886 Act and vested in the Crown the right to the use and control of the water in the State's rivers, streams, etc., thus avoiding the litigation which has clouded the history of water supply elsewhere.

Control of surface waters and other functions

One of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's main functions is to exercise the Crown's rights to the control and use of rural waters, and to act on any infringement of these rights. The Crown's interest is to see that limited resources are distributed fairly and productively between users. This is done by licences and permits for private diversions from streams, and by the apportionment of resources to authorities constituted under the Water Act.

The Commission also investigates water resources and plans works. It operates 404 gauging stations on streams and publishes the information obtained. Records of river flows date back to the 1860s. Investigation and planning require surveys, and there are thirty-five surveyors working from ten centres. Other Commission investigatory services are its Testing Laboratory and Water Research Section at Head Office and its Hydraulic Research Station at Werribee.

Ten year plan

The Premier announced a comprehensive programme of storage works in July 1963, the construction of which would be spread over the period 1964-1974. The estimated cost in 1964 was \$77m ; the equivalent in 1970 would have been \$110m. The original estimate included one quarter the share of Chowilla (\$11m on the 1964 base) and the second stage of Buffalo, estimated cost \$56.5m.

STORAGE WORKS PROGRAMME, 1964-1974

Project	Progress
Devilbend Reservoir	Completed
Lake Bellfield	Completed
Buffalo Dam—first stage	Completed
Corop Lakes	Completed
Tarago Dam	Enlargement to 30,000 acre feet completed
Chowilla (one quarter share)	Deferred
Nillahcootie	Completed
Lake Merrimu	First stage completed
Lake Mokoan	Completed
Buffalo—second stage	Deferred. Dartmouth proposal will take priority
Dartmouth	Commenced 1972. Completion scheduled 1978

The Government has approved a further works programme which provides for the commencement of the following projects :

ADDITIONS TO STORAGE WORKS PROGRAMME

Project	Estimated cost (\$m)	Progress
Lake Merrimu (second stage, i.e., inlet tunnel)	2.5	Not commenced
Millewa Domestic and Stock Scheme—replacement of open channels by pipelines	3.0	25 per cent completed
Lake Howitt Project (Mitchell River)	5.0	Not commenced
Rosslynne Reservoir (Jacksons Creek)	3.0	Completion late 1973
South Otway Pipeline	3.0	40 per cent completed
Bungal Dam (West Moorabool River)	4.8	Completed

These works will provide additional security for existing rural developments and will allow the fast increasing urban demands in areas to the west of Melbourne to be met.

Groundwater Act

The Groundwater Act, which was passed in the 1969 autumn session of Parliament and proclaimed in September 1970, enables the Mines Department and the Commission to establish the administrative procedures necessary for the investigation, conservation, and utilisation of the groundwater resources of Victoria.

The Act gives the Mines Department authority to investigate the State's groundwater resources so that the State's total water resources and their proper use can be considered by the Government in the future.

Staff have been appointed to administer the Act. The Groundwater Appeal Board has been appointed and will serve to protect the rights of the individual in the equitable distribution and use of groundwater resources.

Since the proclamation of the Act 2,784 applications for licences to extract groundwater for purposes other than domestic and stock use have been lodged with the Commission and over 4,600 bores from which water is extracted only for domestic and stock use have been registered.

A Groundwater Conservation Area has been declared in the Koo-Wee-Rup-Dalmore District. Over 200 bores are operated in the district for the irrigation of a total area of about 10,000 acres of pastures and miscellaneous cash crops and the volume of groundwater extracted annually exceeds the natural rate of replenishment of the aquifer. The groundwater level is falling steadily, leading to a deterioration in water quality in areas adjacent to the coast. Investigations are in progress to determine the safe volume which may be extracted annually.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", irrigators who are authorised to take water from streams, lakes, etc., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district. (See private irrigation on the following page.)

A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights". Under this system a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands commanded and suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. The irrigators get this water right in all except the very driest years and they can also buy water in excess of the water right in most seasons. The water right system assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the cost of district operation. Water usage varies according to seasonal conditions and the water right system provides a constant minimum income.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much greater rural population is supported.

Private irrigation

Private irrigation by diversion of water from rivers, lakes, etc., has increased in recent years. From 1942-43 to 1971-72 the area watered privately increased from 23,462 acres to 212,192 acres, the latter being 14.4 per cent of the total area irrigated. The number of private diversions authorised during 1971-72 was 11,133 and the water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruit, and cereals. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, to insure against low flows in the streams normally used.

Major storages devoted principally to irrigation are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGES

River	Irrigation storage	Capacity	Principal system or district served
		acre feet	
Goulburn	Lake Eildon	2,750,000	Goulburn-Loddon Systems
	Waranga Reservoir	333,400	" " "
	Green's Lake	26,500	" " "
	Goulburn Reservoir	20,700	" " "
Campaspe—Coliban	Lake Eppalock	252,860	Campaspe Irrigation District and Coliban System
	(a) Upper Coliban Reservoir	25,700	
	Lauriston Reservoir	16,000	
Loddon	Malmsbury Reservoir	14,400	
	Cairn-Curran Reservoir	120,600	Loddon District
	Tullaroop Reservoir	60,000	Maryborough town supply; private diverters, and Goulburn-Loddon System
Broken	Lake Mokoan	300,000	Goulburn System
	Lake Nillahcootie	32,260	Broken River valley private diverters
Ovens	Lake Buffalo	19,500	Wangaratta town supply ;
	Lake William Hovell	10,000	private diverters, Ovens valley

VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGES—*continued*

River	Irrigation storage	Capacity	Principal system or district served	
Macalister Werribee	Lake Glenmaggie	154,300	Macalister District	
	Pykes Creek Reservoir	19,400	Bacchus Marsh District	
	Melton Reservoir	13,900	Werribee District	
Murray	Lake Merrimu	15,000	Bacchus Marsh District	
	(b) {	Lake Hume	1,240,000	Goulburn—Murray
		Lake Mulwala	47,510	Murray valley
		Torrumbarry	14,445	Torrumbarry System
		Euston	15,660	Robinvale
		Mildura	14,850	Sunraysia
		Wentworth	19,060	Sunraysia
		Kow Swamp	40,860	Loddon District
	Kerang North-West Lakes	57,700	Loddon District	
	Dartmouth (b) under construction	1,500,000	Goulburn—Murray	

(a) Multi-purpose storages—Bendigo town supply and irrigation supply.

(b) Victoria's half share under the River Murray Agreement subject to certain obligations to South Australia.

Irrigation farms and produce

The total value of all farm produce derived from irrigation in Victoria was in excess of \$210m in 1971–72. Over one third of this value was attributable to milk, while the other main forms of produce in order of value were meat, vine fruits, vegetables, canning fruits, fresh and jam fruits, tobacco, potatoes, and wool.

Irrigation contributes towards a very wide range of produce and some of the items of lesser importance which are sold off some irrigation farms are hay, cereal grains, poultry and eggs, oilseeds (particularly sunflowers), pasture seeds, sorghum, goat's milk, broom millet, and cut flowers.

Pastures, lucerne, and fodder crops occupy about 84 per cent of the irrigated land in Victoria. Orchards and vineyards each account for a further 3.5 per cent, while vegetables, potatoes, and cereals each use about 1.5 per cent of the State's land under irrigation.

Town supplies

The Commission operates major works for town water supplies outside the Melbourne metropolitan area—the Coliban System supplying Bendigo, Castlemaine, and other towns in that area; the Mornington Peninsula System supplying towns extending from Longwarry to a portion of Dandenong, the bayside towns from Seaford to Portsea, the Western Port towns from Hastings to Flinders, and the township of Wonthaggi; the Bellarine Peninsula System supplying water to the towns extending from Portarlington to Anglesea; and the Otway System supplying water from the Otway Ranges to Camperdown, Cobden, Terang, and Warrnambool. The total towns supplied by the Commission are 150 and their total population is 312,610. (For other town supplies and sewerage see page 223.)

Millewa pipeline project

In the far north-west of Victoria, a major water pipeline scheme is under way in the dry and sandy Mallee country west of Mildura. It will bring reticulated water under pressure to farms and townships in the 441,000 acre Millewa district, now served by open channels. Some \$3m will be spent on the work being carried out by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and scheduled for completion in 1975; it is

the largest rural pipeline reticulation scheme yet undertaken in Victoria.

The wheat and sheep farms of the Millewa region cover some of the hottest and driest land in the State. At present, evaporation and seepage take a heavy toll of the water delivered to farms and towns through 388 miles of Commission channels and 230 miles of landowners' channels. By preventing this loss, the new pipeline scheme will save up to 7,500 acre ft of water a year.

The pipeline scheme followed an inquiry by the State Development Committee in 1965. In addition to saving water, it will avoid an estimated expenditure of \$400,000 on urgently needed reconstruction work on the present system, now nearing the end of its useful life. Surveying began in October 1969, and stages one (the Werrimull main and the Bambill South storage) and two have been completed. A further four stages will see the installation by 1975 of distribution pipes to all individual farms. The first reticulated supply—to the settlement of Yarrara—was flowing by July 1973.

Farmers in the Millewa area will benefit in many ways from the new pipeline scheme. Instead of the annual filling of farm dams with water to last a full year, they will now have reticulated water constantly on tap. The extra water (now lost through evaporation and seepage) will mean that livestock carrying capacity can be increased, while maintenance costs for the Commission and the landowner will be reduced to a minimum.

Water for the Millewa domestic and stock system is pumped from the River Murray at Lock No. 9, and carried by channel to Lake Cullulleraine, north of Werrimull. Under the present system, it is pumped from the Lake to four higher points, for distribution by gravity throughout the region. When the new scheme is completed, water from Lake Cullulleraine will be pumped to a reservoir at Bambill South, a few miles west of Werrimull. This earthen storage, completed in October 1970, holds 42 million gallons of water, and is filled through 12 miles of 12 inch diameter rising main from Werrimull. A special pipelaying machine was used in May 1970 to lay this main in only 13 days. From the Bambill South storage, water will be distributed through 336 miles of 12 to 1 inch diameter pipelines to 123 holdings and two townships in the Millewa area.

At present about 116 miles of reticulation mains have been installed both under contract and by the Commission's day labour forces. The farms which are fronted by these mains are being connected to them. With the completion of stage three in July 1973 those lands which were supplied from the Yarrara high lift pump are now supplied by gravity direct from Bambill South storage. This will eliminate the need to clean and run water along about 140 miles of open earth channel and the use of the old belt driven pumps.

In 1972 the Australian Government made available to Victoria a grant of up to \$2m for the future construction of pipelines and associated works.

Finance

Acting as a government authority, the Commission constructs its works with funds provided for the purpose by Parliament, amounting by 30 June 1972 to \$343m including contributions by Victoria towards works carried out for the River Murray Commission. A further \$89m of government loan moneys has been provided for expenditure by local

authorities under the supervision of the Commission. In recent years the rate of expenditure on construction of State works has been about \$13m annually, and the Commission also supervises the expenditure of about \$5.5m annually by local authorities.

The Commission administers, supplies water to, and collects revenue from nearly 120 separate districts, each of which is run financially as a separate undertaking. Revenue from its ten irrigation districts exceeds \$6m; from its urban districts about \$3m; from its ten rural waterworks districts about \$1.5m; and from its three flood protection districts about \$100,000; the total annual revenue, including other sources, is about \$13m.

Administration

The Commission is served by a decentralised organisation designed to carry out diverse functions all ultimately related to water. Central administrative, engineering, and clerical functions are carried out by a staff of 580 in the head office at Armadale. At the many country centres throughout the State there are 1,060 other officers and 1,567 casual employees. Together they are engaged in planning, building, maintaining, and operating waterworks vital to the prosperity of rural Victoria.

Irrigation, 1962; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963; Underground water, 1964; Water supply in Victoria, 1964; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965; Private irrigation development, 1966; Water Research Foundation, 1966; River improvement, 1967; Rivers and streams fund, 1967; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968; Water conservation, 1969; Water supply to Western Port 1971

Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme is one of the larger engineering projects of the world. The main works include 16 dams, 150 kilometres of tunnels, 80 kilometres of aqueducts and seven hydro-electric power stations in the Alps of south-eastern Australia midway between Melbourne and Sydney. The scheme came into full operation in 1974 after 25 years of building at a cost of \$800m. The scheme diverts about 1.4 million megalitres (approximately 1,135,000 acre ft) of water per year westward across the Divide to two series of hydro-electric power stations along the Murray and Tumut valleys. Total installed generating capacity is 3,740,000 kilowatts and average annual energy production is 5,000 million kilowatt-hours. After passing through the stations the water boosts supplies for large scale irrigation development on the plains traversed by the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers to the west.

Construction was financed by the Australian Government and was carried out by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority, specially established for this purpose by Australian Government legislation. Annual costs, including interest on capital, are recouped entirely through charges for electricity supplied in bulk to the electricity authorities of the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, and Victoria.

The Agreement

Construction had proceeded for eight years before the Australian, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments finalised a detailed agreement

VICTORIA—AREA OF SYSTEMS AND LANDS IRRIGATED, AND WATER DELIVERED, 1971-72

System or district	Total area within constituted district	Area irrigated								Water deliveries
		Pastures		Lucerne and sorghum	Vineyards	Orchards	Market gardens	Other	Total	
		Native	Sown							
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acre ft
Murray River system—										
Torrumbarry system (a)	396,825	17,502	238,841	15,521	4,517	2,257	986	9,484	685,933	444,331
Murray valley area	301,423	221	115,553	9,381	122	5,932	739	7,338	440,709	300,567
Pumped supply districts (b)	80,577	45	798	973	40,746	2,924	266	2,917	129,246	139,589
Total Murray River	778,825	17,768	355,192	25,875	45,385	11,113	1,991	19,739	1,255,888	884,487
Goulburn-Loddon system	1,333,888	24,739	550,703	37,336	488	25,673	4,891	37,000	2,014,718	1,056,061
Macalister district	130,460	2,681	67,608	983	..	..	109	..	201,841	149,589
Werribee-Bacchus Marsh	16,107	3	5,659	616	..	623	4,053	545	27,606	17,809
Other northern systems	n.a.	742	14,078	755	4	2,108	339	127	18,153	46,493
Other southern systems	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	1,636	137	1,773	..
Private diversions	n.a.	4,951	146,270	22,727	3,384	4,790	15,665	14,405	212,192	412,393
Grand total	(c)2,259,280	50,884	1,139,510	88,292	49,261	44,307	28,684	71,953	3,732,171	2,566,832

Source : State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

(a) Includes 10,137 acres irrigated by private diversion.

(b) Including First Mildura Irrigation Trust (19,491 acres irrigated), supervised by the Commission.

(c) Incomplete.

on the construction and operation of the scheme and the sharing of benefits. The agreement was ratified by all three Parliaments in 1958 (for Victoria, by the *Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Agreements Act 1958*). Operation of the completed works is under control of the Snowy Mountains Council, comprising two representatives each from the Australian, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and the Authority. It has been customary for the States to appoint one representative from each of their respective electricity and irrigation authorities.

Electric power and energy produced by the scheme are shared between New South Wales and Victoria in the ratio of two to one, after meeting Australian Government requirements. To assist the State Electricity Commissions in planning their system development, the Authority gives estimates of the power and the minimum, average, and maximum electrical energy available monthly and annually. Actual generation, between the notified minimum and maximum, is determined by the Council, having regard to operational criteria.

Net increments of water in the Murray River above Lake Hume, provided by the excess of Snowy-Geehi diversions over Tooma-Tumut diversions, are shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria. This is consistent with the pre-existing (1915) River Murray Waters Agreement under which New South Wales and Victoria share the natural flow in the Murray at Albury. Under that Agreement, sharing of water by the two States is subject to provision by them of certain flows to South Australia—an absolute entitlement in normal years or a proportion of total available Murray resources (including the net increment from the Snowy Scheme) in drought years declared as periods of restriction by the River Murray Commission. Thus, South Australia also benefits from the Scheme. Water diverted to the Tumut River from the Tooma and from Lake Eucumbene is physically available only to New South Wales, and the question of sharing does not arise.

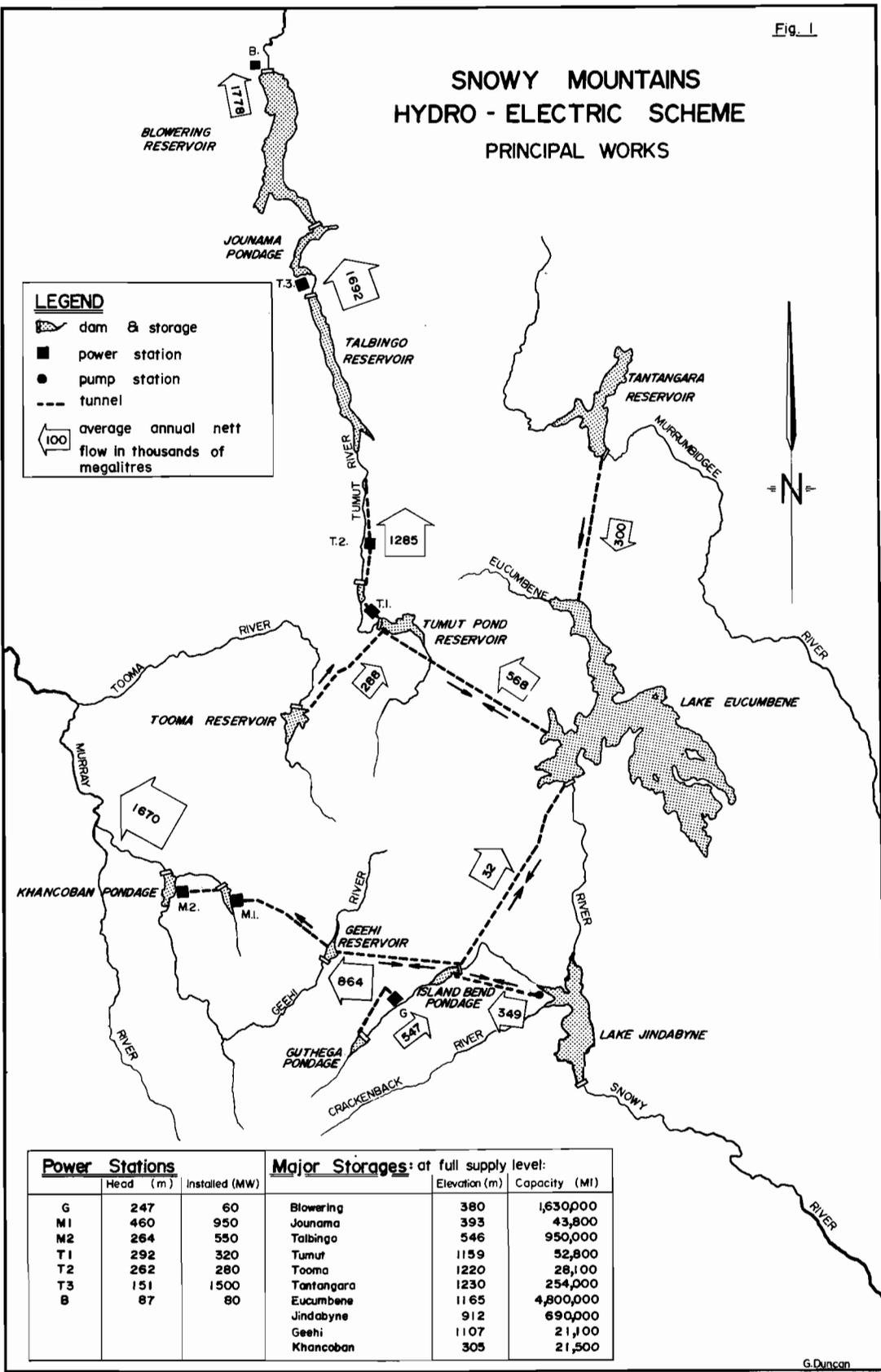
Operation

The heart of the whole scheme is Lake Eucumbene, created by a dam 116 metres high across the northernmost tributary of the Snowy River, providing storage capacity of 4,800,000 megalitres (approximately 3,900,000 acre ft). This conserves not only the flow from its own catchment but also far greater volumes of water diverted to it through tunnels from Tantangara Reservoir on the upper Murrumbidgee to the north, from the Island Bend Pondage on the Snowy River to the south, and from the Tooma (Murray tributary) and Tumut (Murrumbidgee tributary) on the west. Snowy River waters not impounded by Lake Eucumbene are caught by the Jindabyne Reservoir where they are pumped to Geehi Reservoir, a lift of 210 metres, via a pipeline and the Island Bend-Geehi tunnel. Water from Lake Eucumbene can be released by gravity along the two-way tunnels linking it to Tumut Pond Reservoir (for the Tumut River) and to Island Bend (for the Murray valley via the Island Bend-Geehi tunnel).

There is flexibility in sharing electricity generated from the Tumut and Murray stations, both of which are interconnected with the State electricity systems. However, with respective State irrigation interests in mind, the water in Lake Eucumbene at any time is strictly accounted for in two parts—"Tumut" water and "Murray" water. Diversions to the lake from

Fig. 1

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO - ELECTRIC SCHEME PRINCIPAL WORKS



Island Bend are "Murray" water and the rest is "Tumut" water—both accounts being adjusted for evaporation losses from the lake. Jindabyne Reservoir contents, which may include spills from Island Bend and surplus flows diverted east from the Geehi, are also "Murray" waters. The Tumut and Murray stations have been proportioned having regard to the volumes of water available to them under these water-accounting conventions.

Electricity

Victoria's third share of surplus power from the Snowy represents about a quarter of the installed capacity of the State Electricity Commission's own generating plant. The hydro-electric stations can be brought into operation very quickly and are thus ideal, used in conjunction with base thermal stations, for meeting peak power demands. They can also quickly pick up loads from unscheduled stoppages of thermal plant. These are the main roles of the Snowy Scheme in the State electricity system, roles shared on a smaller scale by State hydro-electric plants on the Kiewa River, at Eildon and Hume Dams, and elsewhere. A significant individual factor in the smoothing out of demand on the thermal stations is the provision of pumped-storage facilities at Tumut 3 power station, allowing surplus energy from the thermal stations in off-peak periods to be used to pump water back above that station, creating in effect an energy-storage which can be drawn off quickly through the turbines in peak periods. The amount of energy obtained by Victoria from the Snowy Scheme represents only an addition of some 10 per cent of energy generated from State plant; the value of the contribution lies in its availability when required.

Irrigation

Flows of water through the Snowy Scheme for hydro-electric purposes tend to be concentrated in the winter and spring months when electricity demands are at their highest for the year. Irrigation requirements, on the other hand, tend to be concentrated in the late spring, summer, and autumn months. However, as was envisaged in the Snowy Agreement, releases through the Snowy stations can be regulated to some extent in storages downstream; at Lake Hume on the Murray and Blowring Reservoir on the Tumut.

Although in wet years additional water brought from the Snowy may be wholly or partly lost in increased spill from these storages, in dry years it can be conserved together with natural inflow. The value of the scheme in improving irrigation supplies thus rests largely on the support it provides in drought. In a dry year hydro-electric generation requires greater than average releases from Snowy storages to compensate for less than average local inflow to the stations. On the Murray side, where average annual Snowy-Murray net diversions are of the order of 580,000 megalitres (approximately 470,000 acre ft), the diversion in a very dry year could exceed 850,000 megalitres (approximately 689,000 acre ft), which could be impounded in the winter-spring months for use in summer and autumn. As the extent of irrigation development from any stream is determined by drought flows, the Snowy Scheme is of greater benefit to irrigation than is indicated by the average annual diversion.

The Agreement also provides a specific safeguard to irrigation in that it requires special Snowy-Murray releases during any period of restriction declared by the River Murray Commission; not less than 49,000 megalitres

(approximately 39,700 acre ft), multiplied by the number of months of restriction up to a maximum of 343,000 megalitres (approximately 278,000 acre ft). A period of restriction would not normally be declared until well into the spring, when the nature of the season would have become clear, and so a substantial release would already have been made for generation before the special release began.

Victoria's half-share of net Snowy-Murray diversions provides a highly significant proportion of the annual volume of about 1,500,000 megalitres (1,216,000 acre ft) taken from the Murray for irrigation in northern Victoria.

The lower Snowy

The Snowy River flows to the sea near Orbost in Victoria, where the average annual discharge under natural conditions was 2.1 million megalitres (approximately 1,700,000 acre ft). Successive stages of construction of the Snowy Scheme in New South Wales (Eucumbene Dam in 1957, the Island Bend-Eucumbene tunnel in 1965, and the Jindabyne Dam in 1967) have reduced average annual flow by about 1.2 million megalitres (approximately 970,000 acre ft). Victoria, under the Agreement, has relinquished the right to compensatory releases down the Snowy in return for its share of water diverted to the Murray. The loss of water in the Snowy in Victoria is not significant as regards any likely future water requirement in that area. However, some concern was expressed locally that reduction in flow might lead to blocking of the river mouth, raising of the river bed in its lower reaches through fertile river flats, more frequent flooding of the flats, and increased salinity.

To assess any such effects a programme of investigation was instituted in 1959 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to obtain regular records of the course and cross-section of the lower river, the composition of bed materials, and the salinity of river flows. To date these records do not indicate any detrimental effects due to the operation of the Snowy Scheme. The mouth of the river, passing through coastal dunes and sand bars, has continued to drift, apparently at random as it did before, and has shown no tendency to become blocked.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Functions

The functions of the Department of Agriculture may be described briefly as providing regulatory, research, diagnostic, and extension services in the fields of animal health, animal industry, agriculture, dairying, and horticulture; discharging the statutory responsibilities imposed by the legislation administered directly by the Department; and administering the State agricultural and horticultural colleges and the Government Cool Stores.

The current administrative and functional pattern may be said to have originated from the appointment of Dr S. S. Cameron as Director of Agriculture in 1911. The Department comprises Central Administration and seven divisions: Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Education, Animal Health, Animal Industry, Dairying, and Horticulture, as well as the four major servicing branches, Agricultural Economics, Extension Services, Information, and the Victorian Plant Research Institute (Biology). Under

the divisional and branch structure the Department operates a number of agricultural research establishments, veterinary diagnostic laboratories, and offices throughout the State, in addition to the colleges and the Government Cool Stores.

Regulatory activities

The Minister of Agriculture administers more than forty Acts of Parliament, a number of which establish statutory authorities that are independent bodies such as the Australian Barley Board, the Grain Elevators Board, the Milk Board, the Tobacco Quota Committee, the Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal, the Veterinary Board of Victoria, the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, the Victorian Inland Meat Authority, the Western Metropolitan Market Trust, the Wheat Quota Committee, the Wheat Quota Review Committee, and the marketing boards for chicory, egg and egg pulp, onions, tobacco leaf, and citrus fruit. In addition legislation provides for a number of advisory statutory authorities such as the Agricultural Colleges Advisory Committee, the Consumers' Committee (Marketing of Primary Products Act), the Dairy Produce Board, the Filled Milk Advisory Committee, the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee, the Imitation Milk Advisory Committee, the Milk Pasteurization Committee, the Stock Medicines Board, and the Victorian Dairy Products Board.

The Department is responsible for the administration of legislation within the Department including the registration and inspection of dairy farms, and dairies and factories producing butter, cheese, and other dairy produce, to ensure proper standards of hygiene and equipment; the registration of manufacturers of margarine and the limitation of the quantity of table margarine which may be made by each manufacturer; the registration and control of farm produce merchants and commission agents; the inspection, packing, and grading of fruit and vegetables; the inspection of orchards and insistence on proper methods for preventing and controlling plant diseases and insect pests, including measures to be taken against outbreaks of fruit fly; the registrations of agricultural limes, fertilisers, pesticides, stock foods, stock medicines, and sheep branding fluids; the prevention, control, and eradication of stock diseases including the control over the feeding of food refuse to stock and the licensing of premises where chickens are hatched for sale; the assessment and payment of compensation to owners of cattle, swine, and bees condemned because of infection with prescribed diseases; the inspection and registration of stallions; the elimination of bulls not of a reasonable standard in respect of type, conformation, and breeding; the control and regulation of the artificial breeding of stock; the control and processing of poultry intended for sale; the inspection and testing of seeds for sale to ensure compliance with prescribed standards of purity and germination; the conduct of seed certification schemes; the control of the spraying of agricultural chemicals from aircraft; the control of rain-making operations; the inspection of accommodation provided for shearers to ensure that it conforms with prescribed standards; and the control of agricultural colleges.

In addition the Department, on behalf of the Australian Government, undertakes the inspection of fruit and grain for export and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Since 1971, apart from a number of amendments to established legislation, the Bees Act and the Seeds Act have been reviewed and updated as new pieces of legislation ; additional legislation has been enacted to provide for the transfer of the Veterinary Research Institute and the control of abattoirs and meat inspection to the Department of Agriculture.

The *Bees Act* 1971 contained substantially the same provisions as the *Bees Act* 1966 relating to the registration and inspection of apiaries to control diseases and maintain proper hygiene standards in the preparation of honey, with the addition of sections to provide for a compensation scheme to alleviate the losses experienced by beekeepers when disease occurs in their apiaries. The *Seeds Act* 1971 took cognisance of developments in the seed industry over a number of years. The legislation relates to seed sold or intended for sale for the purpose of sowing, other than seeds of wheat, oats, barley, and cereal rye except where the seeds are used or intended to be used for mixing with other kinds of seeds to form a seed mixture. Significant new principles in the Act were the compulsory examination of all seed prior to sale in relation to physical purity and germination, the follow-up examination at prescribed periods, and the registration of all seed cleaning plants.

The *Veterinary Research Institute Act* 1972 provided for the transfer of the Institute and appropriate staff from the University of Melbourne to the Department of Agriculture as part of a programme of establishment and development of veterinary diagnostic and research laboratories by the Department throughout the State. The *Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act* 1973 provided for the transfer of the control of abattoirs and meat inspection (other than the public health control of meat at retail outlets, which is still exercised by the Department of Health and municipal health inspectors), previously exercised by the Department of Health and municipal councils under the provisions of the Health Act, to the Department of Agriculture. The legislation provided for the establishment of a Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority and for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, meat inspection depots, meat processing works, knackeries, and pet food establishments.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND EXTENSION SERVICES

Tertiary agricultural education

Agricultural colleges

The legislation of 1884 which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges set up a Council of Agricultural Education for their administration. Its revenue was derived from the rentals of endowment lands, sales of farm produce, and student fees, and it continued to administer the colleges until 1944 when, with the passing of a new Agricultural Colleges Act, control was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in which a new Division of Agricultural Education was established. This move has provided adequate finance for maintenance and capital expenditure, the latter including a complete rehabilitation programme for both Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges in the period from 1959 to 1969.

The main purpose of the colleges is to train agricultural technologists

in the basic technical and scientific principles underlying all aspects of agriculture. Lectures on all topics are complemented by demonstrations, tours, laboratory work, and practical farm work, the latter being given on large farm areas attached to each college—6,048 acres at Dookie and over 3,000 acres at Longerenong. Although the emphasis is placed on training technologists to assist in agricultural research and extension, intending farmers will gain a sound technical and scientific background to enable them to make use of modern agricultural and economic developments in operating their own properties.

In 1966 a revised syllabus was introduced at Dookie and Longerenong and after successful completion of the three year course, students gain a Diploma of Agricultural Science. The minimum entrance standard is a pass in five subjects including English and Chemistry at the Form V standard. In practice, however, it is found that most students have completed one year at Form VI level. A third agricultural college at Glenormiston opened in 1971, provides a two year course in production and management for the future farmer. The entrance standard is Form IV secondary level and two years satisfactory practical farm experience. Short intensive courses for farmers, farmers' sons, and others engaged in rural pursuits are provided at all colleges.

In 1967 the three year course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science was introduced at the Burnley Horticultural College, with the same prerequisite entrance requirements as for the agricultural colleges. This replaced the Diploma of Horticulture course introduced in 1958. The new course is comprehensive, giving tuition and practical experience in fruit and vegetable production, ornamental horticulture, nursery management, and landscape design, as well as training in the basic physical, biological, and applied sciences. Part-time evening classes in horticultural, agricultural, and associated science subjects are also conducted at Burnley.

The Agricultural Education Division also administers the government grant to the Victorian Young Farmers.

University of Melbourne School of Agriculture

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1905 by statute of the Council of the University and the first Professor of Agriculture, Dr Thomas Cherry, was appointed in 1911. However, it was not until 1921, following the passing of the *Agricultural Education Act 1920*, that provision was made for a building to house the school and for the appointment of permanent staff.

The purpose of the four year course is to give students a sound basic training in scientific principles as applied to agriculture. The first year is devoted to science subjects and is followed by a year in residence at the University Field Station at Mount Derrimut, Deer Park. This is a property of 800 acres, about 13 miles from the School, where students are introduced to the variety of farm operations involved in a mixed farming enterprise, while taking lectures and practical classes in various sciences applied to agriculture. They return to the University campus for more advanced training in the soil, plant, and animal sciences and economics in the third and fourth years of the course. In the final year the students have a

restricted choice of subjects, which allows a measure of specialisation while ensuring that all students receive a general training in all aspects of agricultural science.

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture, 1,000 graduates have entered the profession. A quota of 70 is placed on the numbers in the first year of the B.Agr.Sc. course and the number of graduates averages about 55 per annum. There are some 30 students working for higher degrees (Ph.D. and M.Agr.Sc.) either at the University or at Mount Derrimut and ten postgraduate students attend the course for the Diploma in Agricultural Extension. Buildings and facilities are provided at Mount Derrimut Field Station for training students and for research in the soil, plant, and animal sciences. This has been made possible by generous grants from primary industry funds and from the State and Australian Governments.

Agricultural extension services

The maintenance and progress of successful primary industries depend largely on the information which is available to the farmer and on his ability to make the best decisions regarding his farm operations. Technical skill alone is not the key to successful modern farming; financial management is becoming increasingly important in rural industries as well as in manufacturing and commerce. Advancing technology and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the need for farmers to be advised quickly about each new development and to establish sound bases for the many decisions which are necessary as consequences of rapid change. Extension services to provide advice and training in these matters are conducted by several government departments and also by commercial firms such as the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants to advise them personally.

In Victoria, the major extension service is provided by the Department of Agriculture which, in addition to its research and regulatory staffs, has a large group of extension workers throughout the State. Whereas the main emphasis of this service for many years was on the answering of farmers' questions and the dissemination of research results and other information, it is now devoting increasing attention to educational programmes which help to train farmers to make decisions according to their individual circumstances. Consequently, special emphasis is given to farm economics and financial management.

The Department's extension services are co-ordinated throughout Victoria by a regionalised Extension Services Branch. Administered locally by Regional Officers, regional centres are located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Benalla, and Warragul. Within each region, district offices have the appropriate staff to serve a more limited area. These are under senior district officers and are located at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Colac, Echuca, Hamilton, Horsham, Leongatha, Maffra, Melbourne (Port Phillip District), Mildura, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warragul, Warrnambool, and Wodonga. Each Regional Officer co-ordinates the activities of a group of extension specialists, according to the needs of his region, e.g., agronomy, dairy husbandry, sheep and wool, beef, or horticulture. A growing team of agricultural economists is serving at regional and district centres. Close relation-

ships are maintained with the Department's research stations and other experimental centres, agricultural colleges, regulatory staff, the rural community, commercial firms that serve agriculture, and associated government departments.

While the Department's continuing programme aims to promote efficient primary production and maintain the viability of the farming community, the regional service occasionally has to divert its immediate activity to special campaigns such as the alleviation of drought or the consequences of other crises such as floods and bushfires. Sometimes it is necessary for extension specialists to visit individual farms and to use other person-to-person methods such as office consultations, telephone discussions, and correspondence. However, to make the most efficient use of available resources and to serve as many farmers as possible, extension officers do much of their work with groups of primary producers and through mass media such as publications, radio, television, and films. Quite often these methods are used in combination: a pamphlet might be used to answer a query through the post; a guide book may complement the information which is given at a field day; and a film can stimulate discussion among a group of farmers.

If a farmer has a problem which could be common in a locality, several farmers are asked to meet on the one property, rather than involve the extension officer in additional time while he attends to the same problem on several properties. More formal group activities occur at regular field days on research stations, experiment plot sites, and other places of interest such as the winning farm in a soil conservation competition. Whereas field days on major research stations attract up to 800 visitors, smaller farm talks involving up to 20 farmers provide effective informal discussions about current methods and problems. More than 200 discussion groups of dairy farmers meet regularly in farm homes to exchange ideas on developments in their industry. Department of Agriculture specialists often visit these groups to provide information about the subject under discussion.

Occasionally groups within a district combine to hold schools for farmers or to tour together to other dairying areas in Victoria, other States, and even New Zealand. Subsequent discussions are helpful in assessing the potential local application of ideas which have been seen elsewhere. More formal schools for farmers are held in local halls, woolsheds, and Education Department classrooms. Emphasis is being given to financial management in courses which continue, one night a week, for several weeks. Between classes, farmers apply what they have learned to their individual circumstances and raise points for discussion at the next session. Meetings and conferences also provide opportunities for farmers to receive new information and discuss problems. Exhibits at agricultural shows are often focal points of discussion.

Both person-to-person activities and group work are complemented strongly by articles in newspapers and magazines, the *Journal of Agriculture*, industry digests for all dairy farmers, fruit growers, and apiarists, a wide range of books and pamphlets, farm radio and television programmes, and films. In fact, farmers often become aware of new developments through the media before seeking further advice to help them to decide on the adoption of the new ideas. The Department of Agriculture's Information Branch in Melbourne has the printing facilities, studios, and other resources for providing this complementary information to, and through, extension workers in

the field. In addition to its direct services, the Department of Agriculture provides much information which reaches farmers through other departments and commercial organisations, including consultants.

Research activities of the Department of Agriculture

The first experimental farm was established over 100 years ago at Royal Park by the Port Phillip Agricultural Society. The venture failed, but after the Department of Agriculture was formed in 1872 other experimental farms were established at Rosedale, Whitfield, Wyuna, and Rutherglen. However, agricultural research as it is known today really dates from 1912 with the establishment of the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Rutherglen Research Station. The Department now conducts research in institutions strategically situated throughout the State and provides a scientific service for all aspects of agriculture in Victoria. Some research is also conducted on private properties, thus enabling results obtained on research stations to be extended over a wide range of environments and on subjects not covered at research stations.

The research stations and institutes occupy about 11,000 acres, and are staffed by more than 200 graduate officers assisted by about 600 diplomate and ancillary staff. Wherever possible the various research stations and institutes co-operate in work with other departments in Victoria, with the C.S.I.R.O., and with the universities.

Research in animal sciences

Animal health research

Two laboratories, the Veterinary Research Laboratories at Westmeadows (established 1970) and the Regional Veterinary Laboratory at Hamilton (1971), undertake research and provide a diagnostic service in the area of animal health. Both are well equipped laboratories with specially trained staff and play key roles in the provision of health services for the livestock population of Victoria. Research is conducted in the fields of bacteriology, virology, pathology, parasitology, and haematology. A new Regional Veterinary Laboratory at Bendigo will provide a similar service for the northern part of the State.

Animal production research

There are four main centres for research into the problems of production from animals grazing on pastures or fed under intensive conditions, e.g., pigs and poultry. Work at Rutherglen Research Station (1912) is mainly concerned with the production of meat and wool from annual pastures and the integration of animal production systems into cereal cropping programmes. At the S. S. Cameron Laboratory, Werribee (1944), the Pastoral Research Station, Hamilton (1959), and the Dairy Research Station, Ellinbank (1915), the problems of production of sheep, beef cattle, and dairy cattle grazing on pastures are the subjects of research programmes. The major areas of research include the use of feed resources and the nutrition of the respective species, and the problems associated with reproduction and growth. The S. S. Cameron Laboratory is a major centre in Australia for research in the role of hormones in reproduction; most of Victoria's research in beef production and breeding takes place at the Pastoral Research Station, Hamilton; and research work on aspects of pig and poultry production is conducted at the S. S. Cameron Laboratory. A small amount of animal production research

on problems in particular regions is also conducted on a few other stations throughout Victoria.

The Gilbert Chandler Dairy Institute, Werribee (1939), caters for the manufacturing sector of the dairy industry. The chemical, engineering, and quality control problems of butter, cheese, and dried milk production are the main areas of research activity at the Institute.

Research in plant sciences

Plant diseases and pests

Almost all research stations concerned with cereal, horticultural, and vegetable production undertake some research into weed control by herbicides.

The Victorian Plant Research Institute (1929) at Burnley is the main centre for research on diseases and pests which attack pastures and crops in Victoria. It also provides a diagnostic and advisory service on a State-wide basis to other sections of the Department, other departments, various local government bodies, and to the general public. The main fields of work are in plant pathology, plant and insect physiology and biochemistry, entomology, and ecology. A branch of the Institute, the Plant Research Laboratory at Mildura (1967), plays a special role in investigating and developing control measures for pests and diseases of horticultural crops in the Mallee.

Plant production research

Cereals and oil seeds. The State Research Farm at Werribee (1912) is the main wheat, barley, oats, and oil seed breeding station in Victoria. A regional wheat breeding programme is also conducted at the Victorian Wheat Research Institute, Horsham (1967). A major portion of the plant nutrition, field agronomy, and chemistry research in cereals also takes place at the Victorian Wheat Research Institute, where special laboratory facilities are available for such work. The Cereal Experimental Centre at Longerenong College, Dooen (1912), is the focal point for field investigations into the problems of cereal growing in the Wimmera. Some work on irrigated oil seed crops is conducted at the Irrigation Research Station, Kyabram (1959). Both the Rutherglen Research Station and the Mallee Research Station at Walpeup (1932) are important centres for the testing of new cereal and oil seed varieties, and for investigations into improved management and fertiliser practices in cereal crops.

Horticulture. The Horticultural Research Stations at Scoresby (1946), Tatura (1937), and Mildura (1954) provide a scientific service for the fruit and vine growing areas of the State. Work at Scoresby is concentrated on aspects of plant management, fruit quality, and tree nutrition. At Tatura, research on the physical and chemical characteristics of soils and tree management and the breeding of more productive varieties, constitute the main lines of research. The Mildura Station is engaged on research to increase the yield and quality of citrus and vine crops. The Victorian Plant Research Institute at Burnley also undertakes more basic research into the nutritional requirements of fruit trees.

Vegetables and potatoes. Two research stations are specifically devoted to these crops. The Vegetable Research Station at Frankston (1967) aims to increase the yield and the quality and to reduce the cost of production of vegetables grown in Victoria. The problems of breeding, storage, and pro-

duction of potatoes are investigated at the Potato Research Station, Healesville (1946). This station is also responsible for the multiplication of virus free strawberries. The breeding of improved varieties of vegetables is the responsibility of workers at the Plant Breeding Laboratory at Burnley (1949).

Tobacco. Studies in tobacco agronomy and disease control are conducted at the Tobacco Research Station at Myrtleford (1950) which also has a sub-station at Gunbower.

Pastures and pasture products. A wide range of research work is conducted on the production and maintenance of pastures at most of the research stations in Victoria that are not exclusively concerned with a particular crop. The problems of irrigated pastures are investigated at the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Irrigation Research Station at Kyabram. Aspects of water and soil management, fertiliser requirements, and animal management are the main areas of research on irrigated pastures. Fodder conservation, based on pasture hay or silage, is an important part of livestock management in Victoria. Research associated with conservation practice and techniques is also centred at the State Research Farm. A Seed Testing Station (1936) and a seeds research group (1954) are situated at Burnley. The laboratory aims to develop methods to increase the yield and to reduce the cost of pasture seed production in Victoria. Specific aspects of pasture nutrition are studied at the Victorian Plant Research Institute, Burnley.

Agricultural chemistry research

The laboratories of the Division of Agricultural Chemistry are situated at the Department's head office in Melbourne. The role of the Division is divided between the legislative function vested in it, and chemical matters associated with the research and extension function of the Department. The laboratories provide a diagnostic service in soil testing and have an extensive programme of research on the chemical problems of agriculture in Victoria. In particular, the quality aspects of cereals and oil seeds, soil chemistry, tobacco leaf chemistry, and pesticide residues in food, etc., are primary areas of research. The laboratories are well serviced with modern analytical equipment.

Further reference, 1966; Farm management, 1967; Agricultural extension services, 1968; Size distribution of rural holdings, 1969; Research and extension activities of the Department of Agriculture, 1970; Application of scientific research to agriculture, 1970; Research stations of the Department of Agriculture, 1971

FARMING

General

Collection of statistics

Before 1904 the statistics were collected by the municipal authorities who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council. During the period 1904 to 1966 police officers were required to collect agricultural, pastoral, and dairying statistics from land-holders in Victoria. Commencing with the 1966-67 Farm Census, the collection of these statistics has been carried out on a direct postal basis.

The Bureau made an intensive coverage check of its listings of land holdings used in the collection of agricultural and pastoral statistics in Victoria, and these were reconciled with lists of rateable land of one acre

or more in extent, as recorded by municipalities for rating purposes. As a result, 6,975 holdings totalling 1,462,229 acres were added to the annual collection from the 1967-68 season. This change in coverage should be kept in mind when comparing figures from 1967-68 with those for previous years.

The rural statistics contained in this section are mainly compiled from annual returns of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying production collected from some 70,000 rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March each year. Statistics from these schedules are compiled for each county and local government area.

Every holding of 1 acre and upwards used for the production of agricultural products or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products is required to supply full particulars of the area occupied, the rural population, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertiliser usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock, the quantity of wool clipped, and other relevant matters.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per acre, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31 March, thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31 March.

In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by 31 March (potatoes, fruit, vines, etc.), supplementary collections are made later in the year.

Livestock numbers and farm machinery on rural holdings are reported at 31 March.

Summary of Australian statistics

The following table, which summarises the principal farming activities in Australia during the 1971-72 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1971-72

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural holdings—								
Number	74,960	67,714	43,389	29,095	21,997	9,807	606	247,568
Area ('000 acres)	170,509	39,249	381,540	160,980	282,864	6,442	192,797	1,234,381
Principal crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 acres)	5,995	2,570	1,374	2,640	5,046	11	1	17,637
Production ('000 bushels)	88,545	66,039	26,523	51,696	79,556	307	27	312,693
Oats—								
Area ('000 acres)	646	814	51	417	1,122	16	..	3,066
Production ('000 bushels)	12,194	24,770	972	9,138	22,812	389	5	70,280
Barley—								
Area ('000 acres)	923	731	392	1,930	2,252	31	..	6,259
Production ('000 bushels)	15,269	17,431	10,967	46,156	44,109	1,221	..	135,153
Hay—all types—								
Area ('000 acres)	716	1,572	141	606	437	201	6	3,679
Production ('000 tons)	1,159	2,953	334	966	643	443	9	6,507
Tobacco—								
Area (acres)	3,146	9,499	12,178	..	..	..	..	24,823
Production (dried leaf '000 lb)	4,090	12,709	18,507	..	..	..	..	35,306
Onions—								
Area (acres)	2,056	2,351	3,194	2,221	344	458	n.a.	(a)10,624
Production (tons)	21,502	17,216	24,233	25,910	4,965	5,171	n.a.	(a)98,997
Potatoes—								
Area (acres)	24,678	34,560	18,199	6,858	6,633	8,878	n.a.	(a)99,806
Production (tons)	169,087	301,863	130,523	70,608	67,339	69,258	n.a.	(a)808,678
Other vegetables—Area (acres)	46,976	45,646	45,765	16,675	7,875	15,294	496	178,727
Fruit—Area (acres)	78,034	66,349	31,293	42,262	21,991	17,761	256	257,946

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1971-72—*continued*

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Vineyards—								
Area (acres)	31,964	52,448	3,943	71,090	6,735	..	..	166,180
Grapes for table (tons)	7,861	11,826	5,278	1,820	1,768	..	..	28,553
Wine made ('000 gallons)	14,034	7,549	..	40,014	832	..	..	62,429
Currants (tons)	542	3,355	..	3,049	1,312	..	..	8,258
Sultanas and raisins (tons)	15,918	71,997	..	8,446	37	..	..	96,398
Livestock numbers, 31 March 1971—								
Sheep ('000)	62,000	29,496	14,604	17,970	34,405	4,327	199	163,001
Cattle ('000)	7,409	5,457	9,022	1,495	1,975	829	1,186	27,373
Pigs ('000)	1,059	590	535	479	427	104	5	3,199
Livestock slaughtered for human consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	8,820	11,954	2,479	2,459	4,106	813	25	30,656
Lambs ('000)	7,821	8,129	939	2,685	1,895	662	196	22,327
Cattle ('000)	1,472	1,516	1,457	256	384	165	95	5,345
Calves ('000)	245	559	252	35	5	19	1	1,116
Pigs ('000)	1,094	1,051	794	436	367	165	21	3,928
Wool production (million kg)	282	192	83	118	178	21	1	875
Wholemilk production—								
All purposes ('000 gallons)	257	874	169	101	56	99	1	1,557
Tractors on rural holdings—(number)	89,096	82,470	73,564	37,207	35,440	12,863	777	331,417
Gross value of production—								
Agriculture (\$'000)	404,527	301,742	433,570	213,207	215,998	35,870	1,901	1,606,815
Pastoral (\$'000)	480,649	394,451	271,261	153,068	199,443	40,554	25,030	1,564,456
Dairying (\$'000)	156,621	266,880	75,630	47,262	28,262	32,103	565	607,323
Poultry (\$'000)	86,717	48,834	26,671	15,803	16,179	5,624	887	200,715

(a) Incomplete.

Land occupied in different districts, 1971-72

For the season 1971-72 the number of rural holdings was 67,714, the area devoted to agriculture 7,022,071 acres, and the total area occupied 39,249,234 acres.

It should be noted that statistics in this part of the *Year Book* have been compiled for statistical districts, which are groups of counties, namely, land areas with immutable boundaries. A map defining the boundary of each statistical district appears opposite.

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT, SEASON 1971-72
(Areas of 1 acre and upwards)

Statistical district	Total area of district	Number of holdings	Area occupied				Total
			For agricultural purposes		Pasture sown, grasses, clover, or lucerne	Balance of holdings (b)	
			Crops (a)	Fallow			
	'000 acres		'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	
Central	4,065	13,873	206	36	1,725	616	2,583
North Central	2,930	4,314	73	11	1,384	598	2,066
Western	8,775	12,594	288	32	5,323	1,197	6,840
Wimmera	7,395	5,798	1,339	709	3,029	1,081	6,159
Mallee	10,784	5,803	1,854	1,127	2,290	2,366	7,637
Northern	6,337	11,339	891	290	3,170	1,292	5,644
North Eastern	7,220	5,136	95	10	1,787	1,859	3,751
Gippsland	8,739	8,857	40	19	2,160	2,350	4,569
Total	56,246	67,714	4,787	2,235	20,869	11,358	39,249
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED							
Central	..	..	7.98	1.39	66.78	23.85	100.00
North Central	..	..	3.53	0.53	66.99	28.95	100.00
Western	..	..	4.21	0.47	77.82	17.50	100.00
Wimmera	..	..	21.74	11.51	49.19	17.56	100.00
Mallee	..	..	24.28	14.76	29.98	30.98	100.00
Northern	..	..	15.79	5.14	56.18	22.89	100.00
North Eastern	..	..	2.53	0.27	47.64	49.56	100.00
Gippsland	..	..	0.88	0.42	47.27	51.43	100.00
Total	..	..	12.20	5.69	53.17	28.94	100.00



FIGURE 16. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria.

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT, SEASON 1971-72—*continued*
(Areas of 1 acre and upwards)

Statistical district	Total area of district	Number of holdings	Area occupied				Total
			For agricultural purposes		Pasture sown, grasses, clover, or lucerne	Balance of holdings (b)	
			Crops (a)	Fallow			
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE							
Central	7.23	20.49	4.30	1.61	8.27	5.42	6.58
North Central	5.21	6.37	1.52	0.49	6.63	5.26	5.27
Western	15.60	18.60	6.02	1.43	25.51	10.54	17.43
Wimmera	13.15	8.56	27.98	31.74	14.52	9.52	15.69
Mallee	19.17	8.57	38.74	50.45	10.97	20.83	19.46
Northern	11.26	16.75	18.62	12.98	15.19	11.37	14.37
North Eastern	12.84	7.58	1.98	0.45	8.56	16.37	9.56
Gippsland	15.54	13.08	0.84	0.85	10.35	20.69	11.64
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Excludes area of clover and grasses cut for hay and seed.
(b) Native grasses and unused and unproductive land.

Classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity

Tabulations classifying rural holdings by principal characteristics have, in the past, been undertaken at irregular intervals. Since the Second World War they have been prepared for each of the years 1947-48, 1949-50, 1955-56, 1959-60, 1965-66, and 1968-69.

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING :
NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS

Size of holding (acres)	1959-60		1965-66		1968-69	
	Number of holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings	Total area of holdings
		acres		acres		acres
1- 99	21,803	841,772	21,340	805,121	23,298	823,449
100- 199	12,374	1,750,203	12,219	1,742,700	12,077	1,736,717
200- 299	6,499	1,569,717	6,693	1,623,245	6,657	1,615,138
300- 399	5,263	1,780,143	5,312	1,803,816	5,292	1,797,488
400- 499	3,423	1,523,243	3,297	1,470,439	3,342	1,487,694
500- 999	11,287	7,931,505	11,037	7,797,393	10,754	7,619,444
1,000-1,399	3,737	4,409,447	3,738	4,404,898	3,811	4,498,332
1,400-1,999	2,477	4,081,603	2,573	4,255,922	2,662	4,420,849
2,000-2,999	1,515	3,635,339	1,599	3,817,242	1,665	3,972,472
3,000-4,999	888	3,292,668	926	3,453,964	972	3,612,703
5,000 and over	512	6,920,890	465	6,668,863	526	7,597,251
Total	69,778	37,736,530	69,199	37,843,603	71,056	39,181,537

The following tables show some of the information, in summary form, from the 1968-69 classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity :

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY :
NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED
FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1968-69

Predominant activity	Number of holdings	Total area of holdings	Area used for—					Balance of holdings
			Fruit	Crops (excluding fruit)	Fallow	Sown grasses and clovers	acres	
		acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
Sheep—Cereal grain	5,908	8,227,479	47	2,465,455	1,114,553	2,849,563	1,797,861	
Sheep	11,935	12,578,511	367	631,667	144,563	7,535,450	4,266,464	
Cereal grain	3,409	5,063,399	140	2,205,123	1,203,386	834,038	820,712	
Beef cattle	4,166	4,130,144	228	65,248	25,424	1,494,001	2,545,243	
Dairying	18,182	4,366,512	1,436	258,462	55,544	3,062,491	988,579	
Vineyards	1,972	79,249	47,527	4,139	1,524	10,217	15,842	
Fruit (other than vine)	2,031	168,576	62,344	4,069	2,951	33,495	65,717	
Vegetables—								
Potatoes	982	167,652	298	47,021	5,612	79,835	34,886	
Other and mixed	1,204	235,842	1,138	79,866	8,791	113,191	32,856	
Poultry	1,042	55,287	630	6,433	2,967	27,232	18,025	
Pigs	329	50,311	4	5,479	1,356	23,336	20,136	
Tobacco	310	79,432	139	11,058	641	27,564	40,030	
Other	383	49,293	417	9,443	3,031	22,082	14,320	
Multi-purpose	2,419	1,833,290	3,285	309,247	86,213	941,246	493,299	
Total classified holdings	54,272	37,084,977	118,000	6,102,710	2,656,556	17,053,741	11,153,970	
Unclassified holdings—								
Sub-commercial	11,364	1,188,370	3,316	37,648	32,644	421,887	692,875	
Unused, special, etc.	5,420	908,190	1,531	795	38,198	266,270	601,396	
Total all holdings	71,056	39,181,537	122,847	6,141,153	2,727,398	17,741,898	12,448,241	

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT, AND NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ON WHICH LIVESTOCK WERE DEPASTURED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING, 1968-69

Size of holding (acres)	Number of holdings with—				
	Wheat	Sheep	Cattle for		Pigs
			Milk production	Beef production	
1- 99	196	2,858	6,372	6,728	1,758
100- 199	322	2,901	7,791	5,331	1,413
200- 299	403	2,610	3,953	3,718	834
300- 399	777	3,009	2,438	3,138	632
400- 499	683	2,315	1,321	2,122	358
500- 999	4,282	9,083	3,041	6,718	1,212
1,000-1,399	2,044	3,460	902	2,474	449
1,400-1,999	1,575	2,471	563	1,716	336
2,000-2,999	1,074	1,556	} 573	{ 1,083	} 386
3,000-4,999	652	926			
5,000 and over	287	471	103	375	69
Total	12,295	31,660	27,057	34,040	7,447

NOTE. Individual holdings may appear in more than one category.

Superphosphate and fertiliser development

Approximately 80 per cent of the annual tonnage of fertilisers used in Victoria is superphosphate.

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia. The phosphatic material used in the manufacture of the early superphosphate consisted of bone char, ground bones, and guano, but subsequently rock phosphate was imported from Florida and Tennessee, U.S.A. However, since the First World War high grade deposits of rock phosphate from Nauru and Ocean and Christmas Islands have provided almost all of the rock phosphate used for superphosphate manufacture in Australia.

Since the 1920s there has been a growing consciousness of the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for maximum productivity. In 1971-72, 759,047 tons of superphosphate were used in Victoria, of which 571,760 tons were used on pastures.

Fertiliser developments

Next to phosphorus, nitrogen is the most important nutrient in Victorian agriculture. For many years animal manures supplemented by nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia were the only nitrogenous fertilisers available. Production of animal manures is now insignificant, but urea, ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea-formaldehyde, and anhydrous ammonia are additions to the list of manufactured fertilisers.

Legislation

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizer Act* 1958 manufacturers must register the brands, analyses, and prices of their product with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published annually in the *Government Gazette*.

In 1971-72 artificial fertilisers were used on 2,293,152 acres of wheat; 1,397,568 acres of other cereal crops; 64,967 acres of vegetables; 66,871 acres of orchards; 93,386 acres of other crops; and 9,300,024 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1971-72 amounted to 287,287 tons of single strength equivalent or 82 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used on all crops and 571,760 tons or 85 per cent of that used on pastures.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year	Crops			Pastures		
	Number of holdings	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Number of holdings	Area fertilised	Quantity used
		'000 acres	'000 tons		'000 acres	'000 tons
1967-68	30,253	4,961	289	39,636	11,359	780
1968-69	n.a.	5,654	316	34,994	9,233	638
1969-70	27,055	4,945	294	35,426	10,408	713
1970-71	24,164	3,779	232	34,668	9,833	684
1971-72	22,147	3,916	243	33,827	9,300	658

Artificial fertilisers, 1970; Superphosphate, 1971

Aerial agriculture

Aircraft are used extensively in Victoria for agricultural purposes such as topdressing, and less frequently for seeding, crop spraying with weedicides and insecticides, and the control of rabbits by the dropping of poisoned carrot baits. A more recent phase of aerial development is the dropping of young fish into Victorian lakes and streams. A full description of aerial agriculture may be found on pages 494 and 764-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Before 1 January 1967 statistics on aerial agriculture were collected by the Department of Civil Aviation who developed the series in 1956. Since 1 January 1967 these statistics have been compiled from quarterly returns collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from operators of aircraft engaged in aerial topdressing, seeding, spraying, and allied activity such as rabbit and dingo baiting.

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE AT 31 MARCH

Particulars	Unit	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total area treated (a)	'000 acres	1,803	1,956	2,337	1,864	1,582
Topdressed or seeded	'000 acres	(b)	(b)	1,795	1,534	1,208
Sprayed or dusted	'000 acres	266	(b)	484	237	244
Rabbit baiting, etc.	'000 acres	(b)	45	58	93	130
Materials used—						
Superphosphate	tons	(b)	87,225	116,125	90,859	67,433
Seed	'000 lb	310	157	99	174	167
Aircraft utilisation (flying time)	hours	15,124	15,536	20,893	15,294	11,767

(a) Areas treated with more than one type of material on one operation are counted once only.

(b) Not available for publication.

Farm machinery

The principal mechanical task in Victorian farming is undoubtedly the cultivation of some 5 million acres of land for crops, an area which has remained reasonably stable since the 1930s, with a correspondingly stable figure of 2.5 million acres of fallow. This period has seen the eclipse of horse traction by the modern tractor. Wheeled tractors on rural holdings have risen from about 12,000 in the 1936-1945 decennium to nearly 80,000 today. Some 3,000 crawler tractors are also in use on Victorian farms, but these constitute a declining proportion of the total.

Systems of cultivation have undergone an evolution with the advent of the tractor, through disc ploughs towards the tined scarifier type of implement. On the smaller tractors the mounting of implements on the three-point linkage is now common, though in the larger cultivations, towed implements are still the rule; the shallow cultivation system employed in Australia seems likely to preclude the widespread adoption of tractor mounting for really large implements.

One effect of this revolution in power farming is the extent to which the farmer has become less dependent on the weather in his cultivating, sowing, and harvesting operations. The decreased time of operations

possible with mechanised traction has contributed to an increase in, and the stability of, crop yields. The desire to gain this advantage of timeliness largely explains the noticeable tendency towards higher power in farm tractors. Significant numbers of tractors in the 60 to 80, 80 to 100, and 100 and over horsepower classes have made their appearance in recent years, particularly in the northern and western broad-acre cultivation areas of the State.

After cultivation the next most important demand for mechanical power on Victorian farms is for harvesting the crops, mostly grain, grown annually. The header harvester is the principal machine employed; most are powered through the tractor power-take-off, but a small and increasing number of farmers, particularly those with larger holdings, are using self-propelled machines.

The number of tractors continues to rise even though the area under cultivation remains relatively stable, mainly because a major additional mechanised task has arisen in the years since the Second World War. Today over a million acres of pasture is harvested annually for meadow hay, and a variety of specialised machines has been developed for this activity. The reciprocating cutter-bar mower, which was predominant for many years, is tending to be supplanted by slasher type and other more sophisticated multi-head rotary mowers. The pick-up baler continues to be the most popular machine for putting the hay up into suitable form for storage, although various "fodder-rolling" types of machines have been developed and are proving economical in particular circumstances. A number of other minor machines such as windrowers, crimpers, bale-stackers, and loaders are also used in the hay harvest. This has forced the pace of evolution of the tractor as a more sophisticated mobile power plant capable of powering and carrying these types of machines.

The spreading of fertiliser is a major task associated with the harvesting of pasture and with pasture improvement in general. Although in 1970 about 1.8 million acres were topdressed or seeded by aerial methods, there still remain in use some 30,000 tractor powered fertiliser distributors and broadcasters on rural holdings in Victoria.

Mechanisation in the present phase is spreading from the older established crops and field tasks into some of the areas which have hitherto been the preserve of hand-labour. Grape-harvesting machines have appeared, though on an experimental basis as yet and confined to the harvesting of grapes for processing; much development work remains to be done on these before they are generally accepted. Fruit-tree shakers are another unlikely machine to have emerged.

The economics of farming favour the replacement of labour intensive methods with capital equipment and this tendency is to be seen in farmstead work as well as field work. The traditional techniques of sheep and wool handling for example are being subjected to study aimed at the development of mechanical handling devices. Bulk handling of all products is now the rule. The intensive housing of livestock—poultry, pigs, cattle—gives rise to a further new range of mechanical equipment for feeding, weighing, handling, effluent disposal, and so on. With electricity now universally available throughout the State much of this intensification of farmstead work will be electrically powered.

Much room for expansion still remains in field mechanisation. Thus it is estimated that the million acres harvested for hay is less than 10 per cent of the potential of this resource, while in the area of harvesting of some of the more exotic crops, only a beginning has been made.

The numbers of the selected items of farm machinery on rural holdings at 31 March during each of the five years 1968 to 1972 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS AT 31 MARCH

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Milking machines—Units	109,137	112,618	112,012	n.c.	108,745
Shearing machines—Stands	43,596	43,393	43,152	n.c.	42,876
Tractors—Wheeled type	78,721	79,101	79,188	78,830	79,369
Crawler type	3,045	2,958	3,130	3,071	3,101
Rotary hoes	13,112	12,915	11,646	12,373	12,736
Fertiliser distributors and broadcasters	30,560	30,383	30,036	29,337	28,552
Grain drills—Combine	20,380	20,217	19,919	19,710	20,175
Other	9,187	9,002	8,641	8,395	7,202
Maize planters	750	909	877	811	837
Headers, strippers, and harvesters	14,556	14,179	13,310	13,289	13,068
Pick-up balers	13,173	14,106	14,337	14,692	14,822
Forage harvesters	1,951	2,080	2,108	2,134	2,217

n.c. : Not collected.

NOTE. Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1954-1958, page 88.

Mechanisation of farming, 1962

Progress of cultivation

The first Statistical Register of Victoria published in 1854 shows that in 1836 there were 50 acres of land under cultivation in Victoria. By 1840 this figure had increased to 3,210 acres. This progress continued until 1852 when 57,471 acres were under cultivation. With the discovery of gold in Victoria, agricultural progress received a temporary setback, the area of land cultivated declining to 34,816 acres in 1854. However, with the influx of population came a demand for agricultural products and, by the end of 1860, the area of land under cultivation amounted to 407,740 acres.

The following table shows the annual average area under cultivation in each decennium from 1856 to 1965 and the actual area for each of the six seasons 1967 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or year (ended March)	Annual average area in each decennium, 1856 to 1965, and actual area each year 1967 to 1972, under—		
	Crop (a)	Fallow	Total cultivation (a)
	acres	acres	acres
1856 to 1865	325,676	12,146	337,822
1866 to 1875	624,377	57,274	681,651
1876 to 1885	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1886 to 1895	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1896 to 1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1906 to 1915	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1916 to 1925	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926 to 1935	5,233,894	2,501,357	7,735,251
1936 to 1945	4,435,645	2,142,953	6,578,598
1946 to 1955	4,635,982	2,311,401	6,947,383
1956 to 1965	4,222,393	2,191,000	6,413,393
1967	5,143,495	2,751,499	7,894,994
1968	(b)5,202,729	(b)2,646,502	(b)7,849,231
1969	6,156,483	2,727,232	8,883,715
1970	5,374,775	1,745,131	7,119,906
1971	4,197,171	2,300,327	6,497,498
1972	4,786,939	2,235,132	7,022,071

(a) Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. For the decennium 1956 to 1965 and 1961 onwards, area of pasture cut for hay and seed is excluded in the above table.

(b) Includes 135,574 acres under crop and 55,814 acres under fallow resulting from change in coverage referred to on pages 310-1.

Crops and growers

The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1971-72

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross value (a)
	acres		\$'000
Cereals for grain—			
Barley—			
2-row	707,946	16,856,524 bushels	15,689
6-row	23,020	574,389 bushels	
Maize	927	75,562 bushels	122
Oats	814,154	24,770,200 bushels	11,334
Rye	12,509	95,426 bushels	81
Wheat	2,570,312	66,038,722 bushels	96,765
Hay—			
Barley and rye	9,508	14,419 tons	149
Lucerne	114,613	255,938 tons	6,105
Meadow	1,239,407	2,340,593 tons	31,251
Oaten	179,598	296,652 tons	3,812
Wheaten	28,876	45,404 tons	515
Grey and other field peas	14,981	306,365 bushels	499
Grass and clover seed	18,087	47,974 centals	823
Industrial crops—			
Broom millet	91	417 cwt fibre 80 cwt seed	11
Linseed	9,127	66,685 cwt	343
Safflower	3,143	14,215 cwt	70
Hops	834	13,550 cwt	1,436
Mustard	1,514	8,733 cwt	96
Tobacco	9,499	113,475 cwt	14,690
Rape seed	36,772	248,216 cwt	1,152
Sunflower	5,290	46,930 cwt	274

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1971-72—*continued*

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross
			value (a)
	acres		\$'000
Vegetables—			
Onions	2,351	17,216 tons	1,354
Potatoes	34,560	301,863 tons	15,002
Other	45,645	..	23,131
Vineyards—			
Grapes—			
Table	} 46,921	11,826 tons	2,385
Wine		36,158 tons	2,473
Drying		75,346 tons	..
		67,213 tons of sultanas	20,660
		4,777 tons of raisins	1,929
		3,355 tons of currants	1,373
Vines, unproductive	4,460	..	..
Orchards—			
Productive	} 66,349	..	42,107
Unproductive		..	..
All other crops	165,256	..	6,112
Total crops	6,165,750		301,742

(a) The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry are presumed to be principal markets.

The following table shows the numbers of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1971-72.

The information has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State, as some occupiers are engaged in the cultivation of more than one of the crops enumerated.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS, SEASON 1971-72

Crops grown	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain crops—									
Wheat	429	293	596	3,583	2,523	3,033	346	19	10,822
Oats	386	400	1,478	2,876	1,276	2,135	446	8	9,005
Barley	550	105	442	1,722	1,694	1,347	59	30	5,949
Maize	..	1	..	1	..	1	10	44	57
Rape	73	30	245	45	3	49	27	24	496
Safflower	1	..	1	36	22	6	2	..	68
Sunflower	2	1	2	3	17	74	3	..	102
Other—									
Potatoes	746	275	278	4	3	6	53	222	1,587
Onions	201	2	102	7	28	11	2	4	357
Other vegetables	1,770	311	615	41	397	413	90	421	4,058
Orchards	1,114	97	40	60	1,030	883	114	44	3,382
Vineyards	20	14	7	8	2,242	154	34	..	2,479
Grass and clover seed	16	44	70	40	17	50	81	8	326
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	20	337	..	357

A summary of the area under cultivation and yield of crops in each statistical district of the State for the season 1971-72 is given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1971-72
(acres)

Crop	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain crops—									
Wheat	24,548	18,125	40,546	816,827	1,203,621	429,861	35,361	1,423	2,570,312
Oats	16,822	20,783	130,916	285,588	160,654	177,801	21,379	211	814,154
Barley	57,271	5,210	21,137	187,459	337,865	117,737	2,639	1,648	730,966
Rye	194	73	209	511	11,338	(a)	(a)	(a)	12,509
Maize	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	39	756	927
Field peas	5,985	442	3,554	2,840	587	1,333	49	191	14,981
All hay	173,983	88,731	407,531	191,570	68,746	354,675	109,228	177,906	1,572,370
Green fodder	18,283	6,764	24,891	9,020	34,962	20,910	10,139	15,306	140,275
Grass and clover for seed	566	3,030	2,749	3,395	1,779	1,665	7,607	111	20,902
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	382	9,117	..	9,499
Potatoes	18,143	5,727	4,718	12	80	611	526	4,743	34,560
Onions	792	(a)	1,227	(a)	126	178	(a)	(a)	2,351
All other vegetables	19,185	129	10,896	59	4,223	5,293	163	5,700	45,648
Vines	149	559	216	906	47,093	1,008	1,450	..	51,381
Orchards	16,174	1,641	381	2,077	9,510	34,880	1,392	294	66,349
All other crops	10,923	2,057	30,081	4,729	5,713	16,420	3,998	4,989	78,566
Total area under crop	363,018	153,271	679,052	1,504,993	1,886,297	1,162,754	203,087	213,278	(b)6,165,750
Land in fallow	36,502	11,344	31,566	709,347	1,126,907	290,375	10,013	19,078	2,235,132
Total area under cultivation	399,520	164,615	710,618	2,214,340	3,013,204	1,453,129	213,100	232,356	8,400,882

(a) Included in all other crops.

(b) The total area under crop includes 1,239,407 acres of grass and clover cut for hay and 3,521 acres of vegetables double-cropped.

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1971-72

Crop	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain crops—									
Wheat bush	662,924	478,008	1,155,796	25,944,589	25,419,089	11,114,351	1,223,675	40,290	66,038,722
Oats	563,326	715,940	5,609,452	8,838,319	2,904,002	5,243,293	891,048	4,820	24,770,200
Barley	1,650,149	152,721	688,509	5,171,148	6,829,081	2,804,059	83,140	52,106	17,430,913
Maize	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	2,775	60,976	75,562
Field peas	132,076	12,882	89,606	46,305	1,680	18,873	1,065	3,878	306,365
All hay tons	360,384	180,250	822,398	283,475	91,939	614,508	220,747	379,305	2,953,006
Grass and clover seed (centals)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	50,453
Tobacco cwt	..	..	..	..	..	4,141	109,334	..	113,475
Potatoes tons	154,868	50,977	40,705	70	497	6,513	4,030	44,203	301,863
Onions	5,197	(b)	9,467	9	909	1,521	(b)	113	17,216
Wine made gallons	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,548,837
Dried vine fruit—									
Raisins tons	..	..	..	..	4,777	..	..	..	4,777
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	67,214	..	..	..	67,214
Currants	..	..	..	..	3,355	..	..	..	3,355

(a) Details for individual districts are not available for publication.

(b) Crop failure.

Principal crops

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal crops grown in Victoria. Although there is some variation from year to year, these crops, together with hay, account for about 93 per cent of the total area sown annually. The growing of oilseed crops, notably rapeseed and linseed, plus potatoes, apples and other fruit is also important.

In the following section some detailed descriptive and statistical information is given of all main crops grown in the State, including those mentioned above.

Wheat

The average area sown annually in the ten-year period 1962-63 to 1971-72 was 3.06 million acres and this is normally about the total area under crop in the State. Virtually all the crop is used for grain production, except for about 1 per cent which is cut for hay. The area varies from year to year and in the above decade ranged from 1.88 million acres in 1970-71 to 3.98 million acres in 1968-69. The large area sown in 1968-69 produced a record harvest for Victoria and contributed to a large Australian harvest, which necessitated the introduction of quotas commencing in the 1969-70 season. A reduction in quotas in 1970-71 and a large carry-over of over-quota wheat from 1969-70 resulted in that year in the smallest area sown to wheat in Victoria since 1958-59.

The average annual production for the ten-year period 1962-63 to 1971-72 was 65.94 million bushels. Of this, an average of 13 million bushels or 20 per cent was used for home consumption, and the balance was exported. The Victorian harvest ranged from 28.3 million bushels in the drought year of 1967-68 to a record 90.7 million bushels in 1968-69. The Australian harvest for the same year was 544 million bushels, which caused a considerable surplus over the requirement for export. The Wheat Marketing Act proclaimed on 9 December 1969 implemented in Victoria the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme proposed by the Australian Wheat-growers' Federation and provided the administrative machinery decided upon by the Victorian Farmers' Union for the operation of the scheme. The aim of the scheme is to allocate deliveries in accordance with market demand and therefore available storage capacity. Quotas allocated to Victoria so far have been 65 million bushels in 1969-70, 52 million bushels in 1970-71, and 57 million bushels in 1971-72.

The average crop yield for the period 1962-63 to 1971-72 was 21.5 bushels per acre. Yields varied from 8.78 bushels per acre in the drought year of 1967-68 to 25.69 bushels per acre in 1971-72. This is the highest yield obtained from the Victorian crop in recent times. However, yields as high as 60 bushels per acre are harvested on individual farms in many seasons. The highest yield officially recorded is 78.8 bushels per acre for 50 acres grown near Murtoa in 1960.

The main wheat belt lies in the northern part of the State, in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern District, where about 94 per cent of the crop is grown. The average annual rainfall varies from about 300 mm in the north-west of the State to about 500-750 mm in the eastern and southern regions. About three quarters of the wheat crop is sown on bare fallowed land.

Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops. Zinc sulphate is added in some areas of the Wimmera, applications normally being made to each third or fourth wheat crop. Nitrogenous fertilisers are used only in particular circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Mallee and on heavily cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Diseases are not normally a major problem, but heavy losses occur due to root rot and cereal cyst nematode in some seasons. Stem rust rarely causes loss. Ball smut is effectively controlled by pickling with fungicide powder at the time the seed is graded. Weeds are controlled by fallow cultivation or by crop spraying. The crop

is harvested from mid-November in the early districts to January under late conditions.

Wheat is grown in rotation with fallow, other cereal crops, and pastures. The use of subterranean clover and medic leys has greatly improved soil fertility, with resultant benefit to wheat yields and quality. Sheep grazed on these, and on native pastures, contribute materially to the State's wool and prime lamb production.

Wheat is grown on three major soil types :

1. Mallee soils referred to as solonised brown soils ;
2. self-mulching grey soils of heavy texture and high fertility in the southern Wimmera ; and
3. red-brown earths of varying texture in the northern Wimmera and the Northern District.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of high quality wheat of the harder types. However the hard variety Halberd is now the only variety recommended for the whole of the Mallee. Another hard variety, Emblem, is sown in the eastern Mallee where wheat with protein content above the Victorian f.a.q. (fair average quality) is usually produced. Substantial improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past 30 years, and one of the leading soft wheats at present is in the medium to strong class. The adoption of clover and medic ley rotation systems has led to a substantial improvement in the protein content, and thus the bread making quality, of Victorian wheat.

Virtually the whole of the wheat crop is handled, stored, and transported in bulk. The crop is marketed through the Australian Wheat Board. The majority of the crop is marketed as one grade known as f.a.q. (fair average quality), but increasing quantities of special grades have been segregated for separate marketing in recent years. In 1971-72 about 6.6 million bushels of Victorian Soft, a low protein wheat of specified varieties for biscuits and other soft wheat uses, and 2 million bushels of Victorian Hard, consisting of higher protein Emblem wheat, were segregated.

Grain Elevators Board

In 1934 an Act was passed to provide for the handling of wheat in bulk in Victoria. The Act gave the Government power to constitute a Board of three members to implement the provisions of the Act. As a result of submissions made by the Board to, and approved by, the Government, 226 country receiving elevators and a 30 million bushel capacity shipping terminal at Geelong and storage facilities for 4 million bushels at Portland have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling \$30,818,000. Repayment of the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Victorian Government. In 1963 the Act was amended to provide for the handling of barley in bulk by the Grain Elevators Board.

The Grain Elevators Board first received and shipped Victorian wheat in bulk for the 1939-40 season and first received barley in bulk for the 1963-64 season.

The Board's Geelong Terminal is operated by push-button remote control with operational indicator lights appearing on a diagram panel of the whole terminal. Grain can be received from rail trucks and can be shipped from

the terminal at the same rate of 1,600 tons per hour, either direct from the terminal storage bins or by a combination of storage bins and rail receivals. The storage facilities at Portland are linked to the Portland Harbor Trust shipping terminal.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 140 million bushels of wheat and barley. In comparison with the season 1970-71, when the quantity of 32,738,400 bushels of bulk wheat and 9,786,467 bushels of bulk barley were delivered to the Board, the receivals for the 1971-72 season were 64,430,000 million bushels of bulk wheat and 11,955,087 million bushels of bulk barley. Wheat quotas were introduced for the 1969-70 season, Victoria's quota being fixed at 65 million bushels and the balance of the receivals being over-quota wheat. The Victorian quota for 1971-72 was 57 million bushels.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Grain Elevators Board in Victoria :

VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 31 October—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Revenue—					
Grain handling charges	3,979	4,654	5,022	5,506	5,818
Interest on investments	482	552	584	649	765
Other	3	..	..	..	..
Total revenue	4,464	5,206	5,606	6,155	6,583
Expenditure—					
Operating and maintenance expenses	1,093	1,651	1,949	2,329	2,568
Administration expenses	342	458	505	582	648
Depreciation and renewals	571	573	600	576	589
Interest on loans	1,420	1,516	1,590	1,638	1,631
Sinking fund charges	269	288	292	301	304
Appropriations to reserves	762	720	669	558	973
Other	6	..	..	41	..
Total expenditure	4,463	5,206	5,605	6,025	6,713
Net surplus	1	..	1	130	-130
Fixed assets at 31 October	30,700	31,823	32,825	31,668	31,839
Loan indebtedness at 31 October—					
State Government	1,683	1,672	1,630	1,598	1,568
Public	24,899	26,572	26,734	27,232	27,164

Australian Wheat Board

History

After the outbreak of the Second World War, the Australian Wheat Board was established in September 1939 under national security legislation. When the war ended in 1945 the Board continued to operate until 1948 as an agent for the Commonwealth Government under "transitional legislation".

In 1948 agreement was reached between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the first of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Schemes. For constitutional reasons, it was necessary for each State to pass legislation accepting the Australian Wheat Board as the central marketing authority,

and to permit it to operate within the States. Before the outbreak of the war, progress had been made in Commonwealth-State Government Conferences towards a comprehensive stabilisation scheme. The war intervened and full control over the sale of Australian wheat was given to the Board under the exigencies of war-time conditions.

The marketing experience of the Board and the desires of the growers were finally combined in the wheat stabilisation legislation of 1948 and renewed under successive five year schemes. The Australian Wheat Board now functions under the present *Wheat Stabilization Act* 1968. This Act authorises the Board to market all wheat harvested between 1 October 1968 and 30 September 1975 (seven seasons) but limits the application of the revised guaranteed price provisions to wheat harvested between 1 October 1968 and 30 September 1973 (five seasons). This five season plan was extended for the 1973-74 season to give the Australian Government time to review the next five season proposal submitted by the Board.

Constitution

The Board comprises fourteen members, two growers from each of the five mainland States together with the chairman, a finance member, a millers' representative, and an employees' representative.

Functions and operations

Under complementary Australian and State legislation:

1. the Board is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat in Australia and for both wheat and flour for export;
2. growers are required to deliver to the Board all wheat grown by them except that required as seed or feed on the farms where it is grown; and
3. the Board becomes the owner of all wheat delivered to it.

The Board employs various bulk handling authorities and wheat merchant-shippers for the receipt of bulk and bagged wheat.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian branch of the Australian Wheat Board during the 1971-72 season were 64,430,000 bushels including 2,338,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to storages at railway sidings operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales and 955,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to storages in Victoria.

Wheat standard

The fair average quality (f.a.q.) standard is determined each season by a State committee and is the basis for sales of each crop.

Samples of wheat from various districts are obtained each year and mixed to obtain a representative sample of the whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1 litre scale chondrometer. The f.a.q. standard was set at 64.5 lb per bushel for 1971-72.

Area of wheat for grain, production, gross value, f.a.q., and holdings growing 20 acres and over

In the following table the area of wheat for grain, production, average yield, gross value of production of wheat, the f.a.q. standard determined in Victoria, and the number of holdings growing wheat (20 acres or more) for each of the seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 are shown:

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Holdings growing wheat (20 acres and over)	Area	Production	Average yield per acre	Gross value	Weight of bushel of wheat, f.a.q.
	number					'000 acres	'000 bush	bush	$'000	lb
1967-68	11,056	3,224	28,317	8.78	43,856	65
1968-69	11,686	3,984	(a) 90,728	22.77	122,008	65
1969-70	11,618	3,298	83,544	25.33	116,747	65½
1970-71	9,669	1,879	36,901	19.64	51,127	65½
1971-72	10,273	2,570	66,039	25.69	96,765	64½

(a) Record production.

Wheat breeding

The objective of wheat breeding in Victoria is to produce new varieties which will give higher yields of better baking quality grain. Included in the yield objective is the reduction of losses due to drought and various diseases, which include cereal cyst nematode (eelworm), stem rust, leaf rust, barley yellow-dwarf virus, and eye spot lodging. The breeding work is a function of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, which undertakes plant breeding, field testing, and quality evaluation. In current breeding programmes, selections are being made from crosses between semi-dwarf and dwarf imported varieties of high yielding ability and established Victorian varieties.

The wheat breeding activities of the Department are centred on the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Victorian Wheat Research Institute at Horsham where the hybridisation is carried out, the early generations raised, and the initial quality and disease testing done. This work is supplemented by regional selection centres in other wheat growing districts.

Field testing is undertaken in all districts at Departmental research stations and colleges and on farmers' properties. There are about thirty-five centres for varietal testing in Victoria. Disease testing is carried out at research stations in appropriate areas and at the Victorian Wheat Research Institute at Horsham and the Victorian Plant Research Institute at Burnley. After the early generation quality testing, which is done at the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Victorian Wheat Research Institute at Horsham, final evaluations, including test baking, are undertaken at the Department's cereal laboratories in Melbourne.

The wheat breeding work of the Department has been very successful. During the past fifty years over forty new varieties of wheat have been released for cultivation by farmers. The most widely grown of these have been Free Gallipoli (1923), Ghurka (1924), Rancee 4H (1930), Magnet (1939), Quadrat (1941), Insignia and Pinnacle (1946), Sherpa (1953), Olympic (1956), Emblem (1963), and Summit (1966). Almost 80 per cent of the wheat acreage in Victoria is sown to varieties bred by the Department, and for some years Insignia was the most widely grown variety in Australia.

Since 1930 the baking quality of Victorian wheat has improved markedly. This has been due to varietal improvement and improved soil fertility by the use of legume leys with a resultant continuing effect on grain protein content.

The following table shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety in order of popularity, season 1971-72	Season 1969-70		Season 1970-71		Season 1971-72	
	Acres sown	Percentage of total area sown	Acres sown	Percentage of total area sown	Acres sown	Percentage of total area sown
Insignia	1,508,591	45.2	664,426	35.0	853,234	32.8
Olympic	753,525	22.5	369,259	19.4	501,625	19.3
Summit	247,153	7.3	215,083	11.3	380,729	14.6
Heron	310,669	9.3	214,976	11.3	281,268	10.8
Insignia 49	61,554	1.8	94,434	5.0	165,349	6.4
Pinnacle	299,889	9.0	130,963	6.9	164,033	6.3
Emblem	81,345	2.6	87,827	4.6	152,066	5.8
Halberd	(a)		1,641	0.1	17,692	0.7
Robin	6,027	0.2	10,988	0.6	17,546	0.7
Sherpa	24,570	0.7	8,708	0.5	11,212	0.4
Falcon	11,621	0.3	5,716	0.3	10,231	0.4
Beacon	10,643	0.3	8,390	0.4	8,015	0.3
Sabre	(a)		985	0.1	3,495	0.2
Quadrat	5,527	0.2	2,443	0.1	3,371	0.1
Stockade	(a)		241	..	3,282	0.1
All other including mixed	18,668	0.6	83,805	4.4	29,004	1.1
Total	3,339,782	100.0	1,899,885	100.0	2,602,152	100.0

(a) Included in other.

Alternative crops to wheat

The reduction in market opportunities for wheat and the introduction of the wheat quota delivery scheme resulted in a serious loss of income for Victorian wheat farmers, many of whom were dependent on wheat for more than 60 per cent of their farm receipts.

The reduction in wheat production left the major farm resources—labour, machinery, and land—underemployed and favoured the adoption of other annual crops with similar climatic and cultural requirements. The other important alternative enterprises open to wheatgrowers were the several forms of livestock production, particularly sheep or cattle on land diverted from wheat to pasture. This, however, involves additional capital in comparison with cropping and in much of the wheat belt offers a comparatively low return per acre. In 1970-71 about one third of the 1.4 million acres taken out of wheat production was sown to increased acreages of other crops and the remainder returned to pasture.

The crops which could be grown in the wheat belt included oats, barley, ryecorn, field peas, safflower, linseed, and rapeseed. Summer growing crops such as sorghum, millet, maize, soybean, and sunflower, which are grown in some other wheat producing areas of northern Australia, Europe, and North America, are not suitable, except in the irrigated areas, owing to the lack of summer rainfall in the Victorian cereal belt.

The major factor in the choice of a satisfactory alternative crop has been the availability of suitable markets. The world market for many grain products is affected by changes in wheat supplies, and the prices of many of the possible alternatives, particularly oats, barley, and ryecorn, has tended to be lower than previously; nevertheless, the market for barley offered some opportunity to expand the volume of sales, even though this may have resulted in a further fall in price. Barley was the most widely chosen alternative crop and the area sown increased rapidly in the late

1960s and the early 1970s. The average area sown annually for the period 1962-63 to 1971-72 was 358,000 acres ; in 1972-73 the estimated sowing was 755,000 acres.

Oats, for which very low prices had been obtained in 1969-70, were also sown more widely, although much of the increase was designed to safeguard the winter feed requirements of additional sheep and cattle. Field peas and ryecorn also suffered from a lack of satisfactory markets and were not widely adopted.

Two new crops which appeared to show most promise were safflower and rapeseed, both of which are used for the production of edible vegetable oils for shortenings and other culinary uses. Rapeseed contains about 40 to 45 per cent oil and safflower 35 to 40 per cent. The meals remaining after the oil has been extracted are a valuable source of protein for incorporation in prepared animal feeds. Local markets existed for limited production and there was fair promise of opportunities to export any surplus. In suitable areas, these crops promised to return about 80 per cent as much as wheat.

Rapeseed had already been adopted on a limited scale in the medium rainfall cropping areas of the Western District, partly as a replacement for linseed, but has now replaced that crop as the major oilseed crop in Victoria because of the larger demand for edible vegetable oils. Some 8,000 acres of rapeseed were sown in the main wheat districts in the 1971-72 season in addition to about 28,000 acres in the medium rainfall districts. The varieties used were Target (*Brassica napus*) and Arlo (*Brassica campestris*) introduced from Canada. Rapeseed is a vigorously growing winter crop; however, the seed pods shatter readily when ripe and some changes in harvesting technique from that used for cereals were necessary to avoid heavy losses of seed.

Safflower is a late-maturing crop which makes very slow winter growth in most of Victoria. It requires good reserves of subsoil moisture to allow the seed to fill and mature after the normal spring rains have finished. It is thus best adapted to those districts which have warmer temperatures in winter and well structured clay subsoils. Experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture in the 1950s indicated that safflower could be grown in the Mallee and Wimmera with moderate success although returns were not as good as those from wheat. One of the main problems was weed invasion during the period of very slow winter growth. With the changed wheat situation, an opening was provided for the introduction of this crop into Victoria and several thousand acres were sown in the Wimmera and southern Mallee under contract to processors. The main variety used was Gilla from the U.S.A., but smaller acreages were also sown to lines selected in Australia by the processors.

Canary seed, for which there is a small relatively lucrative local market and a widely fluctuating overseas demand, was adopted on a small number of Wimmera farms.

Oats

Oats are the second most widely grown crop in Victoria, and in recent years the area of this cereal has averaged about 1.3 million acres. About 72 per cent of this is normally harvested for grain, some of it after winter grazing. Although oaten hay was important in the past, only about 15 per

cent of the acreage is now harvested for this purpose, the remainder (13 per cent) of the area being used solely for grazing.

As the land on which oats are grown is normally not as well prepared as that intended for wheat, oat production shows greater fluctuations than wheat production. This seasonal variability is particularly marked in the northern parts of the State. The average annual grain production for the ten year period 1962-63 to 1971-72 was 23.19 million bushels. This ranged from 6.9 million bushels in the drought year of 1967-68 to 31.2 million bushels in 1966-67.

Over half the oat grain produced in Victoria is held on farms or used within Victoria for stock feed. Large quantities are retained for feeding during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a relatively small proportion is used to manufacture foods for human consumption. Milling quality oats may command a premium of 2 cents to 10 cents per bushel above feed oats. The other uses of the grain by the mills are for the manufacture of stock foods and for the manufacture of unkilned rolled oats, mainly for export. The remaining quarter of the crop is exported as grain. More than 95 per cent of the oats exported are sold as "Victorian No. 1" grade.

During the past ten years the area cut for oaten hay has fluctuated around 220,000 acres in normal seasons with an average production of about 360,000 tons. About double the normal acreage was cut for hay during the 1967-68 drought and production increased by about 45,000 tons. The hay may be cut either for farm use or for sale (mainly to chaff mills near Melbourne, Ballarat, and Maryborough).

Most of the area fed-off completely is grazed by sheep in the winter, but in dairying districts oats are sometimes sown for autumn and winter grazing to supplement pasture growth. Of the oats completely grazed, 30 per cent were in the Mallee District.

The main oat grain producing areas are in the Mallee, Wimmera, Northern, and Western Districts. The popularity of varieties has undergone marked changes in recent years. After having held supremacy for more than 40 years, Algerian was superseded as the leading variety by Orient in 1962, while Avon now holds this position narrowly over Swan. The area sown to the three leading varieties—Avon, Swan, and Irwin—is about 80 per cent of the total oats acreage in the State.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per acre	Gross value
	'000 acres	'000 bush	bush	\$'000
1967-68	723	6,859	9.49	6,723
1968-69	991	30,230	30.49	13,029
1969-70	884	25,927	29.34	10,495
1970-71	987	25,717	26.07	13,558
1971-72	814	24,770	30.42	11,334

Barley

The area sown to barley has increased markedly since the mid-1960s. Area and production records have been broken by the 1971-72 crop. About 95 per cent of the barley grown in Victoria is of the two-row type. The remainder is of the six-row type.

Although some barley is grown in all districts, the production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-western Mallee and the adjacent area of the north-western Wimmera. While wheat is the main cereal throughout the cereal growing districts, the barley crop occupies second position in the areas noted above, whereas, in most other portions of northern Victoria, oats occupy this position.

In this northern barley growing area the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on ley land cultivated in the autumn just prior to sowing or on wheaten stubble land. The variety Pryor was almost exclusively sown in this area until recently. Now a smaller area in the northern Mallee is also sown to Noyep. Another variety, Weeah, produced by the Department of Agriculture, was introduced in 1968 and widely grown by 1971. Superphosphate is the standard fertiliser applied. Average district yields are about 19 bushels per acre in the Wimmera and about 16 bushels per acre in the Mallee.

The other important area is in southern Victoria between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh. Here, barley is the main crop, and the normal practice is to sow it with superphosphate on fallowed land. The main variety has been Research, but Resibee, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1962, is now being grown to an increasing extent. While Research produced very good malting quality grain in this area, the newer variety has slightly superior quality characteristics. Yields are considerably higher than those obtained in the north, the average yield being about 32 bushels per acre. This region is close to the main barley shipping terminals, and growers' freight costs are much lower than in the northern areas.

The Victorian Grain Elevators Board has provided a bulk handling scheme for barley since 1963. The provision of extra facilities, including special aerated storages at Hopetoun, Rainbow, and Jeparit, and terminal storages at Geelong and Sunshine, with the use of existing elevators on a throughput basis before the wheat harvest, has made it possible for the crop to be handled in bulk in almost all the districts where it is grown.

The Victorian malting industry takes most of the malting quality grain for malt for local use and also uses some of the lower grade grain for producing malt for export, principally to eastern Asia, the Pacific islands, and Africa. Lower quality barley is used for stock feeding as whole grain and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. Barley surplus to these requirements is exported.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of barley for each of the five seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per acre			Gross value \$'000
	2-row '000 acres	6-row '000 acres	2-row '000 bush	6-row '000 bush	2-row bush	6-row bush	Total bush	
1967-68	287	18	2,550	158	8.89	8.81	8.88	3,261
1968-69	387	22	8,394	491	21.68	22.45	21.72	8,868
1969-70	461	26	10,787	586	23.40	22.77	23.37	11,060
1970-71	640	25	13,509	529	21.11	21.00	21.11	16,379
1971-72	708	23	16,857	574	23.81	24.95	23.85	15,689

Australian Barley Board History

The Australian Barley Board was constituted in November 1939 under Australian Government legislation after representatives of growers, merchants, maltsters, and brewers had pointed out to the Minister of Commerce that a large crop of barley was nearly ready to be harvested, that under wartime conditions grave difficulties would arise, and that some form of control was necessary to prevent a position developing which would jeopardise the interests of barley growers.

In 1948, when National Security Regulations were lifted, the Board passed to State control and the South Australian and Victorian Governments re-constituted the Board under State legislation. This legislation was to stay in force for five years, but has been amended several times, and finally expired in Victoria in 1971 but still operates in South Australia.

The Board consists of a chairman and six members. The chairman is appointed by the Governor of South Australia, three grower members are elected by the growers in South Australia, one grower member is elected by the growers in Victoria, one member is appointed by the Minister for Agriculture in Victoria, and one member is appointed by the industry to represent the consumers. Each of these members is elected and appointed for a period of three years.

The head office of the Board is in Adelaide and there is an office in Melbourne. Depots for the storage and handling of barley are situated at Brooklyn, Geelong, Sunshine, and Portland in Victoria and a number of storage elevators are situated throughout the barley producing areas in the State.

Functions and operations

Under the Victorian Barley Marketing Act all barley grown in Victoria must be marketed by the Board with the exception of:

1. barley retained by the grower for use on the farm where it is grown;
2. barley which has been purchased from the Board;
3. barley sold or delivered to any person with the approval of the Board;
4. barley sold at any auction market in accordance with a permit granted by the Board; and
5. barley that is the subject of trade, commerce, or intercourse between States or required by the owner thereof for the purpose of trade or intercourse between States.

It is the function of the Board to receive barley from growers in South Australia and Victoria, market the barley to the best advantage, and distribute the proceeds (less operating costs) to growers. In disposing of

this barley the Board, under the Act by which it is constituted, must have regard to the reasonable requirements of persons requiring barley for use or consumption in Victoria and South Australia. The Board has power under the Act to license any person to receive barley on behalf of the Board and the licence to receive barley contains terms and conditions fixed by the Board. The Grain Elevators Board of Victoria is licensed to receive barley in bulk in Victoria. There is one other licensed receiver appointed by the Board to receive barley in bags.

The varieties commonly grown in Victoria are Pryor, Research, and Cape, the first two varieties being two-row barley and Cape being a six-row barley. These varieties are classified by a committee into grades for the purpose of marketing. These grades are largely a natural development arising out of market demands (there are price differentials between each grade), the highest grade being malting grade, which is all required by the malting industry in Victoria for manufacture of barley malt. Only a very small amount of six-row barley is required for malting.

The Board is not subsidised in any way by government guarantee, and the payment for barley to the growers is made by a series of advances, the first advance paid on delivery. Finance for this is arranged with the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Victorian deliveries of barley to the Australian Barley Board increased considerably in the 1950s with an average crop of 4.5 million bushels up to and including the season 1960-61. In the season 1953-54, 7.75 million bushels were delivered, the highest received in the 1950s. From the 1960-61 season to 1968-69 Victorian deliveries to the Board declined, and an average of 2.6 million bushels was received. In the 1969-70 season deliveries rose to 7.4 million bushels and it is expected production will increase.

Prior to 1963-64 all barley received by the Board was delivered in new standard corn sacks. However, after recommendations made to the Victorian Government by the State Development Committee, the Grain Elevators Board Act was amended to enable barley to be received in bulk on behalf of the Australian Barley Board by the Grain Elevators Board.

Maize

Maize is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain							Gross value
		Area			Production			Av. yield per acre	
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total		
acres	acres	acres	acres	bush	bush	bush	bush	\$'000	
1967-68	4,723	825	92	917	29,252	2,723	31,975	34.87	48
1968-69	3,588	1,059	102	1,161	68,553	3,608	72,161	62.15	108
1969-70	2,435	1,079	66	1,145	69,310	2,620	71,930	62.82	111
1970-71	1,348	1,284	38	1,322	60,876	1,260	62,136	47.00	101
1971-72	1,991	915	12	927	75,077	485	75,562	81.51	76

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain.

The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the prevention of erosion by wind on sandhills in the Mallee District. There is some interest in it for winter grazing in cold districts during the winter months.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per acre	Gross value
	acres	bushels	bushels	\$'000
1967-68	9,578	42,351	4.42	57
1968-69	11,689	70,239	6.01	73
1969-70	11,560	57,000	4.93	58
1970-71	12,337	100,890	8.18	111
1971-72	12,509	95,426	7.63	81

Hay

The pattern of hay production in Victoria changed considerably in the 1950s. More complete mechanisation and the virtual disappearance of the working horse removed the previous emphasis from cereal hay.

On the other hand, there were spectacular increases in the production of other forms of fodder. The annual production of meadow hay increased from about 400,000 tons to over 2 million tons during this period. There was also a substantial increase in the amount of lucerne hay conserved. Ensilage made mainly from pasture increased from about 25,000 tons annually to over 300,000 tons in the 1950s, yet it supplies something under 10 per cent of the dry nutrients in Victoria's fodder reserves.

This increase in fodder conservation has resulted in more efficient utilisation of the extra herbage grown as the result of pasture improvement in all districts. Large numbers of livestock are now being maintained with greater safety following the conservation of portion of the surplus spring growth for feeding out during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought.

The conservation of meadow hay fits in well with farm management routine and is a convenient method of ensuring continuity of fodder supplies.

Further information on fodder conservation will be found on pages 347-9.

Particulars of areas harvested and production of the several varieties of hay appear in the following table :

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1971-72

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per acre
	acres	tons	tons
Wheaten	28,876	45,404	1.57
Oaten	179,598	296,652	1.65
Lucerne	114,981	255,938	2.23
Barley and rye	9,508	14,419	1.52
Meadow	1,239,407	2,340,593	1.89
Total	1,572,370	2,953,006	1.88

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1971-72 season and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings at 31 March 1972 :

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF ENSILAGE AND HAY (tons)

Statistical district	Ensilage made, 1971-72	Stocks at 31 March 1972	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	73,718	52,963	435,219
North Central	7,794	10,381	201,561
Western	32,325	40,589	1,064,414
Wimmera	3,441	9,821	332,370
Mallee	2,176	8,123	123,556
Northern	18,513	19,586	771,623
North Eastern	25,713	32,382	319,805
Gippsland	78,550	59,963	551,599
Total	242,230	233,808	3,800,147

Rapeseed

Rapeseed is now the major oilseed crop grown in Victoria. Increasing demand for edible vegetable oils, together with a need to find suitable alternate crops as a result of the introduction of wheat quotas, has led to a rapidly expanding acreage of oilseeds sown in Victoria over the last five years. It is best suited to the medium rainfall cropping districts and is therefore suitable for cultivation throughout much of the wheat belt. The growing season of rapeseed is similar to that for wheat. The crop is generally sown in winter (May-July) and ripens in late spring or early summer. Harvesting can take place from mid-November onwards. Yields fluctuate widely and yields of between 1,000 lb and 2,000 lb per acre are obtained from good crops in the better rainfall districts. In an average season 600 to 1,200 lb per acre can be expected. (See also page 329.)

VICTORIA—RAPESEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per acre	Gross value
	acres	bushels (a)	bushels (a)	\$'000
1967-68	59	360	6.10	..
1968-69	3,500	22,500	6.43	55
1969-70	10,792	175,000	16.22	391
1970-71	46,308	713,000	15.40	1,401
1971-72	36,772	556,000	15.12	1,092

(a) Bushel weight = 50 lb.

Linseed

Linseed has been the major industrial oilseed crop grown in Victoria. Its commercial production, which began in 1947, increased to over 25,000 acres in suitable years, with an output in excess of 300,000 bushels. In wet seasons, however, weather and soil conditions seriously cut the intended acreage. Since 1964 acreage has been restricted following a reduction in demand due to the introduction of synthetic paints and floor coverings.

Linseed has proved to be well adapted to broad acre production over a wide area of mixed farming and pastoral country in the 500 to 750 mm rainfall zone in the western part of Victoria. Initially, the industry was developed on imported varieties, and, in the period to 1955, yields were low because these varieties were not fully suited to Victorian conditions and susceptible to disease.

Greater stability has been given to the industry with the release by the Victorian Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties.

Victorian linseed contains 38 to 40 per cent oil of satisfactory quality. Linseed oil is one of the main components of paints, varnishes, and linoleum, and also has many other industrial uses. The meal or press cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is a valuable stock food.

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per acre	Gross value
	acres	cwt	cwt	\$'000
1967-68	9,365	16,088	1.72	104
1968-69	14,304	101,570	7.10	658
1969-70	18,880	187,039	9.91	1,167
1970-71	16,877	127,393	7.55	763
1971-72	9,127	66,685	7.31	343

Tobacco

Flue-cured, or Virginia, tobacco is the only type produced in quantity in Australia and is mainly absorbed in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently set at 50 per cent and at the present high level of usage it is important that only leaf of attractive smoking quality is produced. Such leaf can be grown with some certainty only in areas having sandy friable soils and, during the summer months, appreciable rainfall, moderate temperatures, and high atmospheric humidity.

The Victorian crop usually accounts for more than one third of the total Australian flue-cured production. A significant area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years. Suitable growing conditions for both types are found in the north-eastern river valleys and the industry is concentrated at present along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of the State.

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition due to wide fluctuations in production and market

conditions, and it is only in the past decade that any degree of stability has become apparent. This has been due to a consistent upward trend in average yield which has resulted in the Victorian figure approaching a level comparable to that achieved by the world's major tobacco producing countries.

The fungus disease blue mould has often brought about drastic reduction of yield and has been the prime cause of most Victorian crop shortfalls in the past. Growers are now able to control this disease by implementing fungicidal spray programmes and by the use of locally developed blue mould resistant varieties.

The implementation in 1965 of a Tobacco Stabilisation Scheme, whereby a market is guaranteed for the annual sale of up to 34 million lb of leaf meeting certain quality standards, has promoted further stability in the industry.

Victorian tobacco producers are assisted in their efforts to increase yield and improve leaf quality by the Department of Agriculture, which conducts research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station at Myrtleford and its substation at Gunbower, and also provides an intensive farm to farm advisory service for growers.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per acre	Gross value
	acres	cwt (dry)	cwt (dry)	\$'000
1967-68	8,664	68,076	7.86	7,915
1968-69	9,727	107,812	11.08	13,910
1969-70	11,015	138,536	12.58	15,348
1970-71	9,781	135,852	13.89	15,215
1971-72	9,499	113,475	11.95	14,690

Further reference, 1963 ; Marketing of tobacco, 1969

Fruit

Victoria is a major producer of a wide variety of fruit and almost 120,000 acres are used for orchards and vineyards. Victoria produces about 75 per cent of Australia's pears and dried sultanas, about 50 per cent of the peaches and cherries, 20 to 25 per cent of navel oranges, apricots, and apples; it is also a large producer of other citrus fruits and grapes. Many fruit and nut crops are grown commercially in Victoria. The three most important districts are : the area within 50 miles of Melbourne (fresh market pome, stone, and other tree fruits, and berries), the Goulburn valley (canning fruit), and the Mallee (vine fruit and citrus). Fruit growing within 20 miles of Melbourne is declining as a result of housing development.

Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Great Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 600 and 900 mm. This rainfall is fairly evenly spread, but in many areas irrigation is essential from January to March. This water is supplied from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies. The north-eastern section of the State has a rainfall of from 500 to 1,250 mm, but the average rainfall in the Goulburn valley is about 480 mm and in the Mallee only 250 mm. In these districts the elaborate irrigation schemes of the lower Murray valley and of the Goulburn and Campaspe

Rivers make possible the large scale development of the fruit industry. The distribution of water is effected by gravity except for some areas under spray irrigation.

The Australian market is insufficient to support the extensive production of horticultural crops and the overseas markets are vital for the economic survival of this activity. Dried vine fruits, and canned peaches, pears, and apricots are mostly exported, as are large quantities of fresh apples, pears, and oranges.

Growers maintain a satisfactory level of efficiency by mechanisation to reduce labour costs; high capacity spraying units for pest and disease control, bulk handling of the crop, modern packing shed equipment, the use of fruit thinning sprays and weedicides, and the lighter pruning of apple trees all contribute to reduced labour costs.

Statistics on fruit growing are collected from all persons who grow fruit for sale (for all purposes). Particulars of fruit production (excluding vines) for the five seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Number of growers		4,221	4,197	3,937	3,660	3,388
Area	acre	71,158	71,598	70,883	66,613	66,349
Gross value of fruit produced	\$'000	34,462	30,804	45,093	46,723	42,107
Production—						
Apples	bushel	3,874,995	4,857,746	5,330,770	5,078,604	3,628,886
Pears	"	5,341,706	3,419,992	7,043,916	7,061,229	7,145,265
Quinces	"	15,935	17,515	22,257	15,346	13,474
Apricots	"	503,965	440,205	574,483	677,143	618,381
Cherries	"	178,410	148,824	141,741	184,709	189,150
Nectarines	"	37,372	33,358	34,502	35,897	42,618
Peaches	"	3,344,333	2,721,995	2,974,780	2,925,282	2,924,656
Plums	"	145,202	124,591	114,003	159,116	142,488
Prunes	"	15,892	12,874	18,416	16,516	15,149
Lemons and limes	"	169,596	215,255	163,930	236,450	229,415
Oranges—						
Navels	"	452,903	527,480	504,589	641,704	679,874
Valencias	"	638,522	808,095	742,038	1,111,198	980,581
Other	"	29,849	24,217	33,216	32,870	17,094
Mandarins	"	80,286	81,181	77,752	110,606	118,485
Grapefruit	"	86,954	95,498	111,382	133,805	149,831
Figs	"	602	1,049	626	1,840	2,599
Passionfruit	"	5,356	5,532	4,534	3,274	2,269
Olives	"	38,070	23,957	34,595	29,591	37,589
Gooseberries	cwt	599	380	609	875	713
Loganberries	"	819	641	470	1,136	248
Raspberries	"	3,091	2,138	3,266	3,410	3,003
Strawberries	"	30,464	33,473	38,415	29,816	27,576
Youngberries	"	4,403	2,695	4,786	4,465	4,983
Other berries	"	771	331	843	872	695
Almonds	lb	34,484	17,947	33,657	11,319	33,576
Filberts	"	5,840	2,935	6,608	3,800	1,164
Walnuts	"	158,272	182,889	149,698	270,426	157,714
Chestnuts	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41,186	43,222

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected triennially ; the latest figures available are for the season 1971-72. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts of holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the seasons 1970-71 and 1971-72 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS

Fruit and nuts	1970-71 (a)			1971-72		
	Bearing	Not bearing	Total	Bearing	Not bearing	Total
	number of trees					
Apples	1,578,474	354,236	1,932,710	1,354,119	344,738	1,698,857
Pears	1,527,304	242,475	1,769,779	1,440,261	203,508	1,643,769
Quinces	4,822	1,644	6,466	3,553	2,657	6,210
Plums	112,041	39,379	151,420	112,864	43,968	156,832
Prunes	13,648	2,568	16,216	15,493	2,437	17,930
Cherries	148,206	65,828	214,034	150,555	58,396	208,951
Peaches	1,066,124	265,647	1,331,771	1,089,741	263,593	1,353,334
Apricots	264,737	61,436	326,173	266,559	59,101	325,660
Nectarines	27,798	16,147	43,945	30,634	20,836	51,470
Oranges—						
Navels	209,290	49,034	258,324	225,640	52,439	278,079
Valencias	330,411	47,694	378,105	324,053	50,370	374,423
Other	9,282	415	9,697	5,354	348	5,702
Mandarins	53,367	7,995	61,362	50,151	10,989	61,140
Grapefruit	26,922	6,165	33,087	27,090	17,436	44,526
Lemons and limes	80,321	29,102	109,423	72,639	39,746	112,385
Figs	1,459	753	2,212	1,804	845	2,649
Olives	69,256	18,382	87,638	70,785	20,053	90,838
	acres					
Passionfruit	51	21	72	50	12	62
Raspberries	121	25	146	128	29	157
Loganberries	32	8	40	12	..	12
Strawberries	429	41	470	400	42	442
Gooseberries	25	8	33	22	20	42
Youngberries	105	14	119	121	20	141
Other berries	25	2	27	19	5	24
	number of trees					
Almonds	5,892	13,545	19,437	8,426	12,108	20,534
Walnuts	6,707	1,675	8,382	4,819	2,076	6,895
Filberts	325	1,502	1,827	455	1,553	2,008
Chestnuts	725	1,212	1,937	671	2,058	2,729

(a) Berries and passionfruit collected on an acreage basis only.

The distribution of the fruit industry over the State is set out in the following table, where the number of trees of each kind in each statistical district is given for the season 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., SEASON 1971-72

Particulars	Unit	Statistical district								Total
		Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	Northern	North East-ern	Gipps-land	
Growers	number	1,114	103	40	60	1,030	883	114	44	3,388
Area	acre	16,174	1,641	381	2,077	9,510	34,880	1,392	294	66,349
Apples	tree	1,050,753	104,976	33,073	8,814	11,978	368,617	88,370	32,276	1,698,857
Pears	..	97,136	40,295	557	3,565	1,875	1,499,468	388	485	1,643,769
Peaches	..	161,823	1,157	201	7,139	12,218	1,166,741	2,905	1,150	1,353,334
Apricots	..	16,505	104	106	5,057	84,702	218,666	273	247	325,660
Plums	..	58,704	2,344	32	625	47,780	47,201	62	84	156,832
Prunes	..	1,137	..	..	3,140	4,567	9,084	..	2	17,930
Cherries	..	177,130	2,085	..	649	832	21,184	6,671	400	208,951
Quinces	..	3,570	35	..	100	11	2,494	..	..	6,210
Nectarines	..	22,857	248	..	61	20,563	7,595	146	..	51,470
Figs	..	1,769	..	..	20	30	830	..	..	2,649
Olives	..	939	360	..	45,247	40,499	1,234	2,509	50	90,838
Oranges	..	872	..	150	..	532,605	124,100	477	..	658,204
Mandarins	59,133	2,007	..	..	61,140
Grapefruit	..	93	..	..	..	34,612	9,730	79	12	44,526
Lemons and limes	..	49,197	100	..	124	35,230	26,752	683	299	112,385
Passionfruit	acre	15	..	..	..	(a)	13	13	21	62
Strawberries	..	419	3	5	1	..	2	8	4	442
Raspberries	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	157
Loganberries	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Gooseberries	..	38	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	42
Youngberries	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	..	141
Other berries	..	22	(a)	..	..	..	..	(a)	..	24
Almonds	tree	177	10	..	3,455	11,798	1,558	3,536	..	20,534
Walnuts	..	675	100	..	..	215	418	4,826	661	6,895
Filberts	..	342	1,100	..	20	..	20	526	..	2,008
Chestnuts	..	288	95	..	..	..	..	2,046	300	2,729

(a) Less than 1 acre.

The production of the principal kinds of dried tree fruits for each of the seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 is shown in the following table. Particulars in respect of dried vine fruits appear on page 341.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE FRUITS
(lb)

Season	Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
1967-68	18,407	3,628	4,313	230,560	481	257,389
1968-69	29,832	3,038	9,916	164,909	70	207,765
1969-70	4,726	784		198,333		203,843
1970-71	9,840	700	5,600	96,811	1,600	114,551
1971-72	23,204	3,466	64,614	142,492	58	233,834

Cool storage

The fruit industry has been well aware of the importance of refrigeration since the end of the last century. Before the First World War several co-operative and privately owned cool stores had been built, besides the first Government Cool Stores at Flinders Street, Melbourne. The Government also built and operated five other stores situated in the fruit growing districts close to Melbourne. These have been gradually handed over to growers' co-operatives.

The extension of electric power to rural areas throughout the State has resulted in the construction of numerous small private cool stores. More efficient refrigeration techniques and insulating materials have also helped to spread the idea of cool storage. Since the Second World War there has been a rapid increase of cool store capacity in Victoria, mainly because of the very rapid development of small cool stores built in individual orchards.

Many of the small orchard cool stores are used to pre-cool highly perishable soft fruits (apricots, peaches, plums, and berries) and tomatoes before they are forwarded to Melbourne or interstate markets. These fruits ripen in the summer and at high summer temperatures often become over-ripe and worthless in the interval between picking and marketing, unless pre-cooled at the orchard within a few hours of picking.

Most of the orchard cool stores situated within 50 miles of Melbourne, with the larger co-operative and proprietary stores, are used to achieve a more gradual marketing of Victoria's apple and pear crop. This supply of good quality fruit from store at regular intervals for a period of 6 to 9 months calls for considerable skill and knowledge. The fruit picked is still alive and continues its living processes for a certain time, influenced by the variety, its ripeness at the time of harvesting ("picking maturity"), interval between harvesting and beginning of cool storage, temperature and humidity of cool chambers, and other factors. Cool storage behaviour of the fruit and the type of storage provided are also of great importance with the fruit exported to overseas markets.

To assist the industry with cool storage research, experimental cool chambers were set up at the Government Cool Stores, Victoria Dock, in 1923. In 1956 these were transferred to the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station, where large and better experimental chambers were constructed for this purpose.

Vine fruits

Most vine fruits grown in Victoria are marketed as dried fruits (currants, sultanas, and raisins). Smaller quantities are sold as fresh fruit or are used for wine production. Some 50,000 acres of vines are grown in the Murray River irrigation districts at Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. The climate at Mildura and Robinvale provides the high temperatures and clear sunny conditions during the growing season and drying period which are essential for the production of first quality dried fruit. The Swan Hill district with slightly lower temperatures and higher rainfall is less suitable than Robinvale or Mildura.

After dipping and sun drying by the grower, the dried fruit is processed and packed in packing houses. The production of dried fruits in Victoria for the season 1971-72 amounted to 67,213 tons of sultanas, 3,355 tons of currants, and 4,777 tons of raisins. Approximately 70 per cent of this produce was exported.

During recent years the growing of grapes for table use has expanded rapidly and with some growers has become a specialised industry. The main varieties are Waltham Cross, Purple Cornichon, Ohanez, Sultana, and Muscat Gordo Blanco. Melbourne and Sydney are the main market outlets and continuing efforts are being made to develop overseas markets.

Grapes are grown specifically for wine production at Rutherglen, Great Western, Avoca, Drumborg, and Nagambie. While the wine growing area around Rutherglen is slowly expanding, the other districts mentioned are expanding more rapidly. Increasing quantities of grapes for wine making are produced in the Murray River irrigation districts. In 1971-72, 7.5 million gallons of wine were produced.

The Victorian Department of Agriculture has introduced a large number of virus indexed wine and table grape varieties for testing and evaluation under local conditions and is undertaking the selection of superior clones of established varieties. Research associated with the propagation of dried and other varieties of fruit on nematode resistant and salt tolerant rootstocks has reached an advanced stage.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—VINE FRUIT PRODUCTION

Season	Number of growers	Area		Production				
		Bearing	Not bearing	Grapes gathered	Wine made	Dried fruits		
						acres	acres	'000 cwt	'000 gals	raisins	sultanas	currants
1967-68	2,490	44,802	3,923	5,975	5,180	101,014	1,083,418	63,314
1968-69	2,443	44,719	4,251	4,101	6,241	71,461	686,456	53,740
1969-70	2,493	45,647	4,191	6,771	7,251	65,388	1,276,025	67,669
1970-71	2,487	45,859	5,073	4,300	6,616	76,653	735,049	60,689
1971-72	2,463	46,921	4,460	7,497	7,549	95,544	1,344,267	67,102

Growing of grapes for wine, 1964 ; Dried fruits industry, 1967 ; Wine, 1968

Vegetables

The climate of Victoria is such that practically every kind of vegetable can be grown in some part of the State during the favourable season in

each area. Consequently, there is a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables on the market for the whole year in normal years. These vegetables (excluding potatoes and onions, see pages 343-5), worth about \$24m to Victoria, are harvested from about 50,000 acres.

About half the area under vegetables is within 50 miles of Melbourne. Other vegetable producing centres south of the Dividing Range are in the Western District (the centre of processed pea production) and in Gippsland (the centre of the stringless bean growing industry for processing, for dry edible bean seed, and for seed bean production). These areas are fairly free of frosts and have a well distributed annual rainfall ranging from 500 to 875 mm. Vegetables are grown on a wide variety of soils (sand, sandy loam, clay loam, peat, and volcanic). Many vegetable growers use irrigation from town water supplies, storage catchments, streams, and dams to supplement rainfall.

North of the Dividing Range the summer is longer and hotter, but winter frosts are more frequent. Many areas along the lower Murray are ideal for growing early spring crops and efficient transport enables produce to be shipped to both Melbourne and Sydney. In some instances intercropping in orchards and vineyards is practised. Tomato production for processing is largely concentrated in the Goulburn Valley but other important production areas are situated along the Murray and Campaspe Rivers and in the Maffra irrigation district in Gippsland.

Returns from vegetable growing can fluctuate greatly according to weather and market conditions and production methods have to be highly efficient. Market gardens near Melbourne may grow two and sometimes three crops in the one year. While a number of hand operations are still essential, mechanisation and the use of selective weedicides have greatly reduced labour costs. Peas, beans, and onions can be harvested mechanically, and several tomato harvesting machines are now in use; a number of mechanical aids are used for harvesting other crops. New varieties and improved storage and transport techniques have also increased production efficiency.

While most crops reach the consumer as fresh vegetables, an increasing amount of produce is being processed and a feature of the Victorian industry is the increase in the production of peas, sweet corn, and beans for freezing.

Details of the area, production, and gross value of vegetables are given in the table below for all the more important types, including potatoes and onions which are shown in greater detail under separate headings on the following pages.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1971-72

Type	Area sown	Production	Gross value
	acres	tons	\$'000
Potatoes	34,560	301,863	15,002
Onions	2,351	17,216	1,354
Carrots	2,151	32,437	2,163
Parsnips	505	5,729	873
Beetroot	215	1,552	74
Tomatoes	5,952	73,667	5,140
French beans	2,617	5,548	901
Green peas—			
Sold in pod		2,266	548
Canning, etc. (pod equivalent)	19,409	(a) 26,554	723
Cabbages	1,765	19,696	1,005
Cauliflowers	2,314	31,621	4,380
Brussels sprouts	656	2,264	696
Lettuce	1,933	14,622	1,720
Pumpkins	2,510	12,727	810
Other vegetables	5,618	36,196	4,098
Total	82,556	583,958	39,487

(a) Shelled weight 11,950.5 tons.

Potatoes

Victoria is the largest producer of potatoes in Australia, contributing a little more than one third of the total annual requirement. Potatoes are generally sold as a fresh vegetable, but substantial quantities are processed into chips, crisps, dehydrated flakes, and other prepared forms. Generally regarded as a summer crop, potato planting goes on in one district or another for ten months of the year, while harvesting extends over the whole year.

Early crops are grown in localities where the risk of frost is not great, such as the Bellarine Peninsula and the market garden areas south-east of Melbourne. These are lifted from October (or sooner) to December. Mid-season crops come on the market in January, February, and March from districts such as Koroit, Gembrook, Koo-Wee-Rup and other parts of Gippsland. The late or main crop is produced in the Central Highlands (Ballarat to Trentham), the Kinglake area, and the Otways. Its harvest commences in April and runs on until October.

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production (a)	Average yield per acre	Gross value
	acres	tons	tons	\$'000
1967-68	40,329	215,941	5.35	18,566
1968-69	39,979	299,961	7.50	10,343
1969-70	39,765	279,553	7.03	17,002
1970-71	34,965	299,100	8.55	20,916
1971-72	34,557	301,863	(b) 8.74	15,002

(a) Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, etc., as follows: 28,783 tons in 1967-68; 36,328 tons in 1968-69; 29,619 tons in 1969-70; 26,900 tons in 1970-71; and 36,793 tons in 1971-72.

(b) Record average yield.

About two thirds of the total area of potatoes planted in Victoria is grown under spray irrigation. In most cases the water is derived from farm storages or from bores.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1971-72 these areas were responsible for 85 per cent of the total onion production of the State.

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per acre	Gross value
	acres	tons	tons	\$'000
1967-68	3,617	11,339	3.13	1,427
1968-69	3,634	21,282	5.86	905
1969-70	3,296	21,339	6.47	1,469
1970-71	2,593	16,907	6.52	1,366
1971-72	2,351	17,216	7.32	1,354

Onion Marketing Board

In 1934 the Victorian Onion Corporation Ltd, a growers co-operative, was formed and marketed most of the onion crop. When the *Marketing of Primary Products Act* 1935 was passed, and the Onion Marketing Board established in March 1936, the Corporation was wound up. The Board took over its assets and liabilities. It aimed to keep the market fully supplied at a set price so that buyers could purchase onions, confident that the Board would not over-supply the market and cause adverse price movement. This action ensured a steady supply of onions at constant prices throughout the season.

The Board is basically a producer controlled statutory organisation, playing an important role in the marketing arrangements throughout Australia. It is concerned with brown onions, the main types being Brown Globe and Brown Spanish; it does not handle white onions. The prices set by the Board are accepted by the trade in general.

The Board consists of five members (four elected by growers, and a Government nominee) and a Secretary. Every grower of onions who has planted at least one quarter acre with onions during the period 1 January to 31 August in each year is required to register with the Board. This also applies to growers of white onions, although they are not controlled by the Board.

Production of onions is concentrated in the Western District at Werribee, Geelong, Camperdown, Colac, Warrnambool, and Koroit, and in Gippsland at Leongatha and Koo-Wee-Rup.

The operation of the Board is as follows: wholesale merchants and other buyers place orders with the Board which in turn arranges for growers

to deliver the required quantity of onions for grading, packing, and dispatch direct to the merchants concerned; growers are paid from the proceeds received. The Board's expenses are met from a margin between the grower's price and the price to the merchants. The Board suffers from a shortage of working capital at the beginning of each marketing period, as it is not normally permitted to retain profits from the previous year's operations; all profits are returned to the grower on the basis of the tonnage of onions supplied. The Board may deduct 5/24ths of a cent in the dollar to build up a fund for contingencies.

Victoria was the leading producer of onions until a few years ago. Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania are now producing onions in large quantities, thus creating many problems for the Victorian growers. This increased production has resulted in over-production, so those States interested in onion production have formed an Australian co-ordinating committee.

The Board seeks export markets for the surplus crop in Victoria. In the 1971-72 season 2,300 tons were exported to Japan and 2,400 tons to the United Kingdom, assisting to reduce the tonnage of marketable onions throughout Australia. Freight charges to the United Kingdom and the inability to obtain suitable shipping space considerably lowered the return to the grower.

Minor crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 320-1. The most important of these are nursery products, cut flowers, Japanese millet, sunflowers, agricultural seeds, and vegetable seeds.

Pastoral and dairying

Progress of stock breeding

The first great development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales.

According to early statistical records there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the Colony on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851 the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the number of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961 and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1968 to 1972. As from 1957 no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK (a)
('000)

Year	Horses (including foals)	Cattle (b)		Sheep	Pigs
		Dairy	Beef		
1861 at 31 March	77		722	5,781	61
1871 " "	167		721	10,762	131
1881 " "	276		1,286	10,360	242
1891 " "	436		1,783	12,693	282
1901 " "	392		1,602	10,842	350
1911 at 1 March	472		1,548	12,883	333
1921 " "	488		1,575	12,171	175
1931 " "	380		1,430	16,478	281
1941 " "	318		1,922	20,412	398
1951 at 31 March	186	1,489	727	20,012	237
1961 " "	64	1,717	1,147	26,620	319
1968 " "	(c)	1,963	1,511	27,909	377
1969 " "	(c)	1,960	1,918	30,185	422
1970 " "	53	1,975	2,488	33,157	495
1971 " "	(c)	1,974	3,086	33,761	520
1972 " "	(c)	1,927	3,508	29,496	590

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 1090-1.

(b) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years before 1943.

(c) Not collected.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at 31 March 1969 appears on page 315. Dot maps showing the distribution of livestock on rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March 1962 appear on pages 577-80 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Following an investigation into the adequacy of the wording and layout of the cattle sections of the Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics form, changes were introduced to the 1963-64 form.

Before 1964 farmers were asked to classify their herds as either "beef cattle" or "dairy cattle". As these two terms tended to confuse breed and purpose, farmers were asked in the new design to classify their cattle, with the exception of bulls, according to the two main purposes of (i) milk production and (ii) meat production, irrespective of breed, and to report separately the number of cows and heifers kept for their own domestic milk supply; bulls were to be reported according to their breed and age, i.e., dairy or beef and over or under one year of age. Consequently, the detailed statistics of cattle for 1972 set out in the following table are not comparable with those for years prior to 1964.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK AT 31 MARCH 1972
(’000)

Particulars	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North East-ern	Gipps-land	
Cattle—									
Bulls for service—									
Bulls, 1 year and over—									
Dairy breeds	5	1	8	1	(a)	7	2	8	31
Beef breeds	11	5	22	4	2	10	10	13	76
Bull calves—under 1 year—									
Dairy breeds	2	(a)	3	(a)	(a)	3	1	3	12
Beef breeds	4	2	8	1	1	4	3	4	27
Cows and heifers for milk and cream—									
Cows in milk	120	11	199	5	11	282	37	276	941
Cows—dry	42	6	104	4	3	42	30	84	315
Heifers—1 year and over	42	6	78	3	4	85	17	85	320
Heifer calves—under 1 year	36	5	72	3	4	88	16	83	308
House cows and heifers	3	2	4	3	2	3	2	2	21
Other cattle and calves for meat production—									
Cows and heifers	233	116	477	85	47	204	253	285	1,702
Calves—under 1 year	149	70	257	62	39	179	144	197	1,097
Other	91	44	138	23	12	89	89	121	606
Total cattle	739	268	1,370	194	126	995	604	1,161	5,457
Pigs	77	17	56	72	63	201	51	54	590
Sheep	2,286	2,444	10,916	4,902	1,904	3,958	1,554	1,531	29,496

(a) More than nil but less than 500.

Changing patterns in animal husbandry, 1963

Fodder conservation

The intensification of fodder conservation has been a natural development in farm management following pasture improvement and increased capacity for the carrying of livestock.

Even the best pastures do not provide a full ration for grazing animals throughout the year because of seasonal variations in their growth. In addition, droughts and other circumstances, such as floods or fires, have serious effects on the amount of grazing available. In most cases these feed shortages must be met by fodder conservation and hand feeding. Fodder conservation is, therefore, a highly important farm activity without which stable livestock production could not be maintained at high levels.

In Victoria, meadow hay is the main fodder conserved, being cheaply and readily available from surplus spring pasture growth in most seasons. In fact, this source of fodder is not fully exploited, since, while individual farms may cut 25 per cent or more of their farms for hay, on average less than 10 per cent of the State's improved pasture are cut each year. Nevertheless, Victoria produces some 60 per cent of Australia's meadow hay, although it has only about 30 per cent of Australia's sown grasses and clovers. Cereal hay (mainly oaten) is also made in large quantities, especially in drier districts and in drier years, i.e., in circumstances where good pasture production may be irregular due to poor spring rains.

Lucerne hay is generally produced as a quality fodder intended for cash sale, although considerable quantities are conserved, especially in irrigated areas. However, the excellent quality of much of the clover and grass hay made from improved pastures has lessened interest in lucerne for general on-farm bulk reserves although there is currently considerable interest in its use in prepared formulated feeds, and also for its possible export to overseas countries. Oat grain, which is easily stored, transported, and rationed, is an important livestock fodder favoured for sheep in both cereal growing and

grazing districts. More recently wheat has also been used, farmers having become familiar with its use during enforced feeding in widespread drought conditions in 1967. Silage occupies a relatively minor position in the fodder conservation of the State, although it is important to dairy farmers meeting wholemilk supply contracts in dry farming areas. Silage is also used successfully for feeding beef cattle, and has special value as a drought reserve.

Most hay in Victoria is made with a mower, side-delivery rake, and pick-up baler. About one in six farms has a baler. After mowing, the crop dries for a time in the swath, and is then raked for further drying in the windrow before it is baled. Some farmers use systems of loose hay handling and self-feeding based on simple low cost equipment, especially in northern areas or where short-term storage of hay is involved for early feeding needs.

Sometimes baled hay intended for summer or early autumn feeding is left in the paddock for self-feeding by the stock. Provided the hay is well made and stored in stacks, there is little wastage in such temporary storage if feeding is controlled. Long-term storage requires adequate protection, such as is given by a well constructed shed. A new technique of haymaking, unique to Australia, has been the practical development of a machine which rolls hay directly from the windrow into large cylindrical rolls that are usually left as completed, for later self-feeding by stock. When tightly made such rolls weather well throughout summer and autumn and provide a valuable early ration for stock. For best effect, their feeding is chiefly controlled by temporary fencing (usually electric) or heavy ("mob") stocking; less often the rolls may be picked up by a buckrake or sweep and stored or carted to the stock. Fodder rolling, as this technique is called, will become more widespread because of its simplicity and potentially high capacity and cheapness. However, in spite of its increasing acceptance by farmers, development of the hay rolling machine has been slow, as has its integration into improved systems of fodder conservation although the need is an urgent one for grazing industries.

In recent years, increasing interest has also been taken in new machines and techniques aimed at faster drying of hay. This is another significant development, since it makes possible further increases in hay production as well as the production of higher quality hay because better use is made of the limited drying time available when the crop is at its best. Machines used include tedders, which loosen and aerate the hay lying in swath or windrow; conditioners, which crush or crimp fresh hay between rollers and enable internal moisture to move faster through the fractured cuticle of the plants; and rotary slashers and flail mowers, in which cutting by high speed impact replaces conventional mowing and the drying rate may increase as a result of the bruising and cuticle damage which the crop experiences. Very fast drying is given with the flail mower when the flail rotor is set to distribute the cut material evenly and lightly across as wide a swath as possible. If the flail cuts too fast the cut material can pack too tightly for even, fast drying, and so will lump and dry slowly.

The rotary slasher, if well designed and operated, can prove a suitable substitute for the conventional mower in rough conditions, for it is a robust machine, having developed from an intended specific use for slashing rough weeds and other growth. However, it does not speed up drying as much as

the flail, although it is usually as fast as the conventional mower and occasionally faster if the cut swath is evenly spread.

Ensilage

Much ensilage is still made in open stacks using a mower and buckrake. This is simple, but wastage is high. The flail-type forage harvester is popular because of its simple cutting action and relative cheapness. It consists of swinging blades which rotate at high speed on a horizontal shaft. The crop is thrown into an accompanying trailer or truck for transport to storage. Flail cutting has opened the way to more effective ensilage making and control of the process because the cut material packs better in storage, thereby excluding air and so preventing the heating which destroys nutrients and lowers digestibility of the resulting silage. Improved storage and feeding techniques are generally leading to more effective use of ensilage than is possible with high wastage open stack methods. Trenches and pits, if suitably sited and well made, provide excellent storage conditions. Stacks with clamp sides or bunkers also give good storage, while plastic sheeting can also be used to exclude air and water and thus reduce waste when properly applied.

Further references, 1963, 1965-1971

Dairying industry

Although a century ago small quantities of butter and cheese had been laboriously produced on the farms, by 1972 the dairying industry had become highly mechanised and productive by progressively applying innovations which continue to improve the output efficiency of the industry. In one season the number of licensed dairy farmers decreased by 604 but milking cows increased by 30,663 and the average herd size moved from 68 to 73 cows; 801 cream suppliers either discontinued dairying or became suppliers of milk to the factories.

The trend towards larger herds has led to further development of milking systems. In a year there were 671 additional herringbone milking sheds, either new or converted, and the first ten sheds with rotating cow platforms came into use. Farmers were also experimenting with systems of automatic removal of teat cups from cows at completion of milking.

World shortages of dairy products have resulted in farmers receiving higher prices than ever before, but the loss of the British market after enlargement of the European Economic Community makes the future uncertain. Despite this, the general attitude in the industry is one of optimism, reflected both in the high price of dairying land and in reluctance to implement the much discussed changes in the present equalisation system of market sharing. Much effort is being made to develop new markets and, through research, to make new foods or food ingredients from milk. Opportunities for market growth are seen in cheddar and gouda cheese and to some extent in other varieties.

Although the Jersey is still the predominant breed of dairy cow in Victoria there is a marked trend towards the Friesian and its crossbreeds. This has been induced by the change from cream to milk supply to factories, the recognition of the efficiency of these animals as meat producers, and the possible future basis of payment for milk which will place more emphasis on its protein content. Interest in herd improvement is high, and the farmers' organisations which control herd recording and artificial breeding are

endeavouring to integrate these activities more closely and to place all records on a single computer system. Quality control at all stages from the farm to the consumer is the most important technical issue before the industry in view of the competitive nature and exacting standards of future markets. An additional grading test, the thermoduric plate count, is expected to improve control over the quality of refrigerated farm milk supplies.

Short courses are being given in subjects such as quality control and mechanisation of cheese making in order to keep dairy factory personnel informed on new techniques. Ellinbank Dairy Research Station has added a new dimension to its work by investigating methods of improving efficiency of feed use and altering milk composition by protecting proteins and unsaturated fats from modification in the rumen of the cow. Both this work and the research on fractionation of milk fat at the Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology at Werribee may be of great importance to future competition by butter in the market for spreads. The training given by Victorian dairy scientists to officers from developing countries could well change towards co-operative consultancy following the visit in 1972 of senior administrators of dairying development from eleven countries to evaluate training programmes.

Production containment was a serious matter for those farmers who had planned to increase their herds in order to maintain a satisfactory profit margin. Many reared their herd replacement calves on nurse cows in order to divert some milk from factory supply and to eliminate the cost of buying calf feed. Several also turned their attention to the rearing of surplus calves for meat production. Taking advantage of artificial breeding, some farmers mated a part of the herd to bulls of beef breeds, but there was a very large increase in the use of Friesian bulls, whose progeny are well suited to either milk or meat production.

Victoria produced 55 per cent of Australia's milk in 1972, mainly from some 12,300 farms each carrying 51 or more cows. These are usually viable economic units, the exceptions being those farms bought in recent years at unreasonably high prices. Most are committed to dairying; 12,741 have bulk milk tanks, of which 8,298 are refrigerated. Some 1,250 farmers with herds of between 41 and 50 cows each could earn a satisfactory living if they were free of debt and elected to leave the problem of depreciation to the future. Some 4,600 farmers with less than 40 cows each derive only part of their income from dairying.

About 6,400 dairy farmers supply a part of their output to the Milk Board for the market milk trade.

VICTORIA—DAIRYING

Year	Number of cow keepers at 31 March	Number of dairy cows (in milk or dry) at 31 March	Estimated total production of milk for all purposes (year ended 30 June)	Gross value of dairy produce (a) (year ended 30 June)
		'000	'000 gals	\$'000
1968	(b)	1,200	734,451	181,541
1969	(b)	1,209	815,791	202,245
1970	20,894	1,245	886,116	225,142
1971	19,942	1,244	893,530	243,791
1972	18,266	1,256	874,219	266,880

(a) Includes subsidy.

(b) Not collected.

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND
POWDERED MILK, AND CASEIN MADE
(⁰⁰⁰ lb)

Year ended 30 June—	Butter (a)	Cheese (a)	Condensed milk	Powdered full-cream milk	Casein
1968	241,240	73,570	95,064	24,258	37,399
1969	280,206	75,256	90,716	30,608	59,323
1970	313,753	73,722	113,467	27,200	63,947
1971	299,489	78,935	129,269	37,657	56,259
1972	287,685	85,512	142,284	42,982	59,531

(a) Small quantities of butter and cheese made on farms are excluded from the above table.

Further reference, 1971; Eradication of tuberculosis, 1962; Sharefarming in the dairying industry, 1967; Milk Board, 1971

Pig industry

Victoria is a major pig producing State in Australia. In the past a substantial part of her supplies of pig meat came from other States but as a result of the development of the pig industry in Victoria most of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is now produced in the State.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters but eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides only about 10 per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians. This is due partly to traditional eating habits, and partly to the relative costs of sheep, poultry, and cattle meat, produced on low cost pasture, and pig meat, produced from concentrated foods such as grain. Pigs have a limited capacity for consuming pasture, they have always been used to salvage waste and by-products from the production, processing, and eating of human foods. The low cost of such foods enables pigs to be raised and sold profitably. When the supply of salvage fed pigs is insufficient to satisfy demands, grain and other foods are fed to pigs in increasing quantities, either with the salvaged foods or separately. Such pig production is more costly and is therefore sensitive to variations in the selling price of pigs. The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk, and whey, the by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture, and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s more milk was used for human food and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, protein foods, animal by-products such as meat, bone meal, fish meal, and whale solubles. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter when she is twelve months old, her pigs can be ready for pork when three and a half to four months old, or for bacon when five to six months old, at which time the sow can be producing her second litter. There have been large variations in the annual production of pigs and these caused fluctuations in the prices farmers received for their pigs. The variations in supply are caused more by the rapid production potential of pigs, and the absence of adequate forward information on trends, than by changes in seasonal conditions. In recent years the increased demand for pig meat has resulted in a consistent

upward trend in production, with prices remaining fairly stable. Usually there is ample grain to maintain pig production. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941 over one third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported.

Pigs now provide the major part of the income from the farms on which they are kept. More capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1972 was 589,992. About 70 per cent of these were held in the Central, Western, Northern, and Gippsland districts. The following table shows classifications (in statistical districts) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig keepers :

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1972

Statistical district	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Central	834	10,817	65,165	76,816	650
North Central	257	2,335	14,258	16,850	325
Western	864	8,420	46,658	55,942	955
Wimmera	1,168	10,117	60,417	71,702	1,280
Mallee	1,036	8,824	52,860	62,720	955
Northern	2,517	28,787	169,257	200,561	1,544
North Eastern	728	6,945	43,576	51,249	666
Gippsland	769	7,958	45,425	54,152	628
Total	8,173	84,203	497,616	589,992	7,003

Sheep breeds

Sheep industry

The first sheep to arrive in Victoria were Tasmanian Saxon Merinos which were brought to the Portland area by Edward Henty in December 1834. In the following year William Furlonge landed Saxon Merinos at Port Phillip, and shared with Henty the distinction of founding the sheep industry in Victoria. Sheep numbers increased rapidly until the early 1840s, due largely to New South Wales pastoralists bringing their flocks southwards and John Batman's Port Phillip Association landing Saxon Merinos from Tasmania. In November 1836 there were only 41,000 sheep in Victoria, increasing to 310,000 by 1838 ; two years later the sheep population was 782,000. By 1851 Victoria had over six million sheep. At this time most of the available pastoral land had been taken up and was being used for grazing.

Despite periodic droughts, Victorian sheep numbers have shown a steady trend upwards. At the census of 31 March 1972 the State had 29 million sheep, which was 17.79 per cent of the total Australian sheep population. The geographical distribution of all sheep and rams in Victoria is shown on the following pages.

Relative to other States (except Tasmania) the most noticeable feature of Victorian sheep numbers in 1971 was the smaller proportion of Merinos (49 per cent) and the larger proportion of crossbred and comeback sheep (32 per cent) and breeds other than Merino (19 per cent). By comparison the Australian flock consists of Merinos (73 per cent), comebacks and

VICTORIA—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH 1971

Breed	Statistical district								Total	Percentage of total sheep
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland		
Merino	807,925	1,528,305	5,580,892	4,023,819	1,100,875	1,922,817	827,927	947,258	16,739,818	49.58
Crossbred	958,977	671,363	1,898,216	634,746	740,560	1,834,064	687,056	718,838	8,143,820	24.12
Corriedale	358,524	182,736	2,224,281	357,366	79,128	225,090	135,523	154,577	3,717,225	11.01
Merino Comeback	165,913	208,954	1,142,617	140,429	114,125	199,783	119,312	107,910	2,199,043	6.51
Polwarth	150,693	15,918	732,802	9,738	3,167	26,140	61,933	7,661	1,008,052	2.99
Border Leicester	63,990	48,878	129,306	101,831	62,309	137,749	24,954	46,603	615,620	1.82
Dorset Horn	70,169	37,704	103,143	35,567	42,383	122,449	26,793	26,041	464,249	1.38
Romney Marsh	18,142	2,874	368,704	15,513	4,443	3,285	9,739	22,471	445,171	1.32
Poll Dorset	20,445	11,564	28,063	16,386	23,431	35,226	11,648	14,682	161,445	0.48
Southdown	28,110	13,638	52,132	1,184	774	11,734	3,601	22,129	133,302	0.39
Zenith	2,162	1,177	31,452	11,710	146	16,918	7,058	99	70,722	0.21
Ryeland	5,415	928	9,320	283	8	2,080	1,685	2,726	22,445	0.07
Cheviot	1,949	169	5,154	7	132	99	710	1,354	9,574	0.03
Suffolk	438	199	6,120	633	981	32	11	336	8,750	0.02
Perendale	2,257	2	2,540	79	..	64	448	404	5,794	0.02
English Leicester	189	833	1,308	155	6	112	383	1,063	4,049	0.01
All other	630	630	7,662	228	22	1,728	727	781	12,408	0.04
Total	2,655,928	2,725,872	12,323,712	5,349,674	2,172,490	4,539,370	1,919,508	2,074,933	33,761,487	100.00

VICTORIA—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAMS ACCORDING TO BREED AT 31 MARCH 1971

Breed	Statistical district								Total	Percentage of total rams
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland		
Merino	5,601	10,264	66,395	32,403	5,098	12,525	5,370	7,113	144,769	38.13
Dorset Horn	8,130	5,375	13,121	6,011	8,773	21,453	7,817	3,681	74,361	19.58
Corriedale	3,806	2,219	25,375	5,301	767	2,252	1,095	1,856	42,671	11.24
Border Leicester	1,016	2,524	3,357	5,982	5,465	8,910	2,156	1,924	31,334	8.25
Poll Dorset	3,596	2,445	4,379	2,879	4,982	7,289	2,903	2,539	31,012	8.17
Southdown	4,816	2,641	5,362	152	116	2,198	1,176	4,153	20,614	5.43
Polwarth	1,408	383	9,721	73	49	366	625	114	12,739	3.35
Romney Marsh	232	43	7,739	696	19	140	260	523	9,652	2.54
Ryeland	851	291	1,345	53	8	344	668	739	4,299	1.13
Crossbred	234	145	805	119	93	252	189	523	2,360	0.62
Zenith	17	56	410	298	14	211	85	4	1,095	0.29
Merino Comeback	41	19	490	161	56	145	30	73	1,015	0.27
English Leicester	22	171	228	64	6	46	30	150	717	0.19
Cheviot	136	50	274	7	10	44	86	101	708	0.19
Suffolk	55	57	228	33	109	32	11	54	579	0.15
South Suffolk	11	53	268	34	20	89	48	2	525	0.14
Perendale	109	2	88	29	..	4	28	49	309	0.08
All other	64	39	529	22	2	80	104	117	957	0.25
Total	30,145	26,777	140,114	54,317	25,587	56,380	22,681	23,715	379,716	100.00

crossbreds (15 per cent), and other recognised breeds (12 per cent). These figures indicate the importance to Victoria of the prime lamb industry, which is largely based on first cross ewes (Border Leicester x Merino) and British breed rams.

Although Victoria has relatively fewer Merinos, they produce the finest quality wool. In particular, wools from the Western District enjoy a world wide reputation for their colour, style, fineness of spinning count, and their high yielding properties. With the exception of the Mallee and Wimmera and parts of the Northern District, where the South Australian types of Merino are more numerous, a majority of Merinos found in Victoria are fine-woolled and medium-woolled types.

In 1971 Corriedales comprised 11 per cent of the sheep population of Victoria. The breed is noted for its production of high quality, fine crossbred wool, and its meat producing ability. The breed originated in 1874 in New Zealand. However, it was not until 1882 when Henry Corbett mated Merino rams to Lincoln ewes, and fixed this "half-bred" type, that the breed was established in Australia. Corriedales are found throughout most of Victoria with a heavier concentration in the Western District.

Like the Corriedale, the Polwarth is regarded as a dual-purpose animal and is based on Lincoln ($\frac{1}{2}$) and Merino ($\frac{3}{4}$) blood lines. The breed was developed in Victoria for those areas which were believed to be too wet and cold for Merino wool growing. It comprised 3 per cent of the total sheep numbers in 1971 and is concentrated in the southern parts of the Western District, the Central District, and the North Eastern District.

The main British breeds of sheep in Victoria are the Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown. Romney Marsh and Border Leicester rams are often joined with Merino ewes to produce prime lamb dams. Southdown, Dorset Horn, and Poll Dorset rams are the most important sires for prime lamb production.

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1968		1970		1971	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	12,810,165	45.90	16,217,856	48.91	16,739,818	49.58
Corriedale	4,081,828	14.63	3,560,181	10.74	3,717,225	11.01
Merino Comeback	1,584,194	5.67	1,970,247	5.94	2,199,043	6.51
Polwarth	981,631	3.52	999,322	3.01	1,008,052	2.99
Border Leicester	509,229	1.82	570,155	1.72	615,620	1.82
Dorset Horn	409,774	1.47	380,334	1.15	464,249	1.38
Romney Marsh	597,952	2.14	432,712	1.31	445,171	1.32
Poll Dorset	106,562	0.38	119,481	0.36	161,445	0.48
Southdown	108,508	0.39	110,583	0.33	133,302	0.39
Zenith	56,493	0.20	63,179	0.20	70,722	0.21
Ryeland	18,816	0.07	18,832	0.06	22,445	0.07
Cheviot	10,152	0.04	8,465	0.02	9,574	0.03
Suffolk	4,365	0.02	3,543	0.01	8,750	0.02
Lincoln	6,881	0.02	4,953	0.01	7,284	0.02
English Leicester	8,144	0.03	7,028	0.02	4,049	0.01
Other (including crossbreds and unspecified)	6,614,060	23.70	8,689,959	26.21	8,154,738	24.16
Total	27,908,754	100.00	33,156,830	100.00	33,761,487	100.00

(a) Not collected in 1969 or 1972.

The numbers of each of the breeds are continually changing as a result of seasonal conditions throughout the State and the relative prices of wool, meat, and cereal grains. In a poor season sheep numbers may

decrease as a result of lower lambing percentages and increased slaughtering of "fat" stock. There is often a large seasonal variation in sheep numbers because of movement of fat and store sheep between Victoria and New South Wales and South Australia.

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 346. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 347.

The increase in sheep numbers in recent years has been due to pasture improvement and intensification of stocking rates on established improved pastures.

However, factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, lamb, and to a lesser degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States are another factor. In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

Lambing

Climatic conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated, and thus the natural increase from season to season may vary considerably. The following table shows the number of ewes mated or intended to be mated, the number actually mated, and lambs marked, in each of the five seasons 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes intended for mating	Ewes actually mated	Lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1967-68	13,205	12,476	10,101	81
1968-69	11,797	11,557	9,255	80
1969-70	14,037	13,910	12,266	88
1970-71	14,830	14,841	12,724	86
1971-72	14,511	13,774	11,583	84

Sheep and lambs in statistical districts

The following tables set out the number of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each statistical district of the State at 31 March 1972, and lambing details for the 1971-72 season:

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DISTRICT AT 31 MARCH 1972 ('000)

Particulars	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-eastern	North-eastern	Gippsland	
Rams	27	27	137	54	25	53	21	19	363
Ewes	1,117	1,085	5,389	2,335	1,226	2,243	852	811	15,060
Wethers	560	868	2,929	1,496	195	794	374	317	7,533
Lambs	582	464	2,461	1,016	457	868	307	385	6,540
Total sheep and lambs	2,286	2,444	10,916	4,901	1,904	3,958	1,554	1,531	29,496

VICTORIA—LAMBING, 1971-72 SEASON

Particulars	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	
Ewes mated '000	1,075	978	4,451	1,967	1,275	2,329	829	868	13,774
Lambs marked '000	974	849	3,586	1,593	1,103	2,067	709	702	11,583
Percentage	91	87	81	81	87	89	86	81	84

The following table sets out on a statistical district basis the numbers of ewes mated or intended to be mated for the 1972 lambing season classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool or fat lamb production :

VICTORIA—LAMBING FORECAST: EWES MATED OR INTENDED TO BE MATED FOR LAMBING DURING 1972 SEASON
(As advised by farmers at 31 March 1972)
(‘000)

Statistical district	Breed of ram used—				Total
	Merino	Corriedale or Polwarth	Shortwool breeds	Longwool breeds	
Central	203	139	519	68	929
North Central	317	61	421	102	901
Western	1,698	884	1,132	402	4,117
Wimmera	928	158	531	260	1,877
Mallee	184	54	732	175	1,145
Northern	404	103	1,236	300	2,043
North Eastern	172	46	418	90	727
Gippsland	186	50	328	86	651
Total	4,093	1,495	5,317	1,484	12,389

Production of wool

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from growers, from fellmongeries and, for wool exported on skins, from the Department of Customs and Excise.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1971-72

Statistical district	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000kg	'000kg	kg	kg
Central	2,170	649	9,679	895	4.46	1.38
North Central	2,639	545	12,027	729	4.56	1.34
Western	11,521	2,699	49,541	3,652	4.30	1.35
Wimmera	5,339	1,172	25,874	1,660	4.85	1.42
Mallee	1,914	479	9,718	673	5.08	1.41
Northern	4,296	1,092	20,307	1,541	4.73	1.41
North Eastern	1,763	357	7,303	450	4.14	1.26
Gippsland	1,674	509	6,945	637	4.15	1.25
Total	31,316	7,502	141,395	10,237	4.52	1.36

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1967-68	28,304	6,940	116,593	8,068	4.12	1.16
1968-69	28,653	6,227	127,239	8,378	4.44	1.35
1969-70	30,974	8,638	149,778	11,866	4.84	1.37
1970-71	32,363	8,390	151,270	11,623	4.67	1.39
1971-72	31,316	7,502	141,394	10,237	4.52	1.36

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)	Gross value	Average price per kg
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000	cents
1967-68	124,661	26,181	151,103	133,213	88.16
1968-69	135,617	29,711	165,612	155,547	93.92
1969-70	161,644	32,134	194,184	154,693	79.66
1970-71(a)	162,893	33,500	196,393	118,123	60.15
1971-72(a)	151,631	40,816	192,499	124,112	64.47

(a) Excluding support payment of 0.51 cents per kilogram for 1970-71 and 0.81 cents per kilogram for 1971-72.

Meat industry

The farmlands of Victoria have proved most suitable for meat production and about 30 per cent of Australia's red meat is produced in this State.

The American market has brought big changes to the beef industry since the United States is interested mainly in lean meat. The demand created to supply this market has lifted the prices of bulls, dairy and beef cows, and what are known to the trade as store cattle. The prices for these cattle are close to the prices paid per 100 lb dressed weight (chilled carcass) of the traditionally prime cattle used extensively in supplying the local trade.

The local market for lamb has always been good but the demand for export lamb is irregular largely because of variations in quality and supply affecting price. Grading is largely a matter of fatness and the leaner, meatier types used locally are the most profitable to produce in areas where lambs can be carried through for marketing from February to September. The supply of lambs is less from areas where the season favours marketing from February to September and growers have more control over lamb selling at prices above export parity.

Boneless mutton exports mainly to the United States and Japan have provided a good market for old sheep which at one time brought low prices for canning and small goods.

Pig production varies every few years but the trend is generally upward. Almost all the pig meat produced is eaten in Australia. Although the consumption of pig meat per head of population in Australia is increasing slowly, it is only 10 per cent of the total meat consumption and is low in relation to other nations. There is considerable interstate trade in pig meat, as Victoria and New South Wales are net importers from the other States.

Table poultry production has changed dramatically in Victoria in recent years. The development of large modern production units has resulted in a big increase in broilers, turkeys, and ducks and consequent reduction in prices. Few people are keeping poultry for their own domestic requirements and consequently more poultry is purchased.

The numbers of beef cattle in Victoria increased rapidly during the late 1960s and early 1970s. After the drought of 1967-68 numbers rose from 1.5 million in 1968 to 3.5 million in 1972; numbers of dairy cattle remained at about 2 million. The increase in numbers was reflected in increased production of beef and veal during the early 1970s. In 1971-72 Victoria produced 325,000 tons of beef and veal. From 1959-60 to 1969-70 the number of farms in Victoria which carried beef cattle increased from 20,258 to 37,602.

As production of beef increased more was sold on overseas markets; in 1971-72, 51.7 per cent of Victoria's production was exported. The most important export market was North America which requires bone-less fat-trimmed meat suitable for manufacturing. Japan was becoming an increasingly important market taking table beef in the form of chilled cuts.

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and details of the stock slaughtered in the State during each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED IN ESTABLISHMENTS
AND ON FARMS AND STATIONS
(^{'000})

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72(a)
Sheep	9,227	5,853	8,209	8,554	11,954
Lambs	5,816	7,040	7,570	7,880	8,129
Bulls and bullocks	237	256	385	725	811
Cows	516	418	458	657	705
Young cattle	337	348	413	(b)	(b)
Calves—Bobby	673	{ 510	465	402	492
Other		{ 31	30	62	66
Pigs	701	772	897	941	1,051
Number of slaughtering establishments	240	251	230	221	235

(a) Average dressed weights per carcass during 1971-72 were : sheep 45.63 lb, lambs 36.07 lb, bulls, bullocks and steers 520.87 lb, cows and heifers 405.68 lb, bobby calves 40.22 lb, other calves 208.35 lb, and pigs 108.05 lb.

(b) A change in the collection form in July 1970 resulted in the elimination of "young cattle" which have been absorbed by "bulls, bullocks, and steers", "cows and heifers", and "other calves". This also explains the increase in average carcass weight of "other calves".

Frozen meat exported, 1969 ; Australian Meat Board, 1971

Broiler industry

The raising of chickens for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grains, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.4 lb of poultry feed to produce 1 lb of poultry meat, and a 4 lb chicken is grown in nine weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes ; the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins and minerals ; growth promoters and disease control drugs ;

and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses, with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light, all conducive to fast growth.

The organisation of the broiler industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-like operation, has been a major factor in the great reduction in price to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now cheap and a normal part of the diet. Turkey meat is also cheap and plentiful.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula and in areas south-east and east of Melbourne and the Geelong area, near the processing works and the main centres in consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, while considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 10,000 to 30,000 broilers, about four times a year. Chickens are stocked at a rate of 0.6 to 0.8 sq ft of floor space per bird. A one-man or one-family farm raises approximately 120,000 to 200,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

Egg industry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry is towards large specialised farms—egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers—utilising modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of the State's estimated 4½ million adult female fowls are now part of the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn valley, and north-east.

One-man or one-family farms usually manage 5,000 to 6,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 20,000 layers, and a few much larger farms.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is on the laying cage system. A small proportion of layers is kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses under a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production. Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard). Meatmeal is the major protein supplement. Wide ranges of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations are also available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbred between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 215 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability at the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying

Test at Burnley. Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year with an emphasis on the June–November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators from 5,000 to 90,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed when a day old by machine or hand methods and the cockerels discarded. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is electricity, but gas brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction, and owners of flocks with over forty adult female fowls are required to market their eggs through the Board. Victoria produces a surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture, commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chicken drugs, and equipment, and the University of Melbourne.

Egg marketing

A monthly collection of statistics on chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings was commenced in Victoria in January 1966 and the following table summarises the results for each of the years 1967–68 to 1971–72 :

VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED
(‘000)

Period	Hen eggs set (a)	Chicks hatched (b) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding		
				Pullets	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1967–68	20,655	15,806	(c)	1	1	15,809
1968–69	20,120	15,546	(c)	..	..	15,546
1969–70	21,945	17,334	(c)	..	..	17,334
1970–71	29,400	22,104	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)22,104
1971–72	35,097	26,951	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)26,951
EGG STRAINS (d)						
1967–68	12,578	1,567	4,251	209	31	6,059
1968–69	13,104	880	4,455	184	26	5,545
1969–70	14,439	1,464	4,977	211	30	6,683
1970–71	15,342	1,096	5,349	(e) 132	(e) 23	(e) 6,601
1971–72	14,251	431	4,861	153	21	5,466

(a) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(b) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production. The number so reported was 410,129 in 1967–68; 223,321 in 1968–69; 172,222 in 1969–70; 93,031 in 1970–71; and 99,462 in 1971–72.

(e) Incomplete.

The following statistics have been compiled from returns submitted by all known Victorian hatchers and all poultry slaughterers slaughtering more than 1,000 birds annually. It is considered that they give a high level of coverage of chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in Victoria.

VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(’000)

Period	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers or roasters)		Hens and stags		Ducks and drakes		Turkeys	
1967-68	15,519		990		248		95	
1968-69	13,832		1,326		272		114	
1969-70	16,562		1,643		246		172	
1970-71	19,854		1,908		283		146	
1971-72	23,345		2,140		322		147	
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (a), AND INTENDED FOR SALE (b) (’000 lb)								
	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen
1967-68	19,053	22,333	2,963	355	635	248	145	818
1968-69	21,093	18,393	3,791	876	815	190	204	844
1969-70	26,750	18,309	4,402	1,423	783	97		1,655
1970-71	35,053	20,506	4,802	2,018	779	236		1,353
1971-72	42,547	22,628	5,596	2,182	851	142		1,305

(a) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets as reported by producers.
(b) Fresh: Sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after.
Frozen: Frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Honey industry

Victoria's hardwood forests each year provide an important contribution to the wealth of the State by virtue of timber production for various purposes. However, one little known facet of forest productivity is the annual harvest of honey and beeswax collected by bees from many species of eucalypts in all parts of the State. Today, Victoria ranks second among the States in apicultural activities. Eucalyptus species provide the bulk of the honey crop—up to 95 per cent of the total—with the balance made up of ground flora species such as clover and Paterson's Curse.

In recent years some concern has been felt in the industry at the increasing pressure for alienation of some types of Crown land for agricultural purposes. Much of this land has in the past been reliable bee keeping country because of its natural tree and shrub flora. These lands are generally cleared after alienation and so are lost for honey production. Parts of the Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and north-east are areas most affected. The wood chip industry may adversely affect honey production in parts of Gippsland.

In 1972 there were some 1,300 apiarists in Victoria with five or more hives. These apiarists produced an average of 8 million lb of honey per annum. Hive yields were relatively good and ranged from 90 to 150 lb per annum. The larger commercial enterprises averaged up to 200 lb per annum.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with attendant plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another, following the flowering of various species of honey flora in the forests and on the farm lands. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry. Mechanisation in the industry is progressing steadily.

Pollination of agricultural crops is a further aspect of the industry which has received considerable attention. Each year in the past, thousands of colonies have been hired out to fruit and seed growers to ensure profitable sets of seed and fruit. However, in recent years the advent of

the newer types of insecticides and their increasing popularity, especially with fruit growers, has caused concern among apiarists, most of whom are no longer prepared to lease hives of bees for pollination because of serious bee losses following spray application of certain types of insecticides. It is anticipated that, with the increasing use of some of these chemicals, pollination of agricultural crops may become a serious problem in Victoria and elsewhere. The application of insecticides with the spreading of superphosphate on pastures, caused some concern for a time but does not now appear to constitute a problem to the industry.

Marketing has always been a great problem to the industry. Violent fluctuations in the annual honey crop are always, in the absence of any organised marketing scheme, attended by similar fluctuations in prices. Considerable carry-overs occasionally aggravate this. However, late in 1962 the Australian Parliament passed enabling legislation for the establishment of the Australian Honey Board. The functions of the Board are to regulate export of, and export prices for, honey. The activities of the Board are financed by means of a levy on domestic consumption of honey, and a publicity and research programme is being implemented.

In 1967 the Australian Honey Board established a finance scheme to enable apiarists to hold stocks of honey off the market in times of glut or poor prices. Since 1968 a number of equalisation proposals have been considered by producers to stabilise the industry but none have yet been adopted.

State interest in the industry is authorised by the *Bees Act* 1966 and extends to disease control, advisory services, research into the problems of the industry, and hygiene in the production and processing of honey. The 1971 Act provides, for the first time, for compensation to be paid for materials destroyed because of disease, the compensation fund being financed from 50 per cent of registration revenue. The Department of Agriculture maintains an Apicultural Research Unit at the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station.

Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1968 to 1972 are given in the following table. Since 1958 beekeepers with less than five registered hives have been excluded from the collection.

VICTORIA—BEE HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 31 May—	Bee keepers	Hives	Production		Gross value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	'000 lb	'000 lb	\$'000	\$'000
1968	1,298	95,108	7,580	92	1,114	67
1969	1,240	99,953	3,638	50	520	37
1970	1,256	102,100	8,220	103	800	65
1971	1,278	103,454	9,804	120	984	68
1972	1,321	105,709	4,783	53	793	32

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN FARMING

Forestry

State forests

The 19.6 million acres of forested land in Victoria is 35 per cent of the total land area of the State and the area of reserved forest, permanently

dedicated for forestry under the *Forests Act* 1958, is 5.65 million acres. A further 11.0 million acres is managed under the *Forests Act* as protected forest, but this category of forested land is not permanently reserved. The permanence of reserved forests is an important feature of their value in conservation of forested environment. They may be excised or alienated only in exchange for other Crown land or private land, which is then dedicated as reserved forest. The Forests Commission has responsibility under the *Forests Act* to protect the reserved and protected forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi, and it is vested with considerable powers for this purpose under the *Forests Act* and regulations.

The *Forests Act* provides for the State forests (both reserved and protected forests) to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, to provide protection for water catchments, to form the habitat of native wildlife and native flora, to provide educational and recreational opportunities for people, and to produce forage for grazing, and honey, oils, gravel, stone, and other forest products. Demands on the forests for all such uses have increased considerably, and the role of forest scenery and landscapes in the environment has become very important to the community.

Most State forests are devoted to multiple uses. They are managed by locating the main uses and associated secondary uses in recognised zones within the forests, and regulating the uses at levels which will achieve the required balance and maintain the forest in good condition, thus enabling changes in use to be made in future to meet changing needs. Some forests are used concurrently for timber production, water conservation, recreation, and the protection of flora and fauna. A major change now taking effect is the increase in public use of the forests for recreation. They attract large numbers of people on pleasure drives, walking tours, camping holidays, picnics, and other leisure activities. Some of the most popular areas, with fine scenery and pleasant picnic spots, are in forests that have long histories in timber production. Forest areas of particular value for public use or nature conservation, because of distinctive vegetation, scenery, or other features of interest, are set aside under section 50 of the *Forests Act* for special management as reserves, many with committees of management and regulations for control and protection. At 30 June 1972 there were 100 reserves of this type totalling 91,217 acres. Eleven of the reserves are forest parks, totalling 58,748 acres, three of which were declared during 1971-72.

Forest uses

The use of both hardwood and softwood timber has increased. Output of sawlogs from State forests increased in 1971-72, as did usage of pulpwood and veneer timbers from hardwood forests and softwood plantations. Waste wood from sawmills is being used as raw material for the manufacture of paper and building boards. Several sawmills were remodelled in 1971-72 to process larger volumes of timber or to use smaller logs.

The following table summarises the total output of all species from Victorian forests (including privately owned lands) for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—FOREST TIMBER
(^{'000} cu ft)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping—					
Hardwoods	70,129	r70,890	r66,508	r68,503	r65,478
Softwoods (plantation grown pines)	14,037	r15,305	r16,562	r16,721	r20,686
Total logs	84,166	r86,195	r83,070	r85,224	r86,164
Hewn and other timber (not included above) estimated volume—					
Firewood (a)	12,293	10,718	9,854	9,304	8,969
Other (b)	4,677	4,194	4,192	3,938	4,112

(a) Excludes mill waste used as firewood.

(b) Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers, and mining timbers from Crown lands. Similar information for private lands is not available.

Increases in population, especially in urban areas, underlie the strong demand on forest areas for recreation ; and people now have more leisure and mobility to enable them to visit the forests. Educational uses are also significant, and groups of naturalists, scientific societies, and schools use the forests for their studies of geography and ecology of the plants and animals. The number of visitors to some of the particularly attractive forests where facilities are well developed, are summarised in the following table, together with the purposes of their visits :

VICTORIA—VISITORS' USES OF STATE FORESTS, 1972

Forest	Main activities	Number of visitors
You Yangs	Drives, picnics	82,000
Mt Macedon	Drives, picnics	82,000
Mt Disappointment	Drives, picnics	24,000
Grampians	Drives, picnics, camping, and hiking	150,000
Mt Buller	Skiing and other snow sports	140,000
Mt Baw Baw	Skiing	30,000

Resources and facilities available in the State forests and adjoining roads and streams, etc., for the wider range of recreations were surveyed in 1972 and a summary is set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—FOREST RECREATION RESOURCES, 1972

Item	Total resources
Number of picnic grounds	791
Walking tracks	414 miles
Number of camping grounds	346
Roads suitable for pleasure driving	3,477 miles
Roads suitable for trail bikes and four-wheel-drive vehicles	11,411 miles
Beaches suitable for swimming	57 miles
Water suitable for boating	45,000 acres
Streams suitable for canoeing	811 miles
Streams and shore suitable for fishing	4,313 miles
Land and water suitable for hunting and shooting	3,731,000 acres
Land suitable for bush hiking, orienteering	8,394,000 acres
Ski resorts and snow locations	4

There are two major alpine ski resorts in reserved forests and two snow areas managed for day visitors and sightseeing tours. Each is in a reserve declared under the Forests Act and administered by a committee of management. The alpine resorts are important skiing grounds, and they have also become popular for summer recreations.

Native forests

The changing uses of the forests are taking different forms in the different types of forest, namely, snow gum, mountain forests, stringybark, ironbark, red gum, and plantation softwood forests.

The snow gum forests interspersed with snow grass plains and herbfields have centres of intensive use at the ski resorts, and are also highly valued for mountain walking tours and camping. An alpine walking track is being surveyed and constructed along the Great Dividing Range, linking the main snow gum areas and providing a route for walkers through to the Alps in New South Wales. There are 273,000 acres of snow gum woodland in Victoria, and 77,000 acres are dedicated as reserved forests. Snow gum woodlands are not used for timber, and all other uses are strictly controlled to safeguard the vegetation and soils.

The mountain forests, which adjoin the lower limits of the snow gum in many areas, are of prime importance for timber production. Mountain ash, alpine ash, and shining gum, the main species of the mountain forests, produce excellent timber for flooring, joinery, and furniture. They are highly productive forests, producing large volumes of wood for papermaking in addition to first class timber. There are 1.6 million acres of mountain forest, of which 0.7 million acres is reserved forest and 0.8 million acres is protected forest. They are in cool, high rainfall areas, generally at elevations above 2,000 ft ranging from the mountains immediately to the east of Melbourne and the Otway ranges to the upper slopes of the Great Dividing Range. People visit the mountain ash forests near Melbourne in large numbers on sightseeing tours and picnics, and for bushwalking, orienteering, and other recreations. The very tall trees and dense understoreys of shrubs and ferns provide magnificent scenery and afford a luxurious habitat for well known wildlife species such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Much of the mountain ash forest dates back to 1940 and will shortly be ready for thinning and harvesting. Alpine ash forests at the higher elevations and in more remote locations are the main source of ash timber at present. Being an important source of prime timber in Victoria and highly valued for recreation, the mountain forests play a key role in both the economy and the environment. They also protect a number of vital water catchments and form an essential part of all the mountain landscapes. Consequently the mountain forests are under intensive management. They are continuously surveyed by aerial photography and ground survey, and plans for management to meet the many demands are under constant review. Key areas of wildlife habitat, scenic value, and suitability for recreation are identified, all forest operations in catchments are under strict control, and detailed information on timber resources and growth are employed in planning for multiple-use management. Ecology of the mountain

forests indicates the need for removal of existing growth and debris before the forest can be regenerated. After harvesting in the mountain forests it is necessary to make clearings and disturb the soil with earthmoving machinery or to prepare the ground in sections by controlled burning. Land formerly under mountain forest has been reforested in some areas by planting after clearing and burning.

Areas of forest regenerated by various methods in 1971-72 are summarised in the table below :

VICTORIA—REGENERATION OF NATIVE FORESTS, 1971-72
(acres)

Forest type	Area regenerated			Total
	Natural seeding	Artificial seeding	Planting	
Mountain	1,978	4,733	725	7,436
Stringybark	14,739	866	48	15,653
Red gum	30	112	..	142
Ironbark and box	453	..	7	460
Other	..	..	64	64
Total	17,200	5,711	844	23,755

The stringybark forests are essential to the economy and welfare of many provincial cities and country towns in Victoria. They occupy the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the coastal plains in Gippsland and the south-west. The total area is 11.3 million acres ; 3.7 million acres are reserved forests and 6.2 million acres protected forests. They protect the water catchments and give the landscape a distinctive character, rich in wildlife and wildflowers. In western Victoria they are practically the only reserves of the original native vegetation, and they provide timber for fencing and farm buildings. The stringybark, peppermint, silvertop, and gum timbers of these forests yield 65 per cent of the total volume of timber used from the State forests. Their principal uses are house framing and general construction and the wood is used to produce pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. Stringybark forests in some areas where logging began more than 80 years ago still produce substantial regular yields, but the major outputs are now from large areas in eastern Gippsland which have not been used previously for timber. Campers and hikers make frequent use of the stringybark forests, especially in early summer and autumn, and there is a steady stream of day visitors throughout most of the year. Well known wildflower areas, a good variety of native birds and animals, and a generally mild climate are attractive features.

Roads, picnic areas, and camps are potential sources of forest fires, which make the task of fire protection more difficult as more people use the forests. The dangers are greatest in the stringybark forests because they produce large quantities of bark branchwood and other dry litter which in summer form a highly inflammable fuel on the forest floor. To prevent severe fires from developing, a portion of the accumulated litter in the forests

is removed by controlled burning during cool weather. This burning is planned to reduce progressively the hazard in strategic locations, and to maintain a pattern of different conditions through the forest which will limit the spread of fires and provide a variety of natural habitats for animals and birds. Large numbers of separate controlled fires are employed to achieve this effect. The area treated in 1971-72 was 835,000 acres. Sections of coastal silvertop forests in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-western Victoria have been damaged by localised infections of the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. The disease is causing concern; controls are being imposed to prevent spread of the fungus in soil on trucks and tractors, and a detailed research programme is in progress.

The ironbark and box forests are also in strong demand for multiple uses. The prime honey trees are highly valued by apiarists and a strong demand continues for fencing timbers and domestic firewood. The forest landscape is an important asset to the residents of northern cities and towns, and the distinctive bird-life and wildflowers attract many visitors in winter and spring. Output of logs and sleepers from the red gum forests has declined but the forests are actively used for grazing, camping, hunting, and water recreations on the rivers. The major ecological significance of the red gum forests as water-fowl habitat is largely dependent on flood waters in spring and early summer.

Softwood plantations

The increasing demand for timber from Victorian forests is being met equally by the native forests and softwood plantations. The yield from the plantations is rising strongly. There were 248,000 acres of softwood plantation in Victoria at 30 June 1972; 124,000 acres in State forests. New softwood plantations are being established at the rate of 19,000 acres per year; 12,700 acres were planted in State forests in 1971-72. Softwood plantations in State forests are being established in eight development zones for the purpose of concentrating sufficient resources in each zone for a major wood-based industry.

The output from State plantations is summarised below :

VICTORIA—OUTPUT FROM STATE PLANTATIONS
OF SOFTWOOD LOGS AND PULPWOOD
(*000 cu ft)

Year	Sawlogs and peeling logs	Pulpwood
1967-68	r 4,617	1,968
1968-69	4,425	1,589
1969-70	r 4,922	r 2,077
1970-71	5,132	2,377
1971-72	5,277	2,848

Mature softwood plantations are popular for pleasure driving and picnics, and they have considerable scenic value; many have become tourist attractions. However, establishment of new plantations involves abrupt environmental changes. Where new State plantations are to be established within

areas of native forest, the Forests Commission surveys the vegetation and makes ecological studies so that the plantings may be located to enhance the scenery and minimise the impact on the environment. Types of native forest which are limited in extent or are of special ecological significance are not included in the planting areas. Natural skylines and foregrounds are left undisturbed and habitats for native birds and animals are retained in substantial blocks and corridors of the original vegetation, forming links with the adjoining native forests. Farm lands are purchased and incorporated in the planting projects wherever practicable.

Fire protection

Protection of the forests from damage by fire is the crucial management task. The Forests Commission is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in all State forests and national parks and, except in some northern and north western districts, all alienated land within one mile of forests and national parks. Legislation provides strict control over the lighting of fires, and power to prohibit the use of fire and to close down certain forest operations during periods of extreme fire danger. Considerations of fire protection predominate in all forest operations, in the training and deployment of staff and labour, in regulations concerning the uses of the forest, and in the location of roads and tracks.

Strong northerly winds with high temperatures and low relative humidities during the summer dry period have caused the spread of the most damaging fires in Victoria. Dangerous summer conditions have often developed after low rainfalls in the preceding winter and spring. The fire season in 1971-72 was exceptionally mild. It was very dry in eastern Victoria in winter and spring of 1971, and also in the west in autumn of 1972, but good rains and cool temperatures in January and February prevented the development of dangerous conditions. Forests Commission personnel attended 325 fires and restricted 72 per cent of them to areas of less than ten acres.

The areas of State forests burnt in the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 were as follows:

VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST BURNT
(acres)

Year	Commercial area	Non-commercial area	Total
1967-68	306,350	240,698	547,048
1968-69	36,969	34,638	71,607
1969-70	3,401	9,175	12,576
1970-71	1,500	10,384	11,884
1971-72	9,976	32,582	42,558

Lightning caused more fires in the forests than usual, but landholders and householders and cases of deliberate lighting were again prominent. The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel in the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 were as follows :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Cause	Number of fires				
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Grazing interests	4	..	1	2	1
Landowners, householders, etc.	169	64	49	87	56
Deliberate lighting	167	74	43	48	56
Sportsmen, campers, and tourists	51	20	37	45	34
Licencees and forest workers	56	18	14	20	15
Smokers	61	15	27	11	12
Lightning	67	95	37	59	95
Tractors, cars, trucks, locomotives, and stationary engines	50	25	15	20	11
Children	19	13	13	12	8
Sawmills	15	7	6	4	3
Miscellaneous known causes	53	45	22	22	21
Unknown origin	75	15	40	28	13
Total	787	391	304	358	325

Fire look-out towers at 99 locations are manned during the danger period, and additional towers are under consideration. Communications by radio are to be improved shortly by conversion to very high frequency equipment. Forests Commission personnel undergo intensive training courses in fire control methods. Five separate courses were conducted during 1971-72. Helicopter landing points are maintained at selected locations in remote mountain areas to enable men and equipment to reach fires without delay. Ten landing strips in forest areas are equipped to prepare and load fire-retardant chemicals for aerial bombing of remote fires.

Studies of the behaviour of forest fires under various weather conditions are contributing to improvements in the strategies and methods of fire fighting, and enabling more efficient use of controlled fires for fuel reduction, habitat management, and silvicultural purposes. A new method has been developed for estimating inflammability of samples of forest litter by measuring the moisture content. Improvements have been made in the use of fire for preparation of sites for seeding and planting, following research on methods of lighting and effects of topography and shape of the sites. Fires for fuel reduction and control of understorey vegetation are being studied. Patterns of burnt and unburnt vegetation are being mapped with the aid of aerial photographs on infra-red film, and ground studies are being made of the growth of desirable plants after autumn and spring fires.

Field experiments continue on the nutrition of radiata pine seedlings and mature trees, and on methods of preparing ground for planting. Supplies of superior seed of radiata pine are now being produced in the tree improvement programme. Softwood plantations are also being studied in their role as habitat of mammals, birds, and insects. All species are being recorded, and population numbers, food sources, and shelter requirements are being investigated. Research projects in the eucalypt forests have investigated problems in all stages of development—establishment, growth, and utilisation. In one project a series of samples of two valuable species, messmate and shining gum, have been collected throughout their geographical ranges for

studies of genetic variations within the species. In two stringybark forests the requirements for regeneration and development of young trees are under investigation. Selected species of trees have been planted in test areas in northern Victoria for study of their growth with irrigation and fertiliser. Methods of harvesting and milling timber from the mountain forests have been studied to determine outputs and costs of selected methods, and ways of predicting future yields of the mountain forests have been developed.

The hydrology of several types of forest in the experimental catchment at Stewarts Creek is a continuing study. The effects of conversion of native forest to pasture and to radiata pine are being recorded. New methods have been developed for locating and studying the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, enabling its distribution to be determined and research into its effects on the forest to proceed rapidly. Certain eucalypt species are sufficiently tolerant of the fungus to be planted in infected sites.

Forest recreation

Studies of recreational uses of the forests are in progress and work is in hand to improve methods of survey. The Commission's research programme is a vital source of the new information needed for management to meet the changing needs of the community.

Further references, 1965-1972; Fire protection, 1965; Economic aspects of forests, 1967; Commonwealth-State Reforestation Agreement, 1969; Forests (1967-68), 1970

Fisheries and wildlife

Practical management of the fish and wildlife resources of Victoria is vested in the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Ministry for Conservation. The Division is responsible for the administration of the Fisheries Act and the Game Act, and for conservation, management, and research into native and introduced fishes, birds, and mammals.

The Fisheries and Wildlife Division is one of the participants in environmental studies of Port Phillip Bay and Western Port, and is undertaking a study of the effects of the release of heated effluent on the marine environment. The State Freshwater Fisheries Research Station and Fish Hatchery are located at Snobs Creek, near Eildon. Research into wildlife is undertaken at the Serendip Wildlife Research Station, Lara (near Geelong).

The enforcement of the provisions of the Fisheries and Wildlife Acts is carried out by thirty-five Fisheries and Wildlife officers, twenty of whom are stationed in country centres.

Marine pollution studies

The Marine Pollution Studies Group was established in 1968 within the Fisheries and Wildlife Department to cope with a need for basic knowledge of Victoria's estuaries. Pressure from increasing urban population coupled with rapid industrial expansion and the often conflicting demand for recreational and aesthetic use of bodies of water has focused attention on the inadequacy of this knowledge as a basis for rational management. The Group is involved in two major studies in Port Phillip Bay and a third in Western Port. These are the largest coastal water bodies in the State

and are subject to intensive use. The studies share the common aim of outlining the structure and function of shallow water marine ecosystems and how they are affected by man's activities; the knowledge gained will guide future decisions on the use of these valuable resources. The three studies are multidisciplinary and are carried out with other government departments and instrumentalities, and by some specialist contracts with local universities.

The Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study began in 1968 as a joint effort with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The study is guided by a co-ordinating committee with members from the Board of Works, the Fisheries and Wildlife Department, and the Port Phillip Authority. The Marine Pollution Studies Group has the responsibility for the biological studies. The initial phase of the studies concentrated on inventories of the various parts of the ecosystem by way of quantitative sampling. Studies of animal and plant plankton, animal and plant benthos, and some fish species have been completed. The second phase commenced late in 1972 and its aim is to understand the functioning of the ecosystems. Emphasis is being placed on the transfer of materials and energy and how these are altered by man's activities. Particular attention is given to the evolution of a quantitative model of the ecosystem.

The Heated Effluent Study began in 1972 and is being carried out on behalf of the State Electricity Commission. The study has two broad objectives: to determine the effects of the existing Newport power station on the biological communities of the lower Yarra River and the Hobsons Bay section of Port Phillip Bay, and to investigate the effects of the proposed new power station on the variety, abundance, and productivity of organisms likely to be affected. The programme is being carried out in the field by examining the growth of organisms on experimental fouling panels and in the laboratory by the study of the effects of temperature on key species in local marine communities.

The Western Port Environmental Study is a joint effort of many sections of the Victorian Government with a substantial financial contribution from major industries concerned. The study is guided by the executive committee, whose chairman is the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife. The executive committee is advised on technical matters by the study committee. A study director co-ordinates the diverse activities of the study team, which includes research groups from government departments, universities, and industry. Although studies in the catchment and of land use are included, more attention is directed to the ecology of Western Port itself. The marine biological study team is within the Marine Pollution Studies Group. The first phase of the study is planned for two years and its aims are to outline the status of the existing ecological system. In the second phase the emphasis will shift to investigating the dynamics of this system with particular reference to its ability to cope with waste discharges and other results of man's activities. This programme is a prerequisite for the determination of water quality standards for the receiving waters of Western Port.

With the addition of the full complement of personnel for the Western Port Study, the Marine Pollution Studies Group will have a total staff of about 60. The professional staff of the Group will be 17. In addition to

the officer-in-charge there are statisticians, an algologist, fish biologists, an invertebrate systematist, marine invertebrate zoologists, general marine ecologists, and invertebrate physiologists. While the professional staff have primary responsibility to a specific study their individual skills are used to the best advantage of the Group. The Group operates two 15 metre boats, *Capitella* and *Melita*, and the 7 metre *Mysis*, on the two bays.

Fisheries statistics

The statistics of production shown in the following tables are in terms of live weight for fish, crustaceans, and molluscs. In interpreting fisheries statistics, allowance should be made for the incomplete coverage. Returns are collected from licensed professional fishermen only, and as a result the published totals fall short of total fish production to the extent of the catch by amateur fishermen, the commercial catch by persons not licensed as professional fishermen, and unrecorded catch by professional fishermen.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN, BOATS,
AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		Value of nets and other equipment
		Number	Value	
			\$'000	\$'000
1967-68	2,053	1,084	6,808	1,153
1968-69	1,571	871	5,363	1,047
1969-70	1,429	795	4,966	944
1970-71	1,504	815	5,862	1,174
1971-72	1,534	808	6,237	1,329

The following tables show the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught. Also included are fish, etc., landed by Victorian fishermen in South Australia.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF TAKE

Year	Recorded production							
	Fish		Crustaceans				Molluscs	
			Rock lobster (a)		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	
1967-68	17,016	2,253	1,533	1,027	5	3	35,889	2,618
1968-69	23,569	2,775	1,581	1,455	5	3	16,028	1,699
1969-70	35,236	3,396	1,788	1,500	2	2	9,719	1,081
1970-71	31,989	3,277	1,718	1,718	2	1	15,447	2,314
1971-72	35,039	3,335	1,725	1,945	37	25	22,967	4,201

(a) Includes freshwater crayfish.

VICTORIA—CATCH OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS
(⁰⁰⁰ lb live weight)

Species	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Freshwater fish—					
Eel	235	288	272	353	282
English perch	141	53	19	25	31
Golden perch	11	6	6	4	(b)
Tench	28	31	18	8	16
Other	8	16	26	19	237
Total	423	394	341	409	565
Marine fish—					
Anchovy	343	2,395	(c)	(c)	(c)
Bream, black	726	709	1,060	871	693
Flathead, rock	291	243	260	263	231
Flathead, tiger	1,209	1,662	2,018	1,427	1,167
Flounder	160	130	190	133	174
Garfish, sea and river	369	510	490	433	402
Luderick	83	96	152	158	113
Morwong (jackass fish)	155	284	152	112	33
Mullet, yellow-eye	513	497	630	667	576
Pike, long-finned	133	94	76	115	114
Pilchard	98	1,370	(c)	(c)	(c)
Salmon, Australian	1,303	943	1,142	554	1,293
Shark, gummy	2,240	2,350	2,327	1,772	3,271
Shark, saw	212	369	274	303	307
Shark, school	3,319	3,739	4,641	3,900	4,288
Snapper	374	423	487	792	659
Snoek (barracouta)	3,676	5,360	5,558	4,999	3,379
Trevally	102	112	102	140	185
Whiting, King George	286	160	168	284	529
Whiting, school	175	363	562	379	389
Other	825	1,367	1,978	1,080	1,196
Total	16,593	23,175	34,895	31,580	34,474
Crustaceans—					
Rock lobster (a)	1,533	1,581	1,788	1,718	1,725
Other	5	5	2	2	37
Total	1,538	1,586	1,790	1,720	1,762
Molluscs—					
Abalone	7,470	5,751	4,712	4,509	4,871
Mussels	247	119	516	1,048	1,178
Scallops	27,896	9,885	4,164	9,590	16,677
Other	276	272	r 327	300	240
Total	35,889	16,028	r 9,719	15,447	22,967
Total all species	54,443	41,182	r 46,745	49,156	59,768

(a) Includes freshwater crayfish.

(b) 100 lb.

(c) Not available separately for publication; included in total.

Further references, 1961-1972; Wildlife in relation to other natural resources, 1962; Introduced fish, 1963; Commercial fisheries, 1964; European carp, 1964; Freshwater research, 1965; Marine fisheries, 1966; State wildlife reserves system, 1966; Scallop fishery, 1967; Serendip Wildlife Research Station, 1968; Tower Hill State Game Reserve, 1969; Rehabilitation of species, 1970; Economic aspects, 1971; Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, 1972

Mining

The most notable recent development in Victoria's mineral industry is the exploitation of offshore natural gas and oil discoveries. Exploratory offshore drilling on the Gippsland shelf in Bass Strait has revealed the presence of considerable quantities of oil and natural gas. The major mineral resources of the State are described on pages 366-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1967. A further article on the State's minerals appears on pages 1-29 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists in the search for, and/or appraisal of, new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals (including extensions to deposits being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Exploration activity takes mainly two forms—exploration carried out in areas where production is current, that is, on a production lease; and exploration in other licensed areas, that is, in areas covered by exploration licences, authorities to enter, and authorities to prospect.

In addition to the above two forms of exploration activity there is also general exploration activity such as general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to a particular lease or licence area. Information regarding all forms of mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in Victoria and covering both metallic and non-metallic minerals, fuels, and construction materials is collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from every company or organisation engaged in exploration whether under licence, lease, or otherwise.

Details of exploration expenditure as reported by informants in the Annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics is set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Mineral exploration on—			Total
	Production leases	Other licensed areas	Other	
1967—Drilling	548	321	..	869
Other	108	524	..	632
Total	656	845	..	1,501
1968—Drilling	350	476	..	826
Other	181	465	80	726
Total	531	941	80	1,552
1968-69—Drilling	173	372	..	545
Other	436	581	52	1,069
Total	609	953	52	1,614
1969-70—Drilling	191	496	..	687
Other	800	640	254	1,694
Total	991	1,135	254	2,381
1970-71—Drilling	194	119	..	313
Other	922	491	149	1,562
Total	1,117	610	149	1,875
1971-72—Drilling	113	142	..	255
Other	264	452	323	1,039
Total	377	594	323	1,294

Brown coal

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels, which provide the bulk of energy available in the State, are the huge deposits of brown coal—among the largest in the world—located in the La Trobe valley about 85 to 115 miles east of Melbourne. Smaller deposits also exist in other areas in southern Victoria at Gelliondale, Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona. These, although extensive, do not compare in magnitude and importance to those in the La Trobe valley.

The La Trobe valley brown coal fields provide the fuel for firing the base load power stations operated by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria at Yallourn, Morwell, and Hazelwood in the western end of the valley. It is also the feedstock for the production of briquettes, a solid fuel made from brown coal and used as a fuel in industry and homes and for the generation of electricity.

Reserves

The brown coal seams in the La Trobe valley range from Eocene to early Miocene in geological age and are thus between 50 million and 20 million years old. The coal reserves are calculated to be about 47,500 million tons proven plus a further 37,300 million tons inferred. From Yallourn eastward the coal belt is continuous for about 30 miles and it varies in width from 5 to 10 miles.

Of the proven reserves 29,000 million tons has less than 100 feet of overburden over the uppermost seam. In the most favourable areas, coal seams 200 to 450 feet thick lie under an average of 50 feet of overburden. Using current open cut techniques, about 10,000 million tons can be recovered at approximately present day costs.

At Gelliondale in southern Gippsland, reserves in a 6 mile belt are estimated at 750 million tons. Part of the field, containing 130 million tons, could be worked as an open cut. At Bacchus Marsh, about 34 miles west of Melbourne, the field contains estimated reserves in excess of 100 million tons mostly under an overburden 200 to 400 feet thick. Limited quantities of coal are being produced from this field for boiler fuels from a small area where there is only a thin layer of overburden. An extensive deposit exists in the Altona area about 9 miles south-west of Melbourne in an area covered by about 300 feet of overburden. However, no coal has been produced from this field during the last 45 years.

Outside the La Trobe valley the most important brown coal field in the State is at Anglesea about 70 miles south-west of Melbourne where Alcoa of Australia Ltd mines the brown coal by open cut methods for burning as a fuel in the 150 MW power station built by the company and commissioned in 1969. This station produces electricity for use at the Alcoa alumina smelter and fabrication plant at Point Henry near Geelong. The Anglesea fields contain reserves estimated at 115 million tons and consumption is about 1 million tons a year.

Early history

The first record of discovery of brown coal in Victoria occurred in 1857 at Lal Lal about 16 miles south-east of Ballarat. By 1864 it was being transported to Melbourne and provincial centres but difficulty was found

in marketing it in competition with other fuels. Subsequent investigations in various parts of the State located the fields previously described.

An investigation of the economic possibilities of the State's immense brown coal resources was recommended by a Royal Commission appointed in 1889 to examine means of developing a brown coal industry in Victoria. This Commission recommended that the Government should offer a bonus to the first person or company which manufactured 100 thousand tons of briquettes. The Great Morwell Coal Mining Company produced about 5,000 tons of raw coal from the northern bank of the La Trobe River in 1894 and erected a locally built briquetting plant of German design which, however, was destroyed by a bushfire during the following year. A second factory erected in 1896 made about 2,000 tons of briquettes of good quality. However the new fuel still could not compete economically with black coal and the company ceased operating in 1899. Thus early attempts to utilise the State's brown coal resources met with only limited success.

Development of the La Trobe valley fields

No further attempt was made to develop the immense fields in the La Trobe valley and they remained unworked on a large scale until 1922 when excavation of the original Yallourn open cut began. This followed a study by "The Electricity Commissioners" formed by Act of Parliament in 1918 to ascertain the practicability of using brown coal for the generation of electricity. Following the alteration of the body's name to the "State Electricity Commission of Victoria" in 1921, work began at Yallourn in the La Trobe valley to excavate the coal by open cut methods, build a power station nearby, create a township, and erect a transmission line to Melbourne.

The Yallourn open cut now covers nearly 2,000 acres in area, is currently producing coal at the rate of about 9 million tons a year and has yielded over 310 million tons since 1922. The highest grade remaining seams lie under the township of Yallourn which will be gradually dismantled as the demand for fuel for the new Yallourn W power station, now under construction, and its later planned expansion, increases during the late 1970s and in the 1980s.

With its high moisture content and difficult burning characteristics, brown coal is less suitable than black coal for power generation but there are ample supplies of it and it is conveniently located and cheap to mine. The nature of the coal has, until recent times, restricted the size of the boilers in which it could be fired but constantly improving technology, particularly since the Second World War, has ensured its continuing economic use for the generation of electricity.

In the late 1950s full scale production of brown coal began from a new open cut at Morwell, a few miles south-east of Yallourn, for use in the recently erected combined power station and briquetting factory complex. Working at several levels large dredges with a combined capacity of moving up to 90,000 tons a day have produced about 100 million tons from this open cut to date. The coal is taken by conveyor belts to the Morwell complex and to the recently completed Hazelwood 1,600 MW power station.

Victoria's base load generation of electricity is likely to be based on

La Trobe valley brown coal at least until the end of this century. Production from Yallourn and Morwell open cuts will continue for many years to come and the Loy Yang coal field near Traralgon is another possible site for a major fuel and power complex.

Briquettes

These are small blocks or pellets of brown coal manufactured by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, weighing between 2 ozs for industrial use and 12 ozs for the domestic market, which have been compressed into rectangular shapes after removal of most of the inherent moisture in the coal. They are easily handled, cheap in price for calorific yield, and in considerable demand as a fuel by domestic consumers, a number of private industrial enterprises, and by public utilities for heating and steam raising; they are also used by the Commission at its Newport peak load power station in Melbourne and for electricity generation at Geelong and Ballarat.

After initial and economically unsuccessful attempts by private companies to produce briquettes at Morwell in the 1890s the ventures were abandoned and it was not until the State Electricity Commission began operating its first factory at Yallourn in 1924 that the venture was successful. This factory had been expanded in 1931 and 1944 but was closed in 1971 when an assessment revealed that the whole of the Commission's output to meet current and future known demand could be satisfied by the larger and more recently erected factory at Morwell.

The Morwell factory, designed to operate in conjunction with an adjoining 170 MW power station, commenced producing briquettes in 1959 and currently is making them at the rate of 1.2 million tons a year from 3.2 million tons of raw brown coal. Total cumulative production to 30 June 1972 of briquettes in the La Trobe valley by the Yallourn (closed 1971) and Morwell factories, was 35.6 million tons valued at about \$200m.

Sales have continued at a high level, particularly in the industrial sector, despite the introduction of a highly competitive fuel in natural gas in 1969 and the subsequent closure of the Lurgi gas making plant operated by Victoria's major gas utility—the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. During the financial year ending 30 June 1972, 1,134 million tons were sold—the second highest sales on record, including 108,000 tons for the production of industrial char by two privately owned factories in the La Trobe valley. This char is exported principally to Japan, at present for use in the carbon disulphide industry.

Discovery and development of natural gas in Victoria

Onshore exploration for petroleum in Victoria's three sedimentary basins—Gippsland, Otway, and Murray—has been in progress intermittently over the past 50 years and although oil and gas shows have been found in the Gippsland and Otway basins, none of the fields have proved to be commercial. Geophysical surveys and exploration drilling onshore continue but as yet without any commercial success. The first breakthrough occurred in 1965 with the discovery offshore of the Barracouta field in the Gippsland Basin in eastern Victoria.

Discovery of natural gas offshore in eastern Gippsland

The era of natural gas in Victoria began in 1960 when Lewis G. Weeks, a noted American geologist, advised The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd to take out petroleum exploration permits over areas of Bass Strait, particularly the offshore part of the Gippsland Basin, in the belief that petroleum bearing rocks could exist in the young sediments of that region.

The company, through its subsidiary, Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd, carried out geophysical surveys during the next three years and due to the encouraging evidence revealed, entered into a farm-out agreement with Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. The original agreement provided for Esso, as the operator, to carry out further seismic surveys and to drill five exploratory wells in the Gippsland Basin; and for Hematite to elect, in the case of a successful discovery, to take either a 12.5 per cent royalty or to share on an equal basis the costs and profits of any development enterprise. Hematite subsequently elected to take the latter course in all the commercial discoveries.

Natural gas was discovered in the first well drilled by the drill ship *Glomar III*, which had been chartered by Esso from Global Marine for the project. This occurred in February 1965 about 15 miles offshore in a reservoir now known as the Barracouta field. Following the drilling of an appraisal well the Barracouta field was declared commercial. A second and larger field, Marlin, was discovered early in 1969 and Victoria now had an estimated four trillion (million million) cubic feet (Tcf) of recoverable natural gas in two fields awaiting development and utilisation—enough to supply the Victorian market for at least the next 30 years. These two fields were later upgraded to a total of 5.3 Tcf.

Planning and legislation

The initial step in the development of the fields was to establish a marine terminal at Barry Beach in southern Gippsland, about 120 miles east-south-east of Melbourne and 90 miles west of the fields. This terminal, built between 1966 and 1968, became a general operational base for both exploration activities and the development projects, the most immediate of which was the fabrication of jackets and decks for the platforms from which the natural gas development wells would be drilled.

Negotiations with the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria for the sale of the natural gas to the State's gas utilities were virtually completed early in 1967, when agreement was reached on terms involving the payment, over a contract period of 20 years, of a fixed maximum price of 3.2 cents a therm and a minimum of 2.58 cents. A market for the gas was now assured.

While these events were taking place, a number of legislative measures were being passed by the Victorian Parliament. The first of these was activated by a report by the Canadian consultant, Chas E. Hetherington and Co. of Calgary, on the orderly development of petroleum in Victoria. The Government, late in 1966, established the Victorian Pipelines Commission whose primary task would be to lay a natural gas trunkline to Melbourne's city gate at Dandenong from Longford where Esso and Hematite had selected a site for a plant to process the natural gas into a high quality, saleable product.

In 1967, realising that a number of pipelines would be needed to trans-

port and distribute natural gas, the Government introduced Australia's first general pipelines enactment, the *Pipelines Act 1967*. This Act subsequently regulated the granting of permits and licences for gas and oil pipelines in the State.

Drafting of legislation that was to be of great significance to Australia, and which has served as a model to other countries, was expedited. After years of discussions between the Australian Government and all the States, the various enabling enactments applicable to each State and Australia were passed by the respective Parliaments in October 1967 and came into operation on 1 April 1968. Entitled the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, this legislation provides for uniformity in granting offshore petroleum exploration permits and production licences, the imposition of royalties, and the laying of undersea pipelines.

However, so that the development of the Barracouta and Marlin fields would not be delayed pending finalisation of this legislation, the Victorian Parliament in March 1967 passed two interim Acts authorising the granting to Esso and Hematite of production licences and enabling the laying of two undersea pipelines to bring the gas ashore. These two Acts were subsequently repealed when the new legislation came into operation in the following year.

Development of the gas fields

When developing offshore oil and gas fields it is necessary to erect production platforms which are huge structures set in the sea, often standing several hundred feet above the waves, from which it is possible to drill a considerable number of wells to drain a wide area of a reservoir, often a mile or more in diameter. This type of operation, known as directional or deviated wells, occurred at the four Gippsland fields (Barracouta, Marlin, Halibut, and Kingfish) developed to date.

The 10 well capacity Barracouta platform was erected early in 1968 about 15 miles offshore in water 150 feet deep and later in that year construction of the 24 well capacity Marlin twin jacket platform, about 32 miles offshore in deeper waters, was completed. By the end of January 1969 the planned 10 wells had been drilled from the Barracouta platform, 6 being completed as oil producers to drain the estimated 7 million barrel reservoir discovered in 1968 during development drilling and the remaining 4 to provide gas. Since then three of the oil wells have been converted to gas production.

Development drilling from the Marlin platform commenced in August 1968 but ceased on 2 December when a gas blowout occurred and only four wells were subsequently completed as gas producers. Drilling from the platform resumed on 12 June 1972 and by 1 January 1973 a total of 16 wells had been drilled.

Two pipelines were laid from the platforms to the Longford gas treatment plant during 1968 and 1969. The first was the 30 mile, 18 inch diameter Barracouta line followed by the 68 mile, 20 inch Marlin line, about half of each being under the sea.

Structure of the fields

The Barracouta structure is an elongated anticline approximately 11 miles long and 2 miles wide at the gas-water contact approximately 3,780 feet below sea level. The gross gas column is 422 feet thick at the apex of

the structure. The Marlin structure is an asymmetrical feature about 6½ miles in diameter at the contact between hydrocarbons and water about 5,135 feet below sea level.

Gas processing facilities at Longford

Construction of the gas treatment facilities at the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant, Longford, a few miles south of Sale, commenced late in 1967 and was at a sufficiently advanced stage on 7 March 1969 to treat the first gas from the Barracouta field. The facilities comprise a twin-train, refrigerated absorption plant designed to process 400 million cubic feet a day (Mcf/d) of raw, wet gas. It is capable of removing about 35 per cent of ethane and all heavier hydrocarbons.

On 2 February 1973 B.H.P. advised that the Esso/B.H.P. partnership would erect a new natural gas processing plant at Longford adjacent to and to be a part of the existing facilities. The new plant will be known as the Gippsland Gas Processing Plant No. 2. Current design is for it to be capable of producing 300 million cubic feet a day of treated gas and it is expected to be completed by April 1975 at a cost of approximately \$26m. The new plant will be a cryogenic type whereas the existing plant is an absorption type. The expansion is required to meet expected peak demands of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria during the latter part of the current decade and to meet the requirements of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria of natural gas for the Newport Power Station which is scheduled to commence operating in 1976.

Further exploration and discoveries

Natural gas and crude oil were discovered by Esso/B.H.P. in the Tuna field in the Gippsland Basin in 1968 and confirmed as commercial in 1970 with reserves of 0.5 trillion cubic feet of gas and 84 million barrels of oil. Natural gas was found by the partnership in a large reservoir in the Snapper field in 1967 and confirmed as commercial in 1969 with estimated recoverable reserves of 3.2 trillion cubic feet. Exploration drilling in the basin by Esso and B.H.P. ceased in the middle of 1970 and resumed on 14 February 1972, and although no additional gas fields have been discovered a commercial oil field, Mackerel, has been proved.

A number of other companies carried out exploratory drilling in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin between 1965 and early 1973 but, apart from a small reservoir of natural gas found in the Golden Beach structure in 1967 by B.O.C. of Australia Ltd, no commercial discoveries were made.

Exploration was also carried out in the offshore parts of the Otway Basin in western Victoria by Shell Development (Australia) Pty Ltd in 1967, the Esso/B.H.P. partnership between 1967 and 1970, and by B.H.P. acting alone in 1972. No commercial discoveries of oil or gas were made.

Initial recoverable reserves of natural gas in the Gippsland fields now total 9.5 trillion cubic feet. Production from the two developed fields—Barracouta and Marlin, to 30 April 1973 was 85.3 billion cubic feet and 25.3 billion cubic feet, respectively.

The distribution and utilisation of natural gas are dealt with in the section on the gas industry in Victoria on pages 431–6. The subsequent treatment and marketing of the gas liquids extracted from the natural

gas during the treatment process are dealt with in the section on the petroleum industry in Victoria on pages 436-9.

Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria

Discovery of Halibut and Kingfish oilfields

As part of its programme of exploration in the Gippsland Basin (described in the section on the discovery and development of natural gas in Victoria) Esso and B.H.P. commenced exploratory drilling using the *Glomar* III drill ship about 48 miles out into Bass Strait in April 1967 and discovered crude oil in the structure now known as Kingfish. The drill ship then moved to another site about 14 miles closer to shore where, later in the year, oil was discovered in the Halibut field. Subsequent testing and evaluation and, in the case of Kingfish, the drilling of two appraisal wells, proved the existence of two oilfields of high commercial significance. Kingfish, with reserves of 1,060 million barrels, was later declared to be a major field by world standards.

Erection of platforms and development drilling

Programmes were quickly evolved for expanding the gas processing plant at Longford, construction of which had just commenced, to enable the extraction of the dissolved gases and LPG from the gas-saturated Halibut and Kingfish crude oils. Work also began on the fabrication of additional platforms at the Barry Beach terminal and for building an oil storage facility at Long Island Point near Hastings on Western Port. The entire development of the gas and oilfields now became an integral operation.

The large 24 well capacity Halibut platform was erected early in 1968 about 38 miles from the shore in water 238 feet deep and 21 wells were drilled of which 19 became oil producers.

During 1968 and 1969 the jackets and decks for the two single jacket Kingfish platforms were fabricated and in March 1969 erection began of the Kingfish A platform about 48 miles from the coastline in 253 feet of water.

Erection of the Kingfish B platform began in June 1969 about 2 miles east of the Kingfish A platform in almost the same depth of water. Both platforms are of the same design and each has a capacity of 21 wells. Development drilling on Kingfish A was completed in February 1971 and on Kingfish B in October of that year.

The number of wells drilled to 1 January 1973 from all the platforms erected and the dates production commenced, are as follows :

VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND PLATFORM WELLS AND INITIAL PRODUCTION DATES

Platform	Well capacity	Number of wells drilled	Product	Date production commenced
Barracouta	10	10	gas	7.3.69
			oil	8.10.69
Marlin	24	(a)16	gas	21.1.70
Halibut	24	(b)21	oil	13.3.70
Kingfish A	21	21	oil	22.4.71
Kingfish B	21	21	oil	1.11.71
Total	100	89		

Source : Esso Australia Ltd.

(a) Drilling ceased after blowout on A-7 well on 2 December 1968 and resumed on 12 June 1972.

(b) Includes one well abandoned and one well suspended.

Structure of the fields

The gross oil column in the Halibut structure, as revealed by the A-10 development well, has a thickness of 425 feet and the reservoir covers an area of about 6,670 acres at the oil-water contact depth 7,874 feet below sea level. Halibut oil is an unsaturated 43° gravity crude, with a gas/oil ratio of only 90 cu ft a barrel.

The Kingfish structure is an erosional closure. The maximum gross oil column is 239 feet thick as revealed by the A-5 development well, with an area of closure of 13,000 acres at the oil-water contact 7,560 feet below sea level. Kingfish yields an oil of 48° API gravity with a gas/oil ratio of 360 cu ft a barrel. All the fields have proved to have strong water drive and as the oils are highly under-saturated, the recovery mechanism is a straight displacement of oil by water.

Crude oil treatment facilities at Longford

The treatment plant at Longford, known as the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant, was initially designed only for the processing of natural gas from the Barracouta and Marlin fields. However, after crude oil was discovered in the Halibut and Kingfish fields in 1967, Esso and Hematite decided to erect adjoining but basically separate facilities to extract the dissolved gases found in the crude from these two fields, and then pass such gases to the gas processing facilities at the plant for the same type of treatment as for the wet gas from the Barracouta and Marlin fields.

The oil produced as a result of the stabilising treatment would then be conveyed by pipeline to storage and distribution facilities at Long Island Point in Western Port. The facilities came partially on stream in March 1970 and now consist of three parallel trains of 100,000 barrels nominal capacity each, operating on a controlled flash principle. Since completion in 1971 the facilities have been regularly producing in excess of 300,000 barrels a day of stabilised crude oil, known as stock tank oil, and on occasions, over 350,000 barrels.

Together with the production platforms, the pipelines, and the facilities at Long Island Point, the Longford plant forms part of a fully integrated system, the component parts of which are interdependent for maximum efficient operation.

Transmission pipelines from the oilfields

So that crude oil discovered in the Barracouta, Halibut, and Kingfish fields could be conveyed to the stabilisation facilities at Longford for treatment, it was necessary to lay a number of undersea and onshore pipelines. The first of these was a 6 inch diameter line laid over a distance of 33 miles from the Barracouta platform in 1969, which has been used to convey mainly crude oil but also occasionally natural gas to the Longford plant. It can also be used to return surplus gas liquids to the reservoir for re-injection or storage. This occurred during the lengthy oil industry dispute in June-August 1972 when shipments of LPG could not be made from Long Island Point.

Crude oil from Barracouta, the first Gippsland field developed, commenced flowing through the pipeline to Longford on 8 October 1969. The Halibut pipeline commenced operating in April 1970. Oil from this platform is conveyed through a 47 mile undersea section of 24 inch diameter line to the shore where it changes to 26 inch diameter pipe and continues for a distance of 35 miles to the plant.

The two Kingfish field pipelines were laid by the world's first semi-submersible pipelaying barge, the *Choctaw*, brought to Australia in 1969. The Kingfish A platform is connected by a 2.3 mile, 16 inch diameter line to the Kingfish B platform which in turn is joined by a 15.7 mile, 20 inch diameter line to the Halibut platform where the Kingfish crude then enters the 24 inch Halibut pipeline for on-movement to Longford. The 20 inch line was completed on 13 March 1971 and commenced operating when the Kingfish field came on stream a week later. The second Kingfish platform came on stream in October 1971.

Maximum field production to 8 January 1973 was achieved on that day when 413,000 barrels were recovered at the platforms. After treatment at Longford to extract the dissolved gases, mainly methane and LPG fractions, a net volume of about 350,500 barrels of stock tank oil became available for distribution to refineries.

Stock tank oil storage and shipping facilities

This oil is conveyed from the Longford plant through a 117 mile, 28 inch diameter pipeline laid in 1969 to a storage facility at Long Island Point comprising eight 268,000 barrels capacity tanks, a pumping station and a network of transfer lines. With a total capacity of 2,144,000 barrels, the storage facilities represent about six times the total planned maximum daily output of treated crude or stock tank oil from all the offshore fields at peak production.

In order to provide facilities for shipping LPG and crude oil, the Victorian Government, through the passing of the Westernport Development Acts 1967 and 1970, authorised Esso and Hematite on behalf of the Government to construct at Long Island Point, about 40 miles south-east of Melbourne in Western Port, a jetty for the loading of liquefied petroleum gas and crude oil, and to dredge the necessary turning basin and berthing area and a channel out to the bay's deep shipping lane. Authorisation was also given in the 1970 Act for establishing additional facilities at the nearby Crib Point jetty for the loading of tankers from the north berth and for prescribed wharfage fees and other matters.

Crude oil from the Barracouta and Halibut fields, after being treated at the Longford plant, first reached Long Island Point on 22 December 1969 and 25 March 1970, respectively. The first Kingfish crude arrived there late in April 1971.

Information about the distribution and utilisation of Gippsland crude oil is set out in the section on the petroleum industry in Victoria on pages 436-9.

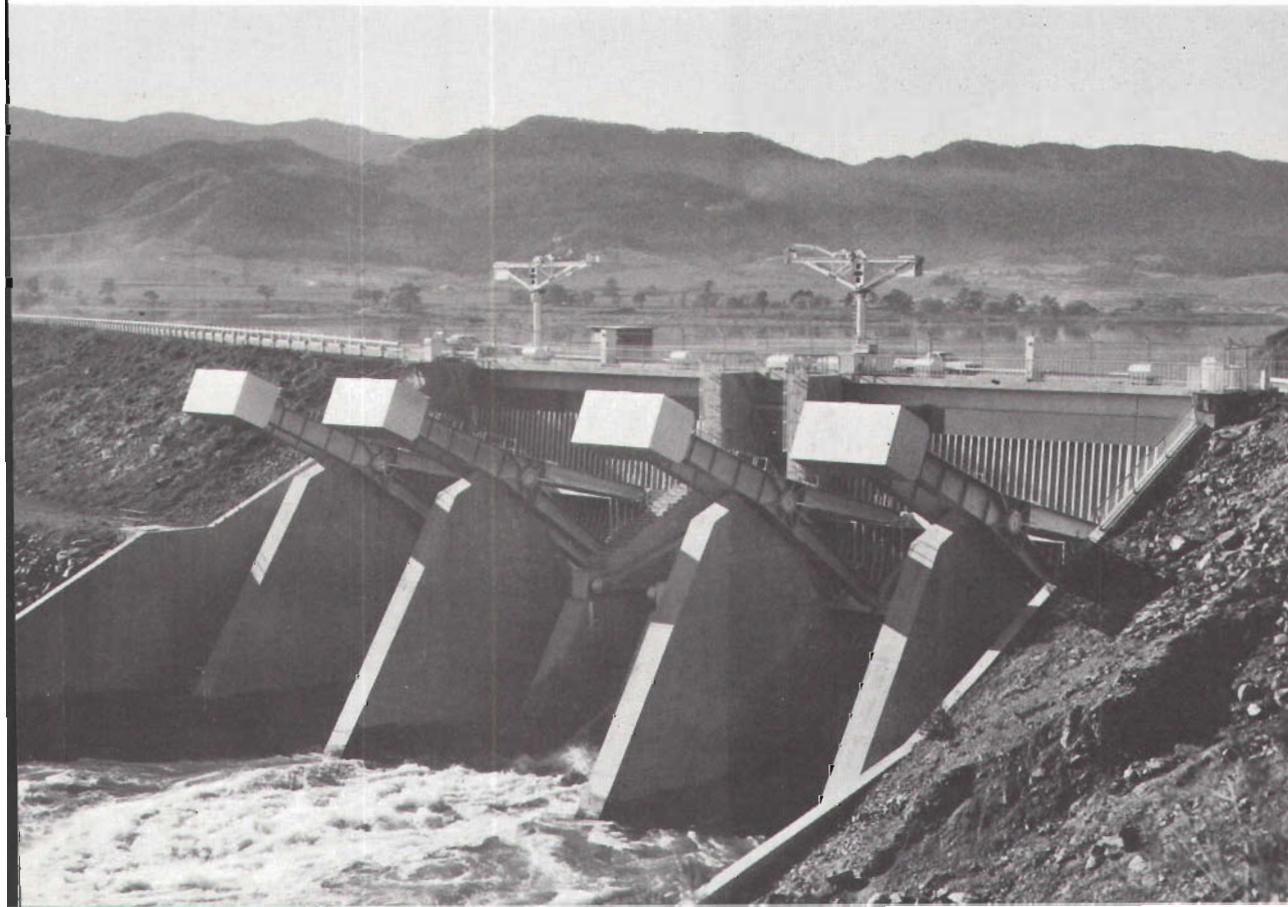
The following tables show the initial reserves and accumulated production from the Gippsland fields and the production of gas and oil by years :

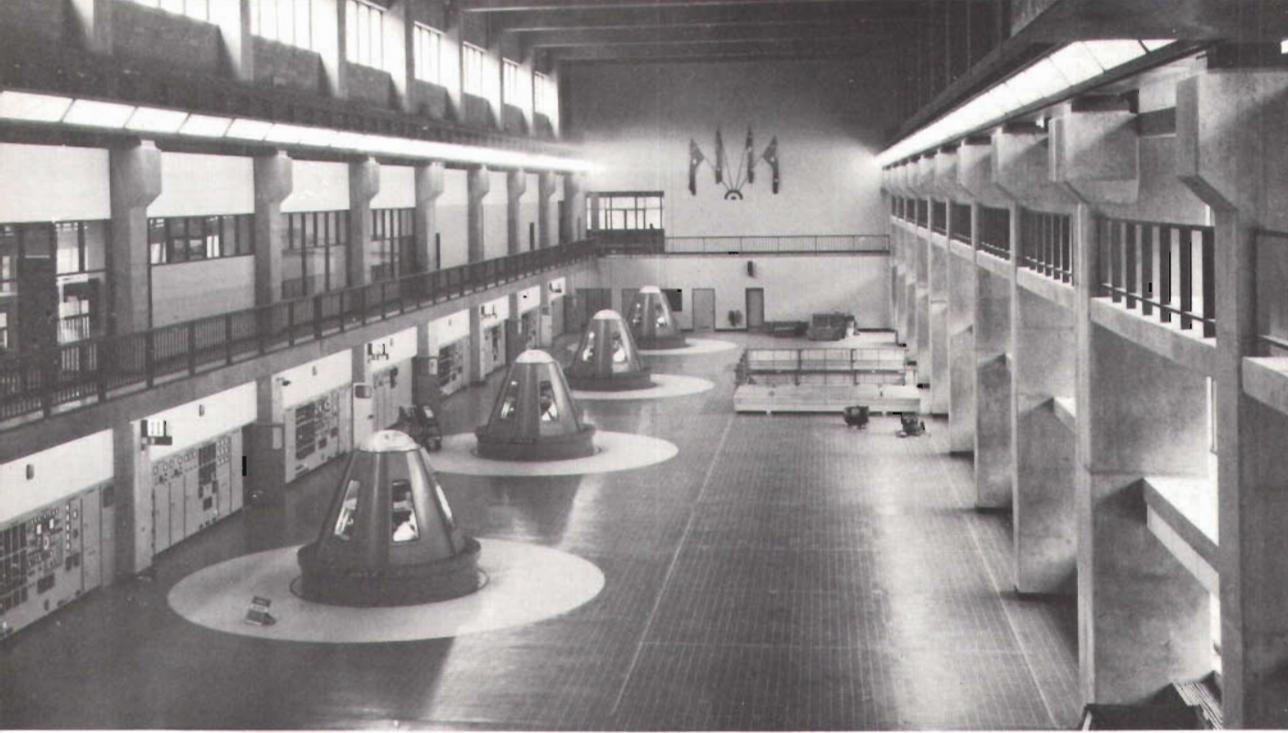


A view of the Murray 1 power station. Waters of the Snowy River are captured at Island Bend and diverted to the power station via the Geehi Reservoir.

Spillway gates at Khancoban Pondage regulate the flow of water from Murray 1 and 2 power stations, and discharge it into the Swampy Plains River, a tributary of the Murray River.

Snowy Mountains Authority

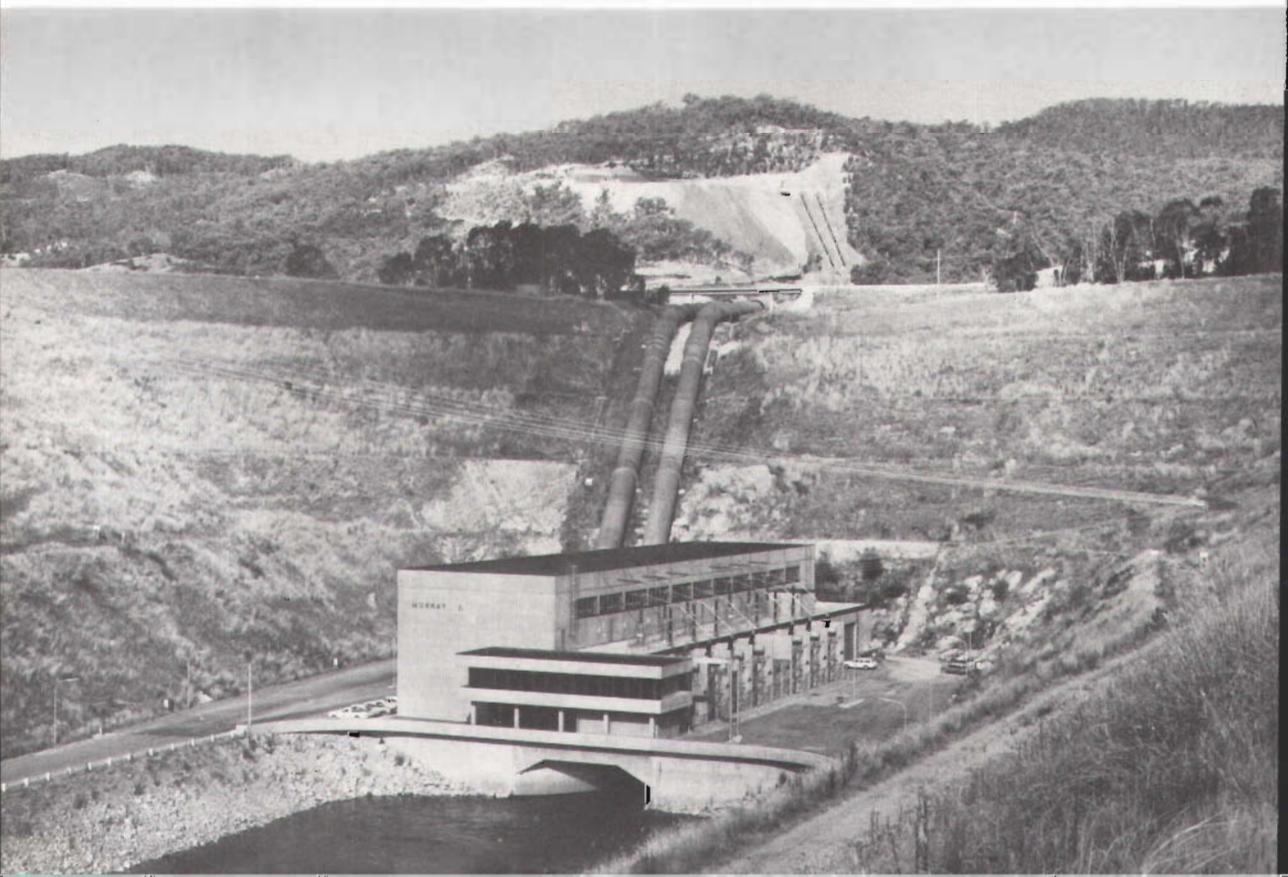




The interior of Murray 2 power station which generates electricity from waters discharged from Murray 1 power station. Waters then released are finally used in the Murray Valley irrigation areas.

The Murray 2 power station showing the 15 ft. diameter steel pressure pipelines. Both power stations are connected to the Murray Switching Station which transmits electricity to the networks of Victoria and New South Wales.

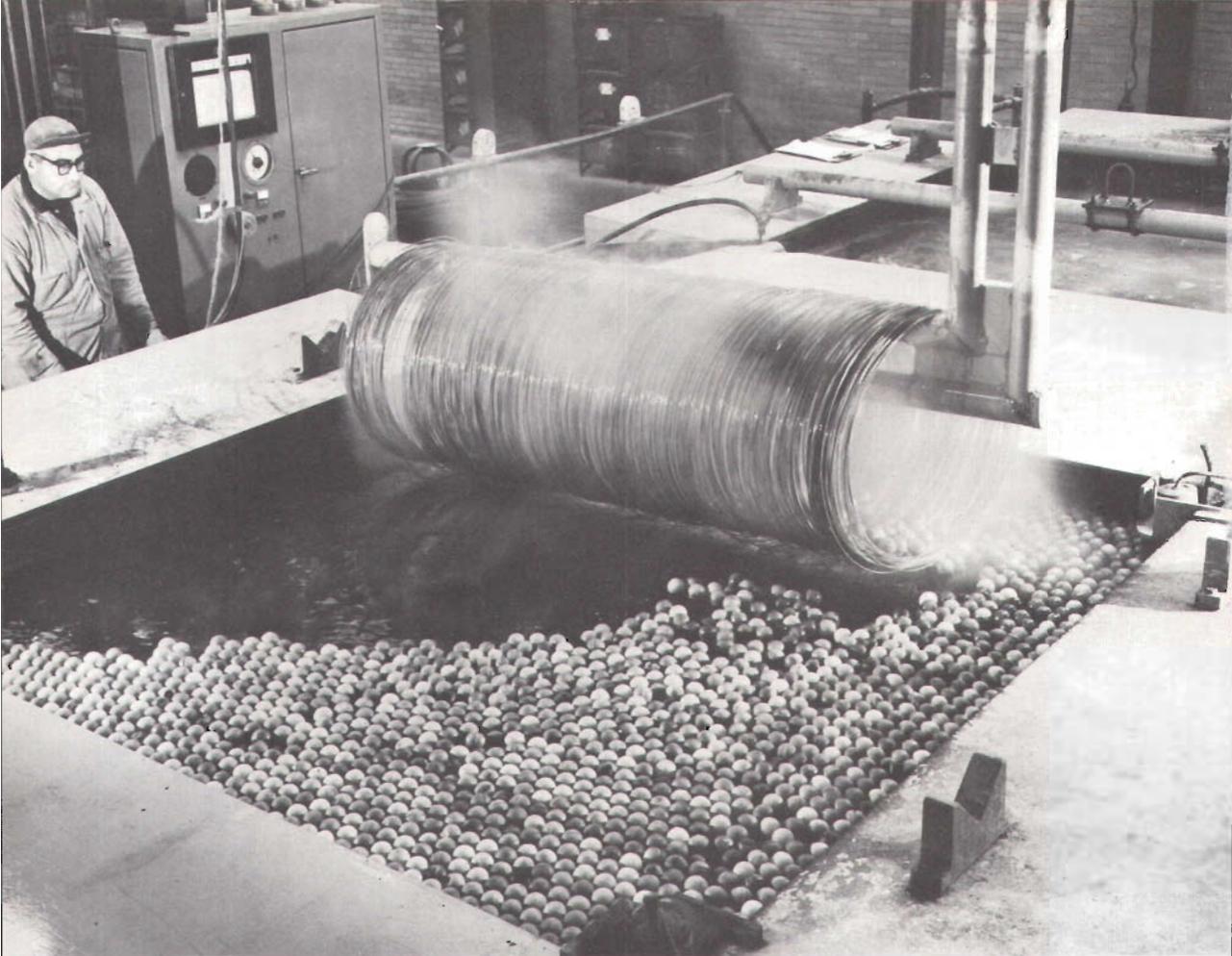
Snowy Mountains Authority





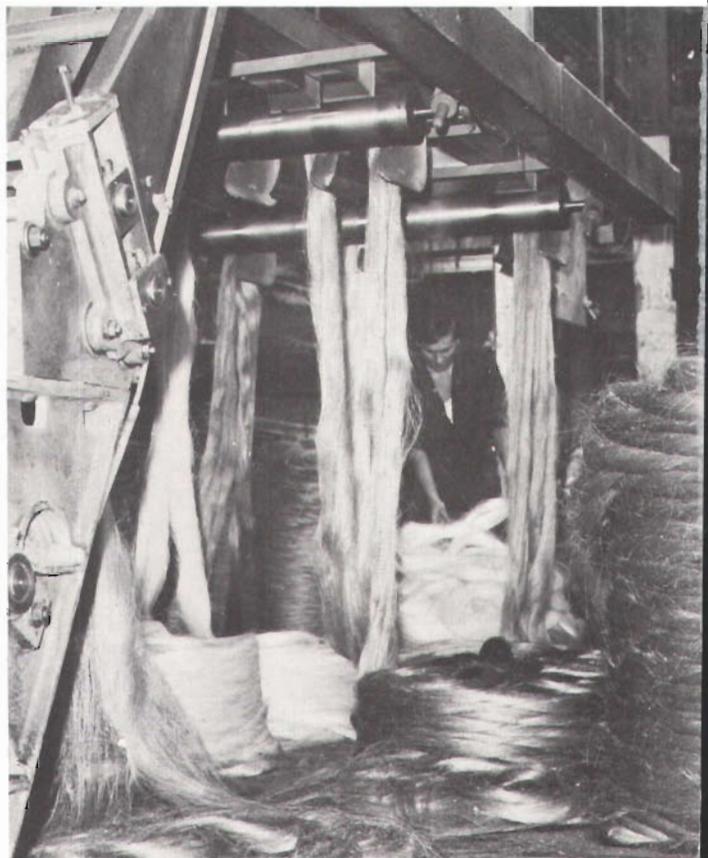
A bucket-wheel coal dredger in operation at the Morwell open cut in the La Trobe Valley.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria



Polypropylene balls are used on the surface of an acid pickling bath to minimise fume emission in an electrode factory.

ICI Australia Ltd



Sisal, here about to enter a drawing frame, is used in the making of ropes, binder, and baler twine.

Kinnears Ropes (Aust.) Ltd

**VICTORIA—CUMULATIVE FIELD PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS
AND CRUDE OIL TO 30 APRIL 1973**

Field	Product	Date field came on stream(a)	Total volumes produced at platforms(a)	Initial recoverable reserves(b) of fields
Barracouta	Wet natural gas(c)	7.3.69	85,545 MMcf (0.0855 Tcf)	1.8 trillion cubic ft
Marlin	Wet natural gas(c)	21.1.70	25,317 MMcf (0.0253 Tcf)	3.5 trillion cubic ft
Barracouta	Unstabilised crude oil	8.10.69	7,396 million barrels(d)	7 million barrels
Halibut	Unstabilised crude oil(e)	13.3.70	183,453 million barrels(d)	440 million barrels
Kingfish(e)	Unstabilised crude oil	A—22.4.71(f) B—1.11.71(f)	128,350 million barrels(d)	1,060 million barrels
Snapper	Natural gas	(g)	..	3.2 trillion cubic ft
Tuna	Natural gas	(g)	..	0.5 trillion cubic ft
Tuna	Crude oil	(g)	..	84 million barrels
Mackerel	Crude oil	(g)	..	200 million barrels
Total			110,862 MMcf gas (0.1109 Tcf) 319,199 million barrels oil	9.3 trillion cubic ft(e) 1,791 million barrels

Abbreviations : MMcf = million cubic feet.
Tcf = trillion cubic feet.

(a) Source : Esso Australia Ltd.

(b) Source : Oil and Gas Division, B.H.P.

(c) Excludes condensate. Contraction of natural gas from wellhead to treatment plant outlet is approximately 10 per cent.

(d) To nearest thousand.

(e) These two fields also contain an estimated 0.3 Tcf of gas dissolved in the crude which is extracted at the Longford plant and which is included in total reserves of gas.

(f) Two platforms—A and B—erected to develop Kingfish field.

(g) No plans yet announced to develop fields.

VICTORIA—OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION FROM GIPPSLAND FIELDS

Product		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Crude oil	'000 barrels	..	13,474	76,257	102,873
Natural gas(a)	mmscf(b)	725	r 11,956	30,526	38,723
Commercial ethane	"	..	17	190	109
Commercial butane	'000 barrels	..	r 137	2,474	4,375
Commercial propane	" "	..	r 98	2,181	3,626

(a) Includes commercial gas and gas for plant and field usage.

(b) Million standard cubic feet.

Extractive industries

Urban development in and around Melbourne after the Second World War enclosed and restricted the expansion of several quarrying operations; this created the situation where urban growth was actually suppressing one of its own basic ingredients. Following a conference in 1956 to examine the position of all quarrying operations in relation to the future development of Victoria, the State Development Committee examined the problems of the expansion of Melbourne over the sites of the existing brickworks, sand pits, and stone quarries, the shortage or availability of various materials, and the despoiling of rural land near Melbourne. The Committee's report was presented in 1958.

In 1961 the subject of extractive industries was again referred to the State Development Committee which received evidence from further witnesses. Shortages of self-bonded moulding sands and of special types of plastic clays used in the manufacture of terra-cotta roofing tiles, agricultural

drain pipes, and cream bricks were still apparent. Industrialists attempting to expand their operations into other suitable areas near Melbourne found municipal councils unwilling to grant permits for extractive industries within their boundaries, or reluctant to permit the extension of the established industries. After inquiries had been made into proposals submitted by the Mines Department, 35 recommendations were made, of which the most important was that legislation concerning the leasing, licensing, and regulation of extractive industries, and the fencing and reclamation of extractive industrial sites, should be enacted. In 1966 the Extractive Industries Act was passed, defining extractive industry as "the extraction from land down to a depth of more than six feet below the natural surface of the land of stone for commercial purposes and, where stone is treated or bricks, tiles, pottery or cement products are manufactured substantially from stone on or adjacent to the land from which the stone was extracted, includes that treatment or manufacture."

Prior to the introduction of this legislation the industry had been governed by the Mines Act. This was not necessarily appropriate, as the extractive industry and mining each have different characteristics. Mining involves the exploitation of minerals generally occurring in low concentrations; extractive industry involves the removal and treatment of the common substances of the earth.

The Extractive Industries Act defines the rights and responsibilities of owners of land used for quarrying, with particular reference to reclamation. It also defines the responsibilities of the quarry operator regarding progressive reclamation (the terms for which are the subject of the regulations and the licence conditions), and it provides for penalties for non-observance of these and other terms of the Act. Under the Act the Extractive Industries Advisory Committee was established; it comprises two permanent members (the State Mining Engineer and the Director of the Geological Survey) together with part-time members representing planning authorities and municipalities. Besides advising government authorities, State instrumentalities, and municipalities on matters concerning extractive industries, the Committee also conducts surveys for materials resources, prepares reports and recommendations, considers submissions for extractive industry leases and licences and determines the conditions for operation, and considers amending legislation. A Quarry Managers Board has been proclaimed and gazetted, training courses have been established, and several applicants have been approved as quarry managers.

As a result of this legislation the status of the industry has improved; it is being catered for by planners, and its needs are being considered by the authorities generally. Accidents, which had previously been of concern in the industry, have been reduced and now average less than one fifth of the figure prior to the legislation.

Mining and quarrying production

The mining and quarrying production of the State from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Mines Department, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	oz	\$'000	oz	\$'000	oz	\$'000
Metallic minerals (a)—						
Gold bullion	10,167	(b) 303	5,640	(b) 180	6,612	(b) 223
	ton		ton		ton	
Antimony concentrate	..	..	r 272	r 33	94	n.a.
Antimony ore	..	..	2,300	63	n.a.	n.a.
Bauxite	1,028	9	7,777	58	..	..
Copper concentrate	28	9	90	17	..	..
Copper ore	1,066	53	1,068	22	..	..
Iron ore	175	1	285	1	121	1
Lead concentrate	..	..	2	(c)	..	..
Tin concentrate	12	23	6	11	30	42
Non-metallic minerals—						
Diatomite	..	..	4	(d)	4	(l)
Fireclay	26,936	r 70	41,418	r 110	17,001	53
Fluorspar	609	14	931	30	374	22
Gypsum	50,058	153	45,573	151	41,399	128
Kaolin, refined	r 17,568	r 390	r 23,878	r 520	20,990	526
Kaolin, unrefined (e)	r 76	r (m)	r 746	r 9	13,683	34
Limestone (f)	2,014,863	n.a.	2,042,385	n.a.	2,124,887	n.a.
Other clays	1,796,244	1,649	1,981,114	1,556	2,073,109	1,754
Silica	112,740	292	106,396	319	97,230	316
Fuel minerals—						
Briquettes	1,540,717	11,514	1,369,316	10,614	1,307,642	11,280
Coal, black	401	6	20	(g)	..	..
Coal, brown (h)	23,926,874	22,131	22,814,369	22,975	23,257,190	25,706
	'000 barrels		'000 barrels		'000 barrels	
Crude oil	13,474	n.a.	76,257	n.a.	102,873	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gases (i)—						
Commercial butane	r 137	n.a.	2,474	n.a.	4,375	n.a.
Commercial propane	r 98	n.a.	2,181	n.a.	3,626	n.a.
	mmscf (j)		mmscf (j)		mmscf (j)	
Natural gas (k)	r 11,956	n.a.	30,526	n.a.	38,723	n.a.
Other derivatives (i)—						
Commercial ethane	17	n.a.	190	n.a.	109	n.a.
	'000 tons	\$'000	'000 tons	\$'000	'000 tons	\$'000
Construction materials—						
Sand	5,454	5,969	5,656	6,130	5,530	8,004
Gravel	3,119	1,575	3,542	1,727	3,431	2,121
Crushed and broken stone	17,528	29,973	17,228	r 31,828	15,802	32,908
	ton		ton		ton	
Dimension stone	r 10,416	r 174	r 11,418	r 184	12,860	200
	'000 ton		'000 ton		'000 ton	
Other quarry products	3,275	1,971	3,669	r 2,421	3,004	2,484

Source : Victorian Mines Department and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

(a) See subsequent table for assayed content.

(b) Includes gold subsidy of \$10,409 in 1969-70; \$1,979 in 1970-71; and \$9,101 in 1971-72.

(c) \$40.

(d) \$88.

(e) Excludes unrefined kaolin used in producing refined kaolin at or near mine.

(f) Excludes limestone used as construction material.

(g) \$400.

(h) Includes brown coal used for briquette production.

(i) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.

(j) Million standard cubic feet.

(k) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.

(l) \$93.

(m) \$231.

The assayed content of metallic minerals produced in the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Alumina (ton)—			
Contained in bauxite	423	3,320	..
Antimony (ton)—			
Contained in antimony concentrate	..	r 91	n.a.
Contained in antimony ore	..	255	n.a.
Total antimony	..	r 346	58
Copper (ton)—			
Contained in copper concentrate	6	18	..
Contained in copper ore	35	21	..
Total copper	41	39	..
Gold (fine oz)—			
Contained in antimony concentrate	..	r 612	51
Contained in copper concentrate	7	23	..
Contained in gold bullion	8,671	5,243	6,172
Total gold	8,678	r 5,878	6,223
Iron (ton)—			
Contained in bauxite	48	384	..
Contained in iron ore	105	170	70
Total iron	153	554	70
Lead (ton)—			
Contained in lead concentrate	..	1	..
Palladium (oz)—			
Contained in copper concentrate	17	62	..
Platinum (oz)—			
Contained in copper concentrate	15	42	..
Silver (fine oz)—			
Contained in copper concentrate	73	174	..
Contained in gold bullion	7	7	267
Total silver	80	181	267
Tin (ton)—			
Contained in tin concentrate	9	3	18

Source : Victorian Mines Department and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows the average annual production and value of black and brown coal for each of the five year periods from 1926 to 1965 and the production and value for the years ended 31 December 1966 to 1968 and the years ended 30 June 1969 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tons	\$'000	tons	\$'000
1926-1930	668,177	1,786	1,515,592	386
1931-1935	472,030	888	2,445,215	512
1936-1940	324,903	568	3,608,751	712
1941-1945	286,277	818	5,010,555	1,052
1946-1950	156,290	722	6,648,430	2,404
1951-1955	143,535	1,590	8,728,116	7,186
1956-1960	100,893	1,050	12,193,625	11,302
1961-1965	52,574	599	18,313,340	16,605
1966	35,519	497	21,782,977	20,064
1967	32,066	251	23,383,607	20,686
1968	26,314	209	22,970,653	21,555
1968-69	13,102	105	23,128,491	20,879
1969-70	401	6	23,926,874	22,131
1970-71	20	(c)	22,814,369	22,975
1971-72	..	..	23,257,190	25,706

(a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.

(b) Figures for five yearly periods are annual averages.

(c) \$400.

Further references, 1965-1971; Mining in Victoria, 1964; Underground water, 1964; Groundwater in Victoria, 1969; Victorian clays, 1970; Brown coal, 1971; Minerals in Victoria, 1970; History of the Mines Department, 1970; Natural gas and crude oil development, 1972; Mineral exploration, 1972.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The value of primary production, excluding mining, as estimated in the following tables is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. A detailed account of the period covered for individual rural industries is given on page 310. Statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30 June.

Gross value

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realised in the principal market. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacturing into butter, etc., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION EXCLUDING MINING
(\$'000)

Industry	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Agriculture (a)	221,960	331,715	r 314,647	r 262,475	299,177
Pastoral	355,318	345,275	385,025	354,607	394,451
Dairying (b)	181,541	202,245	225,142	243,791	266,880
Poultry and bees	51,316	47,377	49,325	48,849	49,659
Trapping	3,621	3,623	3,078	1,749	2,406
Forestry	27,845	r 28,343	25,611	34,687	35,854
Fisheries	5,725	r 5,933	r 5,979	7,310	9,507
Total gross value	847,326	r 964,511	r 1,008,806	r 953,468	1,057,934

(a) Includes net payouts : 1970-71, \$130,278, and 1971-72, \$455,939, from the Apples and Pears Stabilization Fund.

(b) Includes subsidy : 1967-68, \$14,913,000; 1968-69, \$16,667,000; 1969-70, \$16,597,000; 1970-71, \$27,710,000; and 1971-72, \$25,700,000.

Local value

The gross value of production, less costs of marketing (freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers), represents the gross production valued at the place of production, that is, local value, details of which are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
EXCLUDING MINING
(\$'000)

Produce	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Agriculture—					
Barley	2,606	6,470	8,982	13,753	13,444
Maize	39	80	99	88	107
Oats	6,229	10,560	8,189	11,077	9,677
Wheat	36,735	95,832	r 86,198	r 41,030	77,604
Onions	1,266	649	731	1,148	913
Potatoes	16,132	6,891	13,680	18,305	10,766
Other vegetables for human consumption	20,713	19,668	r 19,978	21,865	18,954
Hay and straw	48,307	71,956	33,841	36,205	39,874
Fruit	26,940	23,469	37,077	38,277	34,010
Vineyards	19,496	16,160	21,344	15,706	24,119
Other crops	17,527	24,688	27,781	r 27,552	23,638
Total	195,992	276,423	r 257,900	r 225,006	253,107
Pastoral—					
Wool	124,143	145,557	143,040	108,215	122,043
Sheep slaughtered	71,981	56,192	67,430	50,794	68,256
Cattle slaughtered	128,648	118,882	146,015	166,353	171,723
Total	324,772	320,631	356,485	325,362	362,022
Dairying—					
Whole milk used for—					
Butter	72,345	95,110	109,859	104,476	120,428
Cheese	15,756	13,727	11,991	13,088	14,650
Condensing, concentrating, etc.	14,027	14,409	12,306	20,043	23,284
Human consumption and other purposes	39,925	37,844	41,455	40,253	43,199
Subsidy paid on wholemilk for butter and cheese	14,913	16,667	16,597	27,710	25,700
Pigs, slaughtered	16,905	16,392	19,372	22,415	22,551
Total	173,871	194,148	211,580	227,985	249,812

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION EXCLUDING MINING—*continued*
(\$'000)

Produce	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Poultry and bees—					
Eggs	33,535	31,163	33,395	25,471	24,364
Poultry	11,995	11,731	11,830	14,068	15,333
Honey and beeswax	782	396	821	997	774
Total	46,311	43,291	46,046	40,536	40,471
Trapping, etc.—					
Rabbits and hares	3,051	2,875	2,371	1,196	1,889
Rabbit and hare skins, etc.	359	524	513	427	379
Total	3,409	3,400	2,884	1,623	2,268
Forestry—					
Sawmills	23,235	r 24,288	r 21,739	r 29,980	r 31,019
Hewn timber	2,477	2,231	2,076	2,619	2,736
Firewood	1,586	1,371	1,348	1,600	1,579
Bark for tanning	80	63	59	1	1
Other	70	48	52	87	124
Total	27,448	r 28,000	r 25,274	r 34,287	r 35,459
Fisheries—					
Fish	1,933	r 2,343	r 2,819	2,635	2,735
Rock lobster (a)	1,012	1,436	1,481	1,696	1,926
Scallops	1,310	r 856	196	901	2,502
Other	898	r 701	r 807	1,230	1,692
Total	5,153	r 5,336	r 5,304	6,462	8,855
Total local value	776,957	r 871,228	r 905,472	r 861,260	r 951,993

(a) Includes freshwater crayfish.

Net value of production

Net value of production is computed by subtracting from local value the cost of materials used in the process of production. These materials include stock feed, seed, manures, power, petrol, kerosene, other oils, dips, sprays, and other costs. No deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries. Details for primary industries excluding mining are shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—NET VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION EXCLUDING MINING
(\$'000)

Division of industry	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Rural—					
Agriculture	169,501	247,194	r 230,388	r 202,244	222,971
Pastoral	254,187	262,707	r 307,734	273,134	292,638
Dairying	140,097	166,117	r 187,340	202,724	211,444
Poultry	27,705	25,675	r 25,409	22,692	21,866
Bee farming	782	396	821	997	774
Total rural	592,272	702,089	r 751,692	r 701,791	749,693
Forestry, fishing, trapping	r 36,010	r 36,736	r 33,462	r 42,372	46,582
Total net value	r 628,282	r 738,824	r 785,154	r 744,163	796,275

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's temperate climate and its rainfall, soil, and water resources have been used to develop the production of wool, grains, fruit, dairy products, and timber. On these the State's early secondary industries were based. There are extensive fuel resources of brown coal in the La Trobe valley, oil and natural gas fields in Bass Strait, and clay, limestone, stone and gravel, gold, gypsum, salt, and forests.

The La Trobe valley brown coal deposits are the most important mineral deposits in Victoria. The open cuts of the Yallourn-Morwell area produce about 22 million tons of brown coal annually for briquette making and electricity generation.

Clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery industries are worked east of Melbourne and near Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, and Wangaratta, and at other locations throughout the State. Sand, for the concrete and glass industries and for use in foundries, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland areas. Stone and gravel quarries are worked in many parts of the State. The main market for quarry products is the metropolitan area and as these products are bulky and expensive to transport, most quarrying is located within a 50 mile radius of the capital. Local limestone deposits attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon while the Lilydale limestones are used in the manufacture of agricultural lime.

Other mineral resources of Victoria include gold mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrietteville areas; salt produced from deposits of the Mallee and Wimmera lakes and from solar evaporating pans on the western shores of Port Phillip; and gypsum in the north-western Mallee. For more detailed information on mining activity in Victoria see pages 373-89.

The forests of Gippsland and the Central Highlands form the basis of important forestry activities, especially in Gippsland where paper is produced at Maryvale. Victorian forests provide approximately one quarter of Australia's timber.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of the State from the dams and storages in the catchment areas of the main rivers (see map on page 478 of *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most

years Melbourne is well supplied with water from the storages to the north and north-east of the City in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy river catchments. However, severe water restrictions were imposed during the 1967-68 and 1972-73 summers due to State-wide drought conditions. To meet future requirements, construction works for extending the water supply are in progress.

Power supplies are essential for industrial development. The lack of black coal once necessitated significant imports from New South Wales. For a number of years the State Electricity Commission has generated practically all of Victoria's electricity available for public supply, mostly from steam plants fired by brown coal or briquettes in the La Trobe valley (see page 423) ; the balance is purchased interstate. Electricity is now transmitted throughout the State by the high voltage grid network shown on the map on page 429.

The discovery in February 1965 and subsequent development of large offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin has increased Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969 natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and on 14 April 1969 natural gas was made available to the first domestic consumer in Victoria, at Carrum. This was supplemented in January 1970 with gas from the Marlin field. Natural gas is now brought by pipeline from Longford to Melbourne and thence to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities became available from the Barracouta field in October 1969, from the Halibut field in March 1970, and from the Kingfish field in April 1971. In addition, there are petroleum products from refineries at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and the fractionation plant at Long Island Point.

Location

The early concentration of industry in Melbourne has continued although power supplies now come largely from the La Trobe valley. At 30 June 1972, 83 per cent of Victoria's 11,408 manufacturing establishments were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division as were 85 per cent of the persons employed in such establishments. They contributed 85 per cent to the value added in manufacture. This concentration of manufacturing in the metropolitan area is partly due to the fact that Melbourne is Victoria's main port and the hub of the transport network. It is also the largest market in the State and the centre of commerce and finance ; it has a large labour force; and it is the administrative and educational centre of Victoria.

Many types of secondary industry are well represented in Melbourne. There are particularly high concentrations of the State's chemical, metal processing, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries in the capital. In terms of numbers employed, the engineering and metal processing industry is the major industry of Melbourne. Initially, industries developed in the inner areas of Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. The more recently established industries such as the motor vehicle, chemical, rubber, and refining industries, have taken up land in the outer industrial areas of Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where considerable areas of flat land are available for future expansion.

Outside the metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial

centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

The other country urban areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Ballarat urban area, Bendigo urban area, La Trobe valley, Wangaratta City, Shepparton City, Warrnambool City, Maryborough City, Castlemaine City, Portland Town, and Wodonga City. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials, in clothing, and in engineering plants, which sometimes had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century, and more recently in decentralised plants with defence significance. In addition, approximately 4,200 persons are engaged by the State Electricity Commission in power generation and ancillary activities. These are not taken into account in the foregoing ranking.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

At the Australian level of aggregation information on the subjects dealt with in this section of the *Year Book* is contained in the annual *Manufacturing Establishments and Manufacturing Commodities—Principal Articles Produced and Principal Materials Used* issued by the Central Office of the Bureau. At the Victorian level of aggregation the annual publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Melbourne, are *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Usage of Electricity and Fuels*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (available for 1968–69 only). Current information on factory products is available in the *Victorian monthly statistical review* and the monthly Victorian publication *Secondary Production*.

In addition to the above-mentioned publications there is also a series of fifty-two *Monthly Production Summaries*, each relating to the production of a particular commodity or group of commodities at the Australian level of aggregation.

In respect of the year 1968–69 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the annual census of manufacturing industry as part of a programme of fully integrated economic censuses covering manufacturing, mining, retail, wholesale and electricity and gas establishments. For a detailed description of the purposes served by this project, and of the new concepts and methods adopted, the reader is referred to the special article on these censuses on pages 368–89 of the *Victorian Year Book 1971*. A more detailed version of this article appears as Chapter 31 of the *Commonwealth Year Book 1970*.

The integrated economic censuses have been a major undertaking involving the development of new concepts, definitions, and procedures,

and, inevitably, there were considerable delays in finalising the results of the 1968-69 and 1969-70 censuses, so much so in fact that the 1970-71 census of manufacturing establishments was abandoned. However, the 1971-72 census of manufacturing establishments was completed close to timetables realised in respect of 1967-68 and previous years, and, so far as possible, 1971-72 data appears in this part.

Manufacturing developments during 1971 and 1972

Victoria's manufacturing industries continued to expand during 1971 and 1972. Developments in food processing industries included the completion of a new fruit juice and fruit paste concentrate plant at Mooroopna at a cost of \$1.5m and the construction of a \$3m gouda cheese factory in Cobram. An automated stockfeed mill, reported to be the first of its type in Australia, was constructed at Pakenham at a cost of \$1m. Construction of a new meat processing complex on a 64 acre site at north Laverton was commenced, at an estimated cost of \$10m, and at Seymour a winery was commenced which was expected to be operative for the 1973 vintage. This project is to include a restaurant seating 150 people and the total cost will be \$1m.

The textiles and apparel industries will have a second Victorian supplier of nylon and polyester yarn following a major development at Thomastown. The plant, with three units, will produce fine denier nylon and polyester filament yarns for the yarn throwing, texturising, and warp knitting industries. A leading manufacturer of worsted wool, weaving, machine, and handknitting yarn was undertaking a major expansion programme of handknitting yarn manufacture at Benalla. A policy of re-locating all manufacturing activities in rural areas was being undertaken by this company.

Developments in the building materials industry in 1972 included the commencement of construction at Dandenong of Australia's first float glass manufacturing plant. Expected cost at completion in 1974 was \$25m. A new particle board plant established in 1970 at Ballarat at a cost of \$1.2m was being extended to include the manufacture of melamine impregnated paper. The paper and packaging industry continued to develop with plans for a softwood pulp mill at Myrtleford by a major tissue paper manufacturer at a cost of about \$2m. A packaging factory estimated to cost nearly \$1m was planned for Wodonga, and a new \$11m paper machine for manufacturing machine glazed wrapping and bag papers began operating at Maryvale in 1972.

The current phase of development of the Western Port steel works was completed in April 1973 when the temper mill was commissioned. This followed completion of the galvanising line, finishing section, and warehouse in November 1972; the cold reduction mill in December 1972; coil annealing furnace in January 1973; and pickle line in February 1973. The ultimate capacity of coated and uncoated steel sheet and coil in a wide variety of qualities and sizes is 1.5 million tons per annum. At north Sunshine, a \$7m integrated tube mill commenced production in 1972. Its anticipated annual production is 50,000 tons, consisting of industrial and structural pipe, and special pipe for gas pipelines.

Developments in the automotive industry in Victoria included the

construction of a \$4m plant at Campbellfield for the production of plastic automotive components, and the construction of a new \$2.5m factory to manufacture truck and transmission assemblies and components at Clayton for the trucking and heavy equipment industries. A \$1m aluminium and rolling plant for the production of aluminium cables was completed at Tottenham.

Among the important developments in Victoria's chemicals industry in 1972 was the completion of a \$10m plant at Altona for the production of high density polypropylene. A propylene glycol and polypropylene glycol ether plant was also completed at Altona at a cost of about \$4m. Construction of a polybutadiene latex plant costing approximately \$1m was completed at Dandenong, and at Huntingdale new machinery installations were made to double capacity in the manufacture of soft gelatin capsules; this latter project cost about \$1m. An expansion programme to increase polymerisation capacity for high-density polyethylene to 42,000 tons per annum was completed at Altona at a cost of \$15m to \$16m.

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. It also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 166-201.

Child labour in factories

The Labour and Industry Act of Victoria debarb employment in factories of children under the age of fifteen years, and the Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years.

Some children under fifteen may work in a shop or office if they are exempted under the Education Act, but the general effect of the two statutes contributes to the very low incidence of child labour in this State.

Division of Industrial Development

Department of State Development

Decentralisation of Manufacturing Industries

Decentralisation of industry has been a policy objective of the Victorian Government for three decades, and until 1970 the administration of decentralisation of industry came under the control of the Premier's Department. A separate Department of State Development was established under the *State Development Act* 1970, the functions of the Department being to promote activities leading to the full and proper development of the State. The Division of Industrial Development of the Department is responsible for the decentralisation of industry.

In September 1972 a plan was adopted to achieve decentralisation. Its features included the regionalisation of State Government administration ;

provision of direct financial incentives ; co-operation with adjoining States and the Australian Government in the development of new cities ; development of all services in major country centres, including education, recreation, and the arts ; encouragement of tourism and tourist facilities necessary for the development of the area ; establishment of a new development corporation to assist financially in non-metropolitan development schemes ; and assistance with housing for employees and executives of country industries.

To implement those sections of the plan relating to decentralisation of industry, the Victorian Government announced a re-organisation in the Division of Industrial Development of the Department of State Development.

In addition, the incentives given to approved decentralised secondary industries have been expanded and many new concessions or incentives introduced. Those currently available include finance at favourable interest rates and for longer periods than is available through normal banking channels. A rebate of pay-roll tax was paid commencing with 1972-73. There are also grants of \$100 for the transfer of personnel leaving the Melbourne metropolitan area to take up employment with approved decentralised secondary industries and training allowances of up to \$100 for employees being trained in the particular requirements of a country industry. Special assistance in housing arrangements is available for employees of country industry. Reimbursement of the cost of transporting plant and machinery for decentralising industries or established country industries involved in an expansion programme is also given. Significant railway concessions on raw materials and finished products are granted to industries with a two-way freighting disability. In addition an automatic rebate of approximately 10 per cent is available to all approved industries using rail instead of road. Declared industries preferring to use road transport receive "As of Right" licences. Other concessions are given in the fields of power, construction of access roads to industrial estates, and transport of employees. Local municipalities are also empowered to give significant assistance to industry. Concessions currently being introduced include a rebate of land tax paid by country industry and a 5 per cent preference on tendering for government contracts.

The Victorian Government has joined with the New South Wales and Australian Governments in the joint development of the Albury-Wodonga complex. In addition the Victorian Government gives special attention to the accelerated development of the growth centres of Ballarat, Bendigo, the La Trobe valley, and Portland.

Further reference, 1968

Australian Department of Overseas Trade

The functions of this Department relate chiefly to the formulation of international trade policy for the Australian Government and the development, maintenance, and diversification of export markets for primary and manufactured products through international trade agreements.

Australian Department of Secondary Industry

The functions of this Department are the formulation of policy proposals designed to encourage and promote the development and efficiency of

Australian secondary industry and to promote research into the special problems of small industries, the location of industry, and the efficiency of industry.

Protection of industry

The established policy of the Australian Government is to accord adequate and reasonable protection against import competition to economic and efficient industry. The Government seeks the advice of the Tariff Board on questions of protection for individual industries. The Board holds public inquiries into and reports on questions referred to it by the Minister. In cases of urgency, temporary protection may be accorded on the recommendation of a special advisory authority pending review by the Tariff Board.

The Customs Tariff is the accepted and normal instrument of protection to Australian industry. However, for some industries in special circumstances, assistance is accorded by means of bounties on local production. As a last resort, when other methods are inadequate, quantitative restrictions on imports are applied.

The Department of Customs and Excise administers the Customs Tariff and also operates the by-law system, under which plant and materials normally subject to protective duty may be admitted at concessional rates if no suitably equivalent products are reasonably available from local sources.

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The C.S.I.R.O. is a statutory body established by the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949. Its principal functions under the Act are the carrying out of scientific research in connection with primary and secondary industries of Australia; the maintenance of the national standards of measurement; the publication and dissemination of scientific and technical information; and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of the community; standards are evolved and accepted by general consent. It is the Australian member body of the International Organisation of Standardisation and of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This is the Australian organisation for approval of testing laboratories. The Association registers laboratories of governmental and industrial testing authorities, thereby organising a national testing service. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Owners of registered laboratories are members of the Association. They have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association, to indicate their technical and managerial competence.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia was established in June 1958 for the purpose of encouraging better design in Australian-made goods and fostering an appreciation of good design throughout the community. The Council is fully representative of industry, commerce and government, together with designers and educationists. Its activities are financed by donations from industry and commerce, and by Australian and State Government grants. I.D.C.A. has established Australian design centres in Adelaide and Melbourne and offices in Brisbane and Sydney. The centres display Australian products of approved design and present changing exhibitions relating to design in manufactured articles. I.D.C.A. is also responsible for the Australian Design Index, which provides a detailed, illustrated record of well-designed Australian products, and has teams of field officers who visit industries in four States.

The design delegate scheme enables regular contact to be maintained with senior executives of manufacturing companies, departmental officers, and designers wishing to participate actively in I.D.C.A.'s programme of lectures, information, and guidance on all aspects of industrial design. Services to design delegates are administered by I.D.C.A. through its design centres and State offices.

A record of designers has been set up to register information about industrial designers and their work. The Council, which has its headquarters in Melbourne, is also concerned with raising the standard of training in industrial design in co-operation with education authorities.

Manufacturing industry statistics*From 1901 to 1967-68*

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The table on page 401 contains a summary of statistics on manufacturing activities in Victoria over that period. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period have been included in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Since 1968-69

As from the year ended June 1969 the Censuses of Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas have been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses, which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual Factory Census, were the subject of separate censuses. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Bureau and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining and Retail Trade

previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special requirements of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

For a more detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses reference should be made to pages 368–89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Summary of factory statistics

Factory statistics compiled for 1967–68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967–68 and previous factory censuses were published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 394–7. The first publication of statistics from the 1968–69 Economic Censuses, *Manufacturing Establishments and Electricity and Gas Establishments: Preliminary Statement*, was issued in January 1971 and contained information in respect of ten industry sub-divisions permitting comparisons to be made between States, but did not permit comparisons to be made between 1968–69 and previous years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

The four metal products sub-divisions, namely, Basic metal products (sub-division 29), Fabricated metal products (sub-division 31), Transport equipment (sub-division 32), and Other machinery and equipment (sub-division 33), with 175,755 persons or 39.2 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1971–72, employed considerably more persons than any other part of manufacturing industry. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco (sub-division 21–22), with 62,805 or 14.0 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24) and Paper, paper products, and printing (sub-division 26) with 61,772 and 34,866, respectively, or 13.7 per cent and 8.1 per cent of the total.

The following table shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1967-68 and 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1971-72, the development of manufacturing activity in Victoria:

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Value of—			
				Materials and fuel used	Value added	Output	Land, buildings, plant and machinery
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1901	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25
1911	5,126	111,948	18	51	32	84	28
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	135	77	212	71
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	122	82	204	136
1940-41	9,121	237,636	105	241	178	419	184
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	368	263	631	244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,154	817	1,971	679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	1,914	1,418	3,332	1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	2,597	2,028	4,625	2,386
1966-67	18,054	445,557	1,168	2,814	2,236	5,051	2,617
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	2,957	2,395	5,351	2,685
1968-69	(c)11,563	431,651	1,342	(d)3,861	2,542	(e)6,336	(f)278
1969-70	(c)11,393	445,663	1,497	(d)4,307	2,799	(e)6,998	(f)300
1971-72	(c)11,408	450,339	1,802	(d)4,810	3,328	(e)8,051	(f)374

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(d) Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(e) Turnover.

(f) Fixed capital expenditure.

NOTE. A line drawn across a column between the figures indicates a break in continuity in the series. No census of manufacturing establishments was conducted for the year ending 30 June 1971.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1971-72

State or Territory	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	13,883	517,038	2,166	5,454	3,947	9,293	449
Victoria	11,408	450,339	1,802	4,810	3,328	8,051	374
Queensland	4,001	114,368	426	1,584	871	2,433	144
South Australia	2,979	121,637	470	1,169	803	1,942	88
Western Australia	2,727	64,074	255	777	472	1,240	172
Tasmania	933	30,931	119	359	245	596	26
Northern Territory	80	1,194	6	18	11	29	42
Australian Capital Territory	135	3,333	15	25	26	50	5
Total	36,146	1,302,914	5,259	14,196	9,703	23,634	1,298

For footnotes see previous table.

The total value added in 1971-72 was \$3,328m. Of this amount the Metals products sub-divisions contributed \$1,305m which represented 39.7 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$583m or 17.5 per cent, and the next in order were the Clothing and footwear sub-division with \$289m, 8.7 per cent, and the Paper, paper products, and printing sub-division with \$269m, 8.1 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the year 1971-72:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SUB-DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRY, 1971-72

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
		number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,197	62,805	255	1,302	583	1,869	53
23	Textiles	384	28,587	100	266	173	432	14
24	Clothing and footwear	1,606	61,772	177	350	289	637	12
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,473	20,315	72	155	121	273	4
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,156	34,866	146	280	269	548	42
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	357	22,638	107	321	244	564	39
28	Non-metallic mineral products	446	13,649	63	133	127	256	10
29	Basic metal products	203	11,680	58	184	100	280	54
31	Fabricated metal products	1,477	38,436	155	311	271	572	26
32	Transport equipment	451	59,579	271	702	478	1,147	59
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,651	66,060	281	525	456	981	37
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,007	29,952	118	282	216	492	24
	Total	11,408	450,339	1,802	4,810	3,328	8,051	374

For footnotes see page 401.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1969, 1970, and 1972, classified according to sub-division of industry :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN SUB-DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969	1970	1972
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,351	1,290	1,197
23	Textiles	376	371	384
24	Clothing and footwear	1,691	1,634	1,606
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,531	1,478	1,473
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,145	1,145	1,156
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	363	362	357
28	Non-metallic mineral products	434	449	446
29	Basic metal products	218	210	203
31	Fabricated metal products	1,499	1,496	1,477
32	Transport equipment	444	438	451
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,524	1,538	1,651
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	987	983	1,007
	Total	11,563	11,394	11,408

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1969 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS) (a)
AT 30 JUNE 1969

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering	Number of establi- shments	Number of persons employed (a)
Less than 5	3,696	9,598
5 to 9	2,464	17,623
10 to 19	2,079	29,874
20 to 49	1,684	53,142
50 to 99	758	53,599
100 to 199	486	69,484
200 to 499	295	88,326
500 to 999	66	42,759
1,000 and over	35	61,925
Total	11,563	426,330

(a) Includes persons employed in separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving the establishment.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1969, 3,696 such establishments employing less than five employees had a total employment of 9,598 persons. 32.0 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than five persons—employed 2.3 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than five persons were printing, stationery and bookbinding, furniture (excluding sheet metal), joinery and wooden structured fittings, and industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria as at 30 June 1972 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1971-72

Statistical division	Establish- ments (c)	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expendi- ture
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	9,432	384,507	1,550	3,939	2,812	6,685	299
West Central	332	20,118	89	235	170	394	32
North Central	158	4,090	13	26	22	49	1
Western	381	14,091	50	185	100	281	9
Wimmera	111	1,453	4	11	8	19	..
Mallee	101	1,010	3	11	6	18	1
Northern	306	10,593	39	187	90	274	9
North Eastern	196	5,056	18	61	41	101	4
Gippsland	299	7,576	30	124	65	188	17
East Central	92	1,845	6	31	12	43	2
Total	11,408	450,339	1,802	4,810	3,328	8,051	374

For footnotes see page 401.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 82.7 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1972, 85.4 per cent of the persons employed, and 84.5 per cent of the value added.

The number of manufacturing establishments and persons employed therein, classified according to statistical division, is shown in the table on page 405.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the West Central Statistical Division, Castlemaine and Maryborough in the North Central Statistical Division, Ballarat and Warrnambool in the Western Statistical Division, Bendigo and Shepparton in the Northern Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69 all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of occupations comprises (i) working proprietors; (ii) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (iii) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year.

The following two tables show the average number of persons employed in each industrial sub-division in Victoria in the years 1968-69 to 1971-71; and for each statistical division during 1971-72:

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1968-69 TO 1971-72

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72		
				Males	Females	Persons
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	57,134	60,125	45,602	17,203	62,805
23	Textiles	28,559	28,999	16,456	12,131	28,587
24	Clothing and footwear	63,998	64,258	14,423	47,349	61,772
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,801	19,612	17,655	2,660	20,315
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	33,582	34,361	25,628	9,238	34,866
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	21,944	22,862	16,723	5,915	22,638
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,868	14,022	11,947	1,702	13,649
29	Basic metal products	10,807	11,332	10,463	1,217	11,680
31	Fabricated metal products	36,745	38,969	31,163	7,273	38,436
32	Transport equipment	53,274	56,237	51,200	8,379	59,579
33	Other machinery and equipment	63,528	65,906	49,891	16,169	66,060
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	28,411	28,980	19,853	10,099	29,952
	Total	431,651	445,663	311,004	139,335	450,339

The dominance of the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21-2), and clothing and footwear sub-division (24) should be noted. Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1972 were 30.8 per cent of the total. Females exceeded males

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1971-72

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division									Total	
		Melbourne	West Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland		East Central
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a)												
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	661	53	41	95	33	49	103	55	84	23	1,197
23	Textiles	327	26	6	7	3	..	7	4	3	1	384
24	Clothing and footwear	1,538	10	11	13	2	2	10	3	13	4	1,606
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,017	58	37	78	17	10	42	68	107	39	1,473
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	976	22	17	37	14	12	30	15	25	8	1,156
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	332	14	2	3	..	..	3	1	1	1	357
28	Non-metallic mineral products	274	23	13	40	14	10	33	18	18	3	446
29	Basic metal products	182	7	3	7	..	..	1	2	1	..	203
31	Fabricated metal products	1,281	46	8	44	15	6	34	19	21	3	1,477
32	Transport equipment	383	21	5	17	1	5	12	2	5	..	451
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,488	39	12	35	10	7	29	7	15	9	1,651
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	973	13	3	5	2	..	2	2	6	1	1,007
	Total	9,432	332	158	381	111	101	306	196	299	92	11,408
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)												
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	44,661	1,815	522	4,394	502	572	5,697	1,488	2,217	937	62,805
23	Textiles	21,115	3,000	497	1,032	274	..	782	1,536	308	43	28,587
24	Clothing and footwear	56,289	1,137	762	1,755	137	26	756	126	622	162	61,772
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	14,988	665	456	899	72	53	264	998	1,652	268	20,315
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	31,279	292	324	711	101	139	304	227	1,345	144	34,866
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	21,051	1,223	31	259	..	..	7	14	50	3	22,638
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,929	1,093	84	742	84	96	231	152	223	15	13,649
29	Basic metal products	8,471	2,118	51	848	..	..	21	165	6	..	11,680
31	Fabricated metal products	34,843	787	111	880	63	53	1,077	132	331	159	38,436
32	Transport equipment	51,662	5,452	70	1,598	3	10	656	6	28	94	59,579
33	Other machinery and equipment	59,894	2,248	1,161	948	165	61	718	189	657	19	66,060
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	29,325	288	21	25	52	..	80	23	137	1	29,952
	Total	384,507	20,118	4,090	14,091	1,453	1,010	10,593	5,056	7,576	1,845	450,339

(a) See footnotes on page 401.

in the clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 76.5 per cent of the sub-division total. Of the total females employed 33.8 per cent were in sub-division 24 ; 11.6 per cent were in sub-division 33 ; and 11.9 per cent were in sub-division 21-2.

In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at the end of June for 1969, 1970, and 1972 :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

At 30 June-	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1969	7,005	100,545	332,686	440,236
1970	6,904	102,053	341,395	450,352
1972	6,734	104,024	341,998	452,756

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments in 1971-72 classified according to industry sub-division :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1972

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	825	16,087	45,172	62,084
23	Textiles	142	4,940	23,364	28,446
24	Clothing and footwear	1,056	6,464	54,127	61,647
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,159	3,506	16,348	21,013
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	677	10,311	24,313	35,301
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	108	9,355	13,166	22,629
28	Non-metallic mineral products	187	3,312	10,505	14,004
29	Basic metal products	82	3,802	7,922	11,806
31	Fabricated metal products	900	8,359	29,287	38,546
32	Transport equipment	258	13,276	47,202	60,736
33	Other machinery and equipment	685	17,731	47,630	66,046
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	655	6,881	22,962	30,498
	Total	6,734	104,024	341,998	452,756

Although "production and all other workers" constitute 75.5 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 87.8 per cent in sub-division 24 to 58.2 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees, 41.3 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 23.0 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprise 5.5 per cent of the total number employed.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number		
		1969	1970	1972
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco—			
211	Meat products	2,634	2,743	3,675
213	Fruit and vegetable products	1,993	2,141	1,814
216	Bread, cakes, and biscuits	3,349	3,613	3,373
217-8	Sugar and other food products	3,081	2,938	3,352
	Other	4,339	4,496	4,358
	Total	15,396	15,931	16,572
23	Textiles—			
231-2	Textiles, yarns, and woven fabrics	9,484	9,512	9,008
	Other	2,766	2,775	3,088
	Total	12,250	12,287	12,096
24	Clothing and footwear—			
241	Knitting mills	9,823	10,522	10,028
242	Clothing	31,781	31,103	30,207
243	Footwear	7,634	7,685	6,902
	Total	49,238	49,310	47,137
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,483	2,622	2,833
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	9,281	9,545	9,484
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,948	6,295	5,892
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,830	1,832	1,821
29	Basic metal products	1,285	1,162	1,257
31	Fabricated metal products	6,903	7,498	7,362
32	Transport equipment	7,310	8,154	8,583
33	Other machinery and equipment			
332	Appliances and electrical equipment	10,039	10,656	10,665
333	Industrial machinery and equipment	3,839	3,944	3,725
	Other	1,547	1,532	1,761
	Total	15,425	16,132	16,151
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,602	9,692	10,390
	Total	136,951	140,460	139,578

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1901	47,059	778	19,470	325	66,529	553
1911	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	848
1920-21	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1940-41	161,880	1,708	75,756	782	237,636	1,240
1946-47	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54	240,698	1,979	90,579	751	331,277	1,367
1960-61	280,207	1,925	107,843	750	388,050	1,341
1965-66	310,303	1,937	128,846	809	439,149	1,375
1967-68	316,108	1,912	133,837	812	449,945	1,362
1968-69	297,411	1,771	134,240	800	431,651	1,286
1969-70	306,917	1,794	138,746	812	445,663	1,303
1971-72	311,004	1,761	139,335	787	450,339	1,274

(a) Yearly average, including working proprietors.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.6 per cent. In sub-division 24, Clothing and footwear, females predominate and comprise 76.5 per cent of the total number of persons employed; within this sub-division in the Clothing group, 242, 82.9 per cent of the total employed are females.

The numbers of males and females employed in manufacturing establishments, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in these establishments in 1971-72 and earlier years are shown in the previous table.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1971-72. Amounts paid to administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees are shown separately from those paid to production and all other workers. It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1971-72
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to—		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	79	176	255
23	Textiles	22	78	100
24	Clothing and footwear	30	147	177
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	16	56	72
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	48	97	146
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	52	55	107
28	Non-metallic mineral products	17	46	63
29	Basic metal products	23	35	58
31	Fabricated metal products	43	112	155
32	Transport equipment	79	191	271
33	Other machinery and equipment	92	189	281
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	33	84	118
	Total	536	1,265	1,802

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1971-72—\$1,802m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions, 29-33 (including transport equipment and other machinery and equipment), were responsible for \$765m or 42.4 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco \$255m or 14.1 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$177m or 9.8 per cent; and Paper, paper products, and printing, \$146m or 8.1 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by this establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, and the value of capital work done on own account. Rents, leasing revenue, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	
				Value	Percentage of total turnover
		\$m	\$m	\$m	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,406	1,598	1,869	23.2
23	Textiles	380	392	432	5.4
24	Clothing and footwear	529	565	637	7.9
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	227	242	273	3.4
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	434	472	548	6.8
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	454	469	564	7.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	209	222	256	3.1
29	Basic metal products	227	274	280	3.5
31	Fabricated metal products	462	505	572	7.1
32	Transport equipment	833	945	1,147	14.3
33	Other machinery and equipment	795	887	981	12.2
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	382	423	492	6.1
	Total	6,336	6,995	8,051	100.0

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PURCHASES AND
SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	
				Value	Percentage of total purchases
		\$m	\$m	\$m	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,018	1,166	1,302	27.0
23	Textiles	224	236	266	5.5
24	Clothing and footwear	308	322	350	7.3
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	127	137	155	3.2
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	230	249	280	5.8
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	260	265	321	6.7
28	Non-metallic mineral products	110	119	133	2.8
29	Basic metal products	157	195	184	3.8
31	Fabricated metal products	255	287	311	6.5
32	Transport equipment	503	573	702	14.6
33	Other machinery and equipment	443	506	525	10.9
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	222	253	282	5.9
	Total	3,860	4,307	4,810	100.0

Stocks

The figures in these tables include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	
				Value	Percentage of total opening stocks
		\$m	\$m	\$m	
	OPENING				
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	194	209	237	16.9
23	Textiles	75	76	89	6.3
24	Clothing and footwear	82	89	99	7.1
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	32	32	37	2.6
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	61	63	79	5.6
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	90	92	106	7.6
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26	26	32	2.3
29	Basic metal products	36	40	51	3.6
31	Fabricated metal products	84	90	106	7.6
32	Transport equipment	167	171	200	14.2
33	Other machinery and equipment	212	233	287	20.5
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	66	72	80	5.7
	Total	1,126	1,193	1,403	100.0

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION—*continued*

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	
				Value	Percentage of total opening stocks
CLOSING					
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	205	225	253	17.0
23	Textiles	75	80	95	6.4
24	Clothing and footwear	89	96	102	6.8
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	33	33	40	2.7
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	64	73	81	5.4
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	89	99	107	7.2
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26	28	36	2.4
29	Basic metal products	40	42	55	3.7
31	Fabricated metal products	89	99	116	7.8
32	Transport equipment	175	188	232	15.6
33	Other machinery and equipment	233	261	286	19.2
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	73	78	86	5.8
	Total	1,192	1,301	1,489	100.0

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	
				Value added	Percentage of total value added
		\$m	\$m	\$m	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	398	447	583	17.5
23	Textiles	157	161	173	5.2
24	Clothing and footwear	227	250	289	8.7
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	101	106	121	3.6
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	207	232	269	8.1
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	193	211	244	7.3
28	Non-metallic mineral products	99	105	127	3.8
29	Basic metal products	73	81	100	3.0
31	Fabricated metal products	211	226	271	8.2
32	Transport equipment	337	389	478	14.4
33	Other machinery and equipment	372	409	456	13.7
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	167	177	216	6.5
	Total	2,541	2,796	3,328	100.0

Relation of costs to turnover and value added

Certain costs of production, the value of turnover, movement in stocks, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, depreciation, etc. in each sub-division of manufacturing industry during 1971-72 are given in the following tables :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1971-72
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
		Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,302	255	+ 16	329	1,869
23	Textiles	266	100	+ 6	73	432
24	Clothing and footwear	350	177	+ 3	113	637
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	155	72	+ 2	48	273
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	280	146	+ 1	123	548
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	321	107	+ 1	137	564
28	Non-metallic mineral products	133	63	+ 4	65	256
29	Basic metal products	184	58	+ 4	42	280
31	Fabricated metal products	311	155	+ 10	116	572
32	Transport equipment	702	271	+ 33	208	1,147
33	Other machinery and equipment	525	281	..	175	981
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	282	118	+ 6	98	492
	Total	4,810	1,802	+ 86	1,526	8,051

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1971-72
(per cent)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
		Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	69.6	13.6	+ 0.9	17.6	100.0
23	Textiles	61.4	23.1	+ 1.4	16.9	100.0
24	Clothing and footwear	55.0	27.8	+ 0.4	17.7	100.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	56.7	26.5	+ 0.8	17.6	100.0
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	51.1	26.7	+ 0.3	22.4	100.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	57.0	18.9	+ 0.2	24.3	100.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	52.0	24.5	+ 1.6	25.2	100.0
29	Basic metal products	65.8	20.7	+ 1.6	15.0	100.0
31	Fabricated metal products	54.3	27.2	+ 1.6	20.3	100.0
32	Transport equipment	61.2	23.6	+ 2.9	18.1	100.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	53.5	28.6	- 0.1	17.8	100.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	57.3	23.9	+ 1.2	20.0	100.0
	Total	59.7	22.4	+ 1.1	19.0	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which purchases and selected items of expenditure, and wages and salaries, bear to the turnover in the different sub-divisions. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert materials to their final

form. Thus in sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 27.8 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 55.0 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21-2 the expenditure on wages amounts to 13.6 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 69.6 per cent of the value of turnover.

In the following table specified costs of production, the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND TURNOVER
(\$m)

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1968-69	3,860	1,342	+66	1,199	6,336
1969-70	4,307	1,497	+108	1,299	6,995
1971-72	4,810	1,802	+86	1,526	8,051

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

In the following table the components of cost are converted to their respective percentages of the value of turnover :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS
OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER
(per cent)

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1968-69	60.9	21.2	+1.0	18.9	100.0
1969-70	61.6	21.4	+1.5	18.6	100.0
1971-72	59.7	22.4	+1.1	19.0	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

Fixed capital expenditure and rent and leasing

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent and leasing expense is the amount paid for renting and leasing of premises, vehicles, and equipment. The following table shows fixed capital expenditure and rent and leasing expenses for 1971-72 by industry sub-division :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: FIXED CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE AND RENT AND LEASING EXPENSES, 1971-72
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure			Total	Rent and leasing expenses
		Land, buildings and other structures	Motor vehicles	Other plant, machinery, and equipment		
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	13,665	3,511	35,956	53,132	9,557
23	Textiles	543	457	13,268	14,268	3,521
24	Clothing and footwear	1,131	1,101	9,665	11,896	7,217
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	-573	908	3,993	4,328	4,083
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	7,395	793	33,581	41,770	5,479
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	7,576	507	31,382	39,465	2,797
28	Non-metallic mineral products	3,032	267	6,773	10,072	1,267
29	Basic metal products	6,542	171	47,341	54,053	3,392
31	Fabricated metal products	3,278	1,226	21,526	26,034	5,571
32	Transport equipment	14,933	1,483	42,175	58,591	6,002
33	Other machinery and equipment	5,096	1,852	29,624	36,573	8,959
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	3,825	755	19,074	23,653	6,283
	Total	66,445	13,030	294,357	373,835	64,127

In the next table fixed capital expenditure by industry sub-division is shown for 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1971-72 :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	41,137	42,337	53,132
23	Textiles	15,339	22,928	14,268
24	Clothing and footwear	12,238	12,302	11,896
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	5,027	5,107	4,328
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	23,391	17,839	41,770
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	30,004	44,351	39,465
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,048	16,064	10,072
29	Basic metal products	25,957	22,584	54,053
31	Fabricated metal products	17,942	20,528	26,034
32	Transport equipment	40,764	46,566	58,591
33	Other machinery and equipment	28,872	32,782	36,573
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	22,967	16,128	23,653
	Total	277,687	299,535	373,835

Electricity and fuels used

The following tables show electricity and fuels used during the years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: VALUE OF ELECTRICITY
AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	17,807	18,816	20,648
23	Textiles	6,414	6,661	7,098
24	Clothing and footwear	3,737	3,595	4,113
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,391	2,535	2,769
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	8,160	8,713	10,010
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12,262	12,458	12,804
28	Non-metallic mineral products	11,941	12,170	12,489
29	Basic metal products	8,943	13,851	12,317
31	Fabricated metal products	6,144	6,477	6,763
32	Transport equipment	8,425	8,751	10,244
33	Other machinery and equipment	8,199	8,738	8,742
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,592	7,206	7,929
	Total	101,014	109,970	115,927

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED

Commodity	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	
			Cost	Percentage of total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Electricity	63,989	71,891	71,173	61.4
Coal and coke—				
Black coal	2,092	2,130	646	0.6
Brown coal	1,531	1,515	1,647	1.4
Brown coal briquettes	3,328	3,466	3,354	2.9
Coke (including coke breeze)	1,176	1,329	2,011	1.7
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—				
Light oils, etc.	1,054	1,523	1,912	1.6
Industrial diesel fuel	2,712	3,236	5,158	4.4
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	15,930	15,524	17,579	15.2
Town gas	4,326	4,510	7,158	6.2
Other fuels	4,874	4,846	5,288	4.6
Total	101,014	109,970	115,927	100.0

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED

Commodity	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72
Coal and coke—				
Black coal	ton	228,192	227,139	55,528
Brown coal	"	701,994	685,744	582,264
Brown coal briquettes	"	409,000	455,219	422,167
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	47,350	48,401	51,312
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—				
Light oils, etc.	'000 gal	6,315	7,746	8,487
Industrial diesel fuel	ton	89,716	118,704	248,735
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	931,788	895,418	895,682

Some principal factory products of Victoria and Australia

Annual quantity and value

The next table shows quantities of some of the principal articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1971-72 and 1972-73. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear in the following table :

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
023.09	Bacon and ham	tonnes	3,449	3,085	25,735	28,488
	bone-in bone-out	"	10,049	11,598	19,245	32,578
027.02-29, 72-77; 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	mill kg	38	32	56	48
051.21-27; 052.42		Milk—condensed, concentrated, and evaporated : full cream	"	64	50	98	72
051.31	Butter	"	131	128	191	185
051.36-46	Cheese	"	37	48	79	93
051.61	Ice cream	mill l	58	65	195	209
051.72-73	Milk—powdered : full cream	mill kg	20	26	29	36
062.01, 32	Flour, plain—wheaten (including sharps)	'000 tonne	314	287	1,161	1,120
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	mill kg	225	196	571	339
064.21	Biscuits	"	39	43	117	116
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	"	98	116	156	170
076.60	Jams, fruit spreads, fruit butters, etc.	"	17	18	35	33
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	24	23	114	105
	Confectionery—					
104.06-18	Chocolate base	"	23	22	52	50
104.21-29	Other without chocolate	"	25	27	59	60
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill l	14	11	22	19
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonne	72	62	254	240
171.03, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (a)	mill l	202	221	759	874
242.07-11	Wool—scoured or carbonised	mill kg	28	24	67	57
242.33, 35, 70-76	Wool tops—pure and mixed	"	10	11	23	30
246.46-49		Briquettes—brown coal	'000 tonne	1,329	1,221	1,329	1,221
261.41	Cloth piece goods woven—woollen or predominantly woollen	mill sq m	8	8	9	9
372.22-50	Blankets, bed (b)	'000	857	976	1,664	1,666
372.52-66; 374.51-59	Plastics and synthetic resins	mill kg	137	173	285	337
403.02, 18, 20, 52-92, 96;		Bricks—clay	mill	436	443	1,749	1,874
404.01-98	Tiles, roofing	"	58	61	195	218
472.01, 03	Plaster sheets	mill sq m	16	18	42	48
472.12, 475.30	Electric motors	'000	815	885	3,466	3,796
479.32, 33	Finished motor vehicles (c)—					
503.13-32		Cars	'000	199	191	387	370
581.02-08, 10-16	Other	'000	25	29	60	69
582.04-28	Toasters (domestic)	'000	205	225	371	489
661.21-23	Sinks—stainless steel	'000	99	63	230	247
671.14	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	998	1,123	2,461	2,542
773.04-25	Underwear—					
773.90, 94; 774.01-17, 36-39, 96, 97	Men's and boys'	'000 ..	1,155	1,196	2,686	2,636
774.44, 46, 48, 49, 61, 63, 68-73		Women's and girls'	'000 ..	2,338	2,536	3,712	3,909
775.01-19	Stockings—women's (d)	'000 doz pair	6,540	6,982	7,960	8,385
775.51-82, 91-98; 776.01-42	Socks and stockings—men's, children's and infants'	'000 ..	2,566	2,977	2,769	3,222
	Footwear—					
791.01, 03, 09, 10, 15, 17, 20, 21,	Boots, shoes, and sandals (e)—					
	Men's and youths'	'000 pair	4,901	5,257	11,371	10,944

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED—*continued*

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
23, 28, 29 791.31, 33, 39, 40, 45, 47, 50-53, 58, 59 791.61, 62, 66, 69-75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 87-89, 91-96, 99 791.05, 07, 35, 37, 63, 64, 83, 85, 86	Women's and maids'	'000 ,,	12,722	12,377	17,073	16,576
	Children's (including infants')	'000 ,,	5,609	5,216	7,202	6,784
	Slippers	'000 ,,	2,546	2,089	3,339	2,696
	Soaps and soap based products for other than personal use—	tonnes				
805.22-60	Powder and granule	"	7,150	7,772	13,550	13,840
	Abrasive cleaners and scourers	"	868	790	2,288	2,209
	Other	"	5,699	6,184	12,705	10,334
844.02-67	Mattresses—all types	'000	302	369	1,072	1,190

- (a) From October 1969 includes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.
- (b) Double, three quarter, single; wool, wool mixture and other fibre.
- (c) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers organisation.
- (d) Includes panty hose.
- (e) Excluding wholly of rubber.

Monthly production statistics

The Bureau collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production summaries is given below.

In addition, statistical publications for the meat, gold mining, and dairying industries, and minerals and mineral products are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are published in these publications and production summaries than are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Production Statistics*. Victorian figures are published in the Victorian monthly publication *Secondary Production*.

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
1	Automotive Spark Plugs and Shock Absorbers	16	Wool Top Making and Yarn Produced
2	Chemicals, etc.	17	Wool Woven Fabric, etc.
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	18	Hosiery
4	Paints and Other Surface Coatings	19	Women's, Maids' and Girls' Clothing, and Infants' and Babywear
5	Electricity and Gas	20	Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns and Woven Fabrics
6	Soap, Detergents, Glycerine and Fatty Acids	21	Paper, Wood Pulp and Adhesive Tapes
7	Internal Combustion Engines	22	Floor Coverings and Felts
8	Lawnmowers	23	Electric Motors
9	Electrical Appliances	24	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing
10	Motor Bodies, Trailed Vehicles, Lift-on Freight Containers, etc.	25	Foundation Garments
11	Pedal Cycles	27	Gloves and Slide Fasteners
12	Meters	28	Footwear
13	Building Fittings	29	Biscuits, Cocoa, Confectionery, Ice Cream
14	Cotton Goods	30	Storage Batteries—Wet Cell
15	Fellmongering, Woollscouring and Carbonising	32	Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES—*continued*

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
33	Motor Vehicles	47	Aerated and Carbonated Waters; Cordials and Syrups
34	Television, Radios, Other Sound Equipment; Transistors	48	Sports Goods
35	Bed Bases and Mattresses	49	Building Materials
36	Processed Milk Products	50	Electrodes for Manual Welding
38	Fish Preserving	51	Hides and Skins Used in Tanneries
39	Jam, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables	52	Electrical Power Frequencies Transformers, Chokes and Ballasts
40	Cereal Products	53	Plastics Film, Sheeting and Coated Materials
41	Vegetable Oils; Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats	55	Butter and Cheese
42	Malt and Beer	56	Canned Meat
43	Stock and Poultry Foods and Canned Pet Food	58	Steel Wire and Wire Products
45	Gramophone Records	59	Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products

Secondary industry and the environment

The pioneers of Victoria, who came largely from Great Britain, followed the customs of their homeland in their new life, and in doing so were influenced by the industrial revolution, which did not consider deeply the need for the protection of the atmosphere, the water, or the land.

Early development

Before 1860 Victoria had only a few industries based on simple processing of agricultural products, but during the gold rushes manufacturing industries began to develop by expansion of these early industries and the introduction of more complicated operations. Land was readily available, and the infant industries were frequently located on sites which were convenient for water supply or transportation. With continued expansion, these sites were extended ; as a result many choice sites, particularly in the Melbourne area, are occupied by factories. The river or stream that was originally a source of fresh and clean water then became a convenient drain for the waste from the factory when water became freely obtainable from the reticulated supply.

In the United Kingdom some of the worst examples of pollution led to the passing of the Alkali Act and the establishment of the office of the Alkali Inspector. Over the years this office developed standards for emissions from particular industries which did a great deal to reduce the mounting atmospheric gas pollution. In order to meet these standards it was necessary to improve the design and operation of many processes which could be serious polluters of the atmosphere. When similar processes were being established in Victoria, people tended to adopt similar standards in default of any local standards ; it was not until 1936 that the Victorian Smoke Abatement regulations were enacted.

As manufacturing became more competitive and management improved in technical skill, improvements in the utilisation of raw materials and fuel resulted in a considerable reduction of many discharges to the environment ; the smoking factory chimney became the sign, not of a busy factory, but of poor technical management. Victoria passed further legislation with the Clean Air Act in 1958 and various other anti-pollution measures, all administered by different government departments or local councils.

Pollution

Recent years had also brought technological changes. Synthetic organic pesticides of hitherto unimagined activity had been developed and unfortunately used to excess before the problems of their persistence had been realised. Higher applications of fertiliser due to its cheapness and the demand for higher yields per acre, plus the use of synthetic detergents, have resulted in increased run-off of plant nutrients into streams causing excessive algae growth and eutrophication. Rapid population increase and the inability of communities to keep pace with the demands for proper sewerage also caused polluted rivers. The increase in the number of motor cars, particularly in urban areas, with the resulting high concentration of oxides of nitrogen and of hydrocarbons, has led to the development of smog, which now occurs in many cities.

In recent years it has been realised that the world is becoming polluted. In developed countries protests have become widespread and governments have introduced and strengthened legislation to protect the environment. Victoria passed the Environment Protection Act in 1970. The Act set up the Environment Protection Authority with wide powers to control discharges or deposition of materials to the environment. Not only were solid, liquid, and gaseous wastes brought under control, but significant controls on environmental noise were also made possible. The Authority's powers and functions are more fully described in another article on pages 29-30. In 1972 the Conservation Act was passed with the object of combining in the Ministry for Conservation the many governmental agencies concerned with protecting the environment. The objectives of the Conservation Act are the protection and preservation of the environment and the proper management and utilisation of the land and aquatic resources of Victoria.

Conservation

The implications for secondary industry of the Conservation Act are numerous. The most general case to be considered is the establishment of a new industry on a "green-field" site; in such a case a so-called impact study is most desirable. Such studies have been required recently for Australian Government projects and there are some companies which require them internally for major proposals. The impact study requires a detailed analysis of the proposed production unit to delineate the likely discharges to all parts of the environment. Unless these discharges meet the conditions to be imposed by the licensing sections of the Authority, further consideration is given to the technical proposals and equipment in order to meet the discharge conditions. It is important in the planning stage that low capital and operating costs should not be built into a cost structure which subsequently proves to be inadequate because the requirements of the Authority cannot be met.

The choice of site is important. A new operation may meet opposition on aesthetic grounds or it may be considered to threaten areas regarded as having botanical, zoological, or geological interest. Construction activities and access roads, pressure for housing, and development close to a large industrial site must also be considered for their effect on the total environment. Noise must also be considered; the noise level for the surroundings must be kept to an acceptable figure, and this aspect is one of the responsibilities of the Authority. Many modern factories in Victoria provide a good facade. Most

industrialists prefer their plants to be clean, tidy, and attractive places in order to provide the incentive for safety and efficiency among their workers, but some production units by their nature will not blend with the landscape, and the siting of such must be considered in relation to the public enjoyment of a particular area.

In a number of industries the prospective manufacturer must consider the possibility of some reaction on environmental grounds. Such reaction may lead to delays, as occurred during the laying of the ethane pipeline across Port Phillip Bay. A full impact study, however, would show the areas where public opinion may be sensitive, and this could lead to alternative solutions.

Waste discharges

Control of discharges of waste onto the surface of any land requires that there is no damage to either surface or underground waters. It is no longer possible to discharge liquid or solid wastes on land or to unlined lagoons without a licence. Licences will be granted for land disposal schemes, such as dairy residues being used for spray irrigation. It is beyond the capacity of many factories to treat their waste, and carriers who remove such materials for disposal will be licensed to deposit these wastes at suitable sites. Frequently carriers cannot be sure of the composition of a waste, so industry will be required to define the waste material and, in particular, any hazardous or objectionable materials contained in it.

The planned waste treatment plant at Brooklyn is intended to provide a waste disposal service to industry. It is expected that there will be incineration facilities with proper equipment to make gaseous discharges acceptable to the Authority together with biological treatment facilities to render liquid wastes acceptable for discharge to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works sewers. The operators of the plant will have the opportunity by suitable blending of waste to effect more economical disposal than an individual operation could achieve.

Opportunities for research

There will be opportunities for industry in the supply of designs and equipment for controlling waste discharges in new and established factories, as many discharges will not meet the new standards. For gaseous discharges to the atmosphere a whole range of cleaning devices are available—scrubbing systems, various types of particle removal equipment, multiclones, and electrostatic precipitators. Many of the designs will be proprietary and users will in most cases prefer to purchase units whose performance is well established, but it is anticipated that Victoria's local engineering industry will participate. Waste water discharges to streams and the sea will require high standards of purity, and again there will be an opportunity for industry to develop and supply processes and equipment for purifying waste streams. The material to be removed will range from metal ions and various chemicals to substances with a high biological oxygen content as in the food industry. This field possibly offers the greatest scope for converting waste into useful material, or utilising it to advantage.

Industry has the opportunity of obtaining research and development grants from the Australian Government for some of the expenditure incurred in developing measures or equipment for recovery and cleaning processes. There are major research and development opportunities available

for industry, and local industrialists are known to be interested in some of these. Examples include methods of cleaning up oil spills on water; desalination of water, which might remove harmful ions; devices for reducing harmful exhaust emissions from internal combustion engines; and even new engine designs which may be pollution free. There may also be more radical developments, such as degradable plastics for packaging and solar power. Developments which will almost certainly affect the oil industry will be the possible reduction in lead content of motor fuels, and the probable need to raise the octane rating by other means. The recent revival of interest in methanol as an anti-detonant in fuel could lead to large-scale manufacture locally.

Conclusion

Industry is confronted with the situation that the new emission standards will be enforced, and the Authority and its delegated agencies will maintain a mobile inspectorate to investigate complaints and check emissions. Many licences for discharges will require that the holder of the licence monitors a particular discharge. Penalties for infringements can be substantial. Industry must therefore train its personnel not only to maintain these standards under normal operations but to meet the unplanned situation which could lead to excessive discharge unless corrective action is taken. It will mean that the workforce at all levels must develop and maintain an awareness of the effect of the factory operations on the environment.

Because of capital costs of new or improved equipment, plus extra operating costs and licensing fees, the manufacturer must expect higher product costs, but his competitors in other States and in most developed countries overseas will be in a similar situation. Ultimately the consumer must pay for the protection of the environment as a direct cost, rather than as a charge against posterity.

History of manufacturing, 1961; Motor vehicle industry, 1962; Chemical industry, 1963; Petrochemical industry, 1964; Glass industry, 1965; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966; Aluminium industry, 1967; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967; Textile industry, 1968; Canning of foodstuffs, 1969; Butter, cheese, and processed milk products, 1970; Heavy engineering, 1971; Light engineering, 1972

ENERGY

Ministry of Fuel and Power

Following the discovery of natural gas off the east Gippsland coast early in 1965 and anticipating the discovery of oil, the Victorian Government, reviving an earlier proposal, passed the *Fuel and Power Act 1965*. This Act made the Minister for Fuel and Power responsible for determining the means by which the present and future supplies of fuel and power in Victoria could best be developed and utilised. The Act also established the administrative machinery of the Ministry and made the Minister responsible for the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The broad terms of the Act also enable the Minister to deal with legislative and other problems concerned with the production and marketing of energy which may be referred to him by private oil and gas companies.

Since 1966 the Minister has determined policy and legislative matters relating to the utilisation of the oil and gas discovered in Victoria's Gippsland fields, the establishment of a pipelines commission in 1966 and its subsequent

incorporation in 1971 into the Gas and Fuel Corporation, the taking over of private gas companies by the Gas and Fuel Corporation between 1966 and 1973, the erection of power stations, and the determining of routes of pipelines to convey hydrocarbons.

Electricity industry

The most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy supplied in Victoria is electricity. This is carried out by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by Act of Parliament in 1921. At 30 June 1972, the Commission, with a staff of 19,593 persons and capital assets of nearly \$1,500m, distributed electricity to 1,077,036 consumers throughout the State including a number of municipal authorities (which redistribute through their own systems), through a network of 67,000 route miles of high and low voltage power lines.

Early history

Pioneer electrical development in Melbourne dates from 1878 and 1879 when two firms, Sands and McDougall and the Apollo Candle Company, each imported an arc lamp and generating equipment, and produced power for commercial lighting. The State's first commercial electricity company, the Victorian Electric Light Company, was formed in 1880. It erected a small generating station to supply the central part of the city of Melbourne with electric light. During the next 30 years a number of other electricity supply companies were formed and gradually the supply spread to the suburbs of Melbourne and the larger provincial cities. During this period electricity commenced to be used for operating tramway services.

In 1894 the Melbourne City Council started to generate electricity at a power station in Spencer Street for domestic and industrial consumption and for lighting the streets. To cater for a constantly increasing demand the Council progressively developed its power station, which by 1967 had an installed capacity of 109 megawatts. This station now forms part of the State Electricity Commission's generating and supply system, although still owned by the Council. At Bendigo and Ballarat the Electric Supply Company of Victoria was granted a franchise to generate and distribute electricity for domestic and industrial purposes and for the operation of the tramways. The company purchased the assets of existing undertakings and began operations in Bendigo in 1903 and in Ballarat in 1905. Tramway services were established in both cities. In 1934 these undertakings and the tramways were acquired by the State Electricity Commission. In 1972 the tramways were phased out of regular operation as being uneconomical, but are still partly used as a tourist attraction.

During the first 40 years of operation in Victoria the sole fuel used for the generation of electricity was black coal, the bulk of which was imported from New South Wales. During this period a number of municipalities formed electricity branches as adjuncts to normal municipal services. While the various independent electricity undertakings operating prior to 1918 did valuable pioneering work there was no uniformity in respect to systems, voltages, and tariffs. Companies and syndicates operated without regulation or restriction until Parliament passed the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1896.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

In 1918 the Victorian Government passed legislation appointing a body known as The Electricity Commissioners. This was prompted by the urgency of the electricity supply situation, particularly in the metropolitan area where a shortage of power was imminent, the inadequacy of Victoria's black coal resources, and the threat to the continuity of supply of black coal from New South Wales due to recurring industrial disputes.

The practicability of using the huge brown coal deposits known to exist in the La Trobe valley had been under study for nearly 20 years and the newly appointed Electricity Commissioners' first task was to submit a "scheme for coal mining and electricity undertaking to be undertaken in the neighbourhood of Morwell, and the distribution of electricity therefrom ; and also a report setting forth the results of an enquiry into the relative practicability of utilising water power for electrical undertakings". The title of The Electricity Commissioners was changed in January 1921 to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria—the name by which the Commission has been known ever since, and Sir John Monash was appointed its first full-time Chairman.

Functions and responsibilities

The Commission has, since 1921, been headed by a full-time Chairman and three part-time Commissioners. It functions in accordance with the provisions of the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958* and its principal duty is to co-ordinate and extend, on an economic basis, the supply of electricity throughout Victoria. For this purpose it is vested with power to erect, own, and operate power stations and other electrical plant and installations ; supply electricity either direct to individual customers or in bulk to any corporation or public institution ; acquire electricity undertakings and incorporate them into its own system ; develop, own, and operate brown coal open cuts and briquetting works ; develop the State's hydro-electric resources ; and form or acquire interests in any company for the purpose of selling char, coal, and briquettes.

From its own revenues, which it controls, the Commission must meet all expenditure in the operation of its power, fuel, and subsidiary undertakings ; and all interest and other charges incurred in the service of its loans and other capital commitments.

Under the provisions of the *Electric Light and Power Act 1958* the Commission is the controlling authority for all electrical undertakings in Victoria. It is responsible for the registration of electrical contractors, the licensing of electrical mechanics, the control of installation methods and material, and the testing and approval of electrical equipment and appliances.

Electricity generation

Since it began operating in 1919 the State Electricity Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the production and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where its system now generates almost all of the electricity produced in Victoria and serves virtually all of the population.

The development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation for both power and fuel of Victoria's extensive brown coal

resources in the La Trobe valley in Gippsland, with supplementary development of the hydro-electric potential of north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to one third of the electricity from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme after the Australian Government has taken the power it needs. Victoria also shares with New South Wales in the electricity generated at the Hume Hydro Station on the Murray River.

By far the greater part of the State's electricity is generated from brown coal, either used in its raw state or manufactured into a higher quality fuel in the form of briquettes. (See also the section on brown coal below.) The brown coal open cuts and the briquetting plant are owned and operated by the Commission, which also distributes a proportion of these fuels to privately owned reseller outlets. Output of brown coal in 1971-72 from the three open cuts at Yallourn, Yallourn North, and Morwell totalled 22.6 million tonnes of which 18.7 million tonnes were used in the Commission's own power stations, and 3.6 million tonnes were manufactured into 1.3 million tonnes of brown coal briquettes, 20 per cent of the briquette output then being used for electricity production, mainly in Newport Power Station. The two functions, generation of electricity and production of fuel, are therefore closely integrated. Apart from the large proportion of brown coal and briquette fuel consumed in the power stations, the process of briquette manufacture results also in the generation of electricity, since the steam needed for processing the raw coal for briquetting is first used to operate turbo-generators.

Electricity generated in the State system or purchased by it totalled 14,641 million kWh in 1971-72. The system comprises a series of thermal and hydro-electric power stations. Inclusive of generator capacity both within the State and available to the Victorian system from outside the State, the total installed generator capacity at 30 June 1972 was 3,719 MW. Power stations are interconnected and feed electricity into a common pool for general supply.

The major power station in this interconnected system is the 1,600 MW brown coal fuelled power station at Hazelwood, which alone generates 56 per cent of Victoria's electricity. Other power stations in the interconnected system comprise two other base load power stations—Yallourn (which contributes 18 per cent) and Morwell; the first set of a new base load power station, Yallourn W; steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street), and at Red Cliffs, which in addition has some internal combustion plant; and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa, Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran on Eppalock Reservoir on the Campaspe River near Bendigo. All major power stations within Victoria are owned by the Commission except the Spencer Street power station which remains the property of the Melbourne City Council, although operated as a unit in the interconnected system.

La Trobe valley base load stations

Yallourn

Subsequent to their establishment in 1918 The Electricity Commissioners reported that the generation of electricity through the use of brown coal as a fuel to fire the boilers was practicable and the Commissioners' successor—the State Electricity Commission of Victoria—acquired rights over the land

in the La Trobe valley under which the deposits were located, established the township of Yallourn, and in 1922 commenced excavation of an open cut to recover the coal. Work was commenced on building a power station adjacent to the open cut and the erection of a 132 kV transmission line to Melbourne. Two years later in 1924, the first electricity generated from brown coal in Victoria reached Melbourne and marked the beginning of the vast generating, transmission, and distribution system which today covers the State of Victoria, is linked to New South Wales and South Australia, and which, because of its magnitude and economy of operation, enables standard tariffs to be charged throughout the State.

Gradually over the years the State Electricity Commission became the State's principal generating and supply authority under the provisions of its enabling legislation and it acquired many private companies and municipal undertakings including the associated local power stations. Among these was the large, peak load station at Newport, acquired in 1951. At Yallourn more power stations were built over the years with the generating capacity increasing as the technology of utilising brown coal as a fuel improved and demand for electricity expanded. The last of the currently operating generating units at the Yallourn complex installed in 1962 had a capacity of 120 MW, a very extensive increase over the early 12.5 MW sets installed in 1924. The Yallourn complex of stations currently produces about 2,700 million kilowatt hours a year or 18 per cent of total requirements.

Morwell

Post-war strikes and shortages in the New South Wales black coal industry between 1946 and 1950, coupled with the necessity to provide for the enormous expansion in the demand for electricity and solid fuels—a world-wide trend—led to the Government authorising the Commission to establish a second complex in the La Trobe valley. Accordingly at Morwell, a few kilometres east of Yallourn, the Commission opened up a second large coal field and erected a combined power station and briquetting factory. This power station with an installed capacity of 170 MW was commissioned in December 1958 and currently produces about 1,100 million kilowatt hours a year or 8 per cent of total requirements.

Hazelwood

To cope with the expected demands of the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Commission began the construction of a new power station in the La Trobe valley in 1959 at Hazelwood located about three km south of Morwell and 145 km east of Melbourne. It is the third power development on the brown coal fields of the La Trobe valley, is the largest generating project so far constructed by the Commission, and is a major development by world standards.

The station has a capacity of 1,600 MW or about 57 per cent of all the generating capacity available to Victoria in 1973. It comprises eight 200 MW turbo-generators each having a single boiler burning brown coal supplied from a large open cut brown coal mine at Morwell. Together with the Yallourn and Morwell power stations it produces about 84 per cent of Victoria's annual electricity requirements. The Hazelwood project was approved by Parliament in 1959. Site works commenced in 1960 and the power station was completed early in 1971 at a capital cost of \$237m.

Each of Hazelwood's eight turbo-generators is designed to produce 1,400 million kWh of electricity annually. The machines, each 30 metres long and weighing 760 tonnes, operate at 3,000 revolutions a minute and generate electricity at 16,500 volts. Each turbo-generator has its own steam-raising boiler capable of burning 270 tonnes of brown coal an hour. Advances in power plant design and the use of coal with a slightly lower moisture content than coal from the original Yallourn open cut contribute largely to Hazelwood's generating efficiency. Coal consumption for each kWh of electricity generated is less than half the average rate of consumption in the pre-war La Trobe valley plant.

Coal from the open cut is supplied to a 30,000 tonne storage bunker by an elaborate conveyor system directed from an electronically equipped control centre. Operations within the power station are also highly automated with four control rooms each operating a pair of generators and their associated boilers. Sixty men a shift are able to operate the entire power station. Cooling water for the station's steam condensers is drawn from a large artificial pondage which is about five square kilometres in area and holds 30 million cubic metres of constantly circulating water.

Yallourn "W"

This comprises a 1,400 MW base load power station being erected in two stages immediately to the north of the old stations built at Yallourn between 1923 and 1961. Construction of the first stage comprising two 350 MW turbo-generators began in 1965. The cost was then estimated at approximately \$123m. The first unit was commissioned during the winter of 1973 and the second one is scheduled to commence operating in 1974.

An announcement was made by the Victorian Government on 30 August 1972 that the State Electricity Commission would build a new brown coal fired power station at Yallourn. This station would comprise an extension of the existing Yallourn "W" project by adding two additional 350 MW generators and would cost about \$200m. The two new generators would be needed to meet the growth in Victoria's requirements after 1978. The first unit is scheduled to be commissioned by the winter of 1979 and the second one in 1980. Site works are planned to begin in 1975.

Yallourn "W" boilers are among the largest in the world designed for the combustion of raw brown coal. Each boiler is more than 80 metres high and contains 200 km of steam tubing and 137 km of water tubing. At full load each boiler can consume 600 tonnes of coal an hour.

Hydro-generated power

The water resources in the mountainous region of the Australian Alps in north-eastern Victoria attracted the attention of the Commission during the 1920s and 1930s and small stations were installed in the region between 1926 and 1929. In 1938 work commenced on the Kiewa hydro-electric scheme but only a total of 184 MW generating capacity was installed in the three hydro power stations built, one of which is underground. The imminent availability of power from the giant Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in higher alpine areas in New South Wales about 85 km to the north east made any further expansion uneconomic as well as impracticable through the shortage of available water. (See pages 298-302.)

The most important source of hydro-generated power for use in Victoria is the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme. The first electricity from this scheme was transmitted to Victoria in 1959 and at the present time, total purchases on interchange agreements between Victoria and New South Wales, of which the Snowy scheme is the principal one, amount to about 11 per cent of the Commission's total requirements. The total ratio of electricity supplied from hydro-generated sources comprises only about 14 per cent of the Commission's total needs.

The following table shows the predominant part taken by the State Electricity Commission in the generation of public supply electric power in Victoria, the amount of power generated by water power and other sources, and the relative importance of the main power stations :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SUPPLY ELECTRICITY GENERATED: POWER STATIONS: CAPACITIES AND SOURCES OF POWER

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production			
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
				Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	mill kWh	mill kWh	mill kWh	
State Electricity Commission—					
Thermal stations—					
Hazelwood	1,600.0	7,423.6	8,134.8	8,550.4	57.2
Yallourn (b)	546.0	2,860.2	2,685.1	2,663.9	17.8
Morwell	170.0	1,109.2	1,129.8	1,134.5	7.6
Newport	228.0	202.1	279.6	140.4	1.0
Spencer Street (c)	90.0	63.5	55.4	15.2	0.1
Richmond	38.0	35.7	27.4	5.2	(g)
Provincial thermal stations (d)	15.6	2.3	0.6	0.6	(g)
Total—S.E.C. thermal	2,687.6	11,696.6	12,312.7	12,510.2	83.7
Hydro stations—					
Kiewa (e)	183.6	445.3	346.9	286.2	1.9
Eildon (f)	134.9	403.2	340.8	306.4	2.0
Total—S.E.C. hydro	318.5	848.5	687.7	592.6	3.9
Total—S.E.C.	3,006.1	12,545.1	13,000.4	13,102.8	87.6
Other public supply generation	n.a.	0.2	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
Total—public supply undertakings	3,006.1	12,545.3	13,000.6	13,102.8	87.6
Net interstate purchases	n.a.	1,151.3	1,003.9	1,848.4	12.4
Total	n.a.	13,696.6	14,004.5	14,951.2	100.0

Source: Ministry of Fuel and Power.

(a) At 30 June 1972.

(b) Including briquette factory.

(c) Melbourne City Council station.

(d) Geelong, Ballarat, and Red Cliffs.

(e) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(f) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

(g) Less than 0.1.

*Distribution of electricity**State Electricity Commission*

Electrification of Victoria was virtually completed on 29 July 1972, with a ceremonial switching on of power at Mallacoota in the eastern corner of the State.

By 30 June 1972 almost all dwellings in Victoria and 74,174 of a possible 75,000 farm connections were supplied with electricity through the State Electricity Commission's system. The number of customers receiving power from the Commission was 1,323,411.

The Commission sells electricity direct to consumers in all areas except part of the metropolitan area, where it sells in bulk to eleven municipal undertakings that operate as supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established. Bulk supply is also being provided at present to several New South Wales municipalities and irrigation settlements bordering the Murray River. The number of customers served by the Commission's system outside the Melbourne metropolitan area is 645,438. The Commission's direct customers numbered 1,077,036 at 30 June 1972. Supply is administered through the metropolitan branch and nine extra-metropolitan branches. At 30 June 1972 there were branch and district supply offices in Melbourne and 93 other cities and towns in Victoria.

Two 330 kV transmission lines link the Victorian system with the Snowy Mountains undertaking and also provide facilities for interconnection between the Victorian and New South Wales State generating systems. Also linked with the Victorian interconnected system is the hydro station at Hume Reservoir on the Murray River. This power station is operated by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. Output and operating costs are shared by Victoria and New South Wales.

In meeting the total demand on the system, which fluctuates throughout the day and from month to month, each group of stations in the interconnected system is assigned a predetermined function dependent upon the availability of power from each group and the economics of generation. The various stations are utilised in the combination which will meet the system load most economically at a given time.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1972 comprised 102,416 km of power lines, 4 auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 164 zone sub-stations, and nearly 66,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 500 kV, 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines, which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between the power stations. The 500 kV, 330 kV and 220 kV systems total 3,346 route km.

The transmission of energy from Hazelwood at 500 kV is the highest voltage for electricity transmission in the southern hemisphere.

Other distributors

In accordance with the provisions of a number of Acts of Parliament dating between 1896 and 1915, electricity is purchased in bulk by a number of municipalities from the State Electricity Commission and distributed to ratepayers and businesses within the municipalities through their own power line networks. The municipalities, which originally generated their own

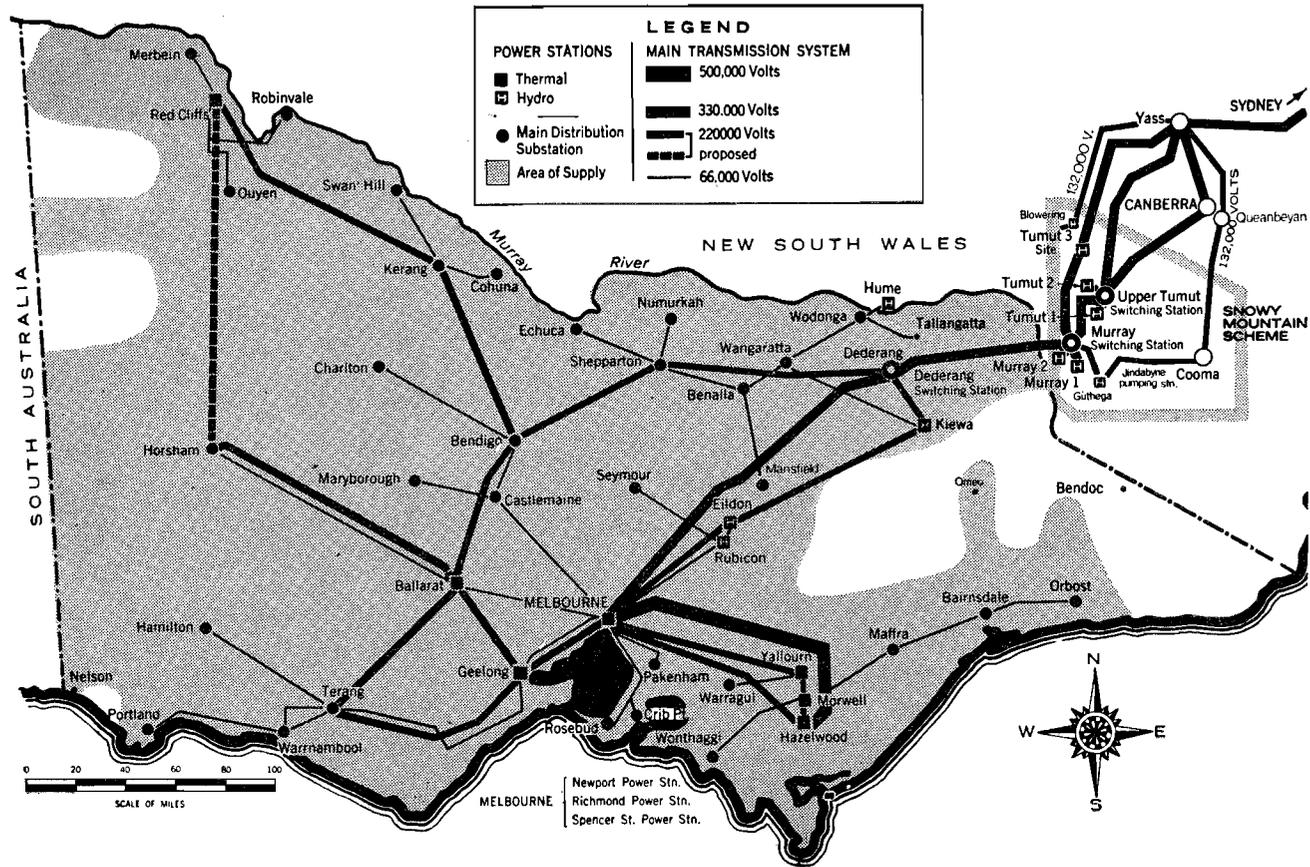


FIGURE 17. Victoria's main power transmission system at 30 June 1972.

electricity, are the City of Melbourne and the cities of Footscray, Preston, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, Heidelberg, Coburg, Box Hill, Williamstown, Doncaster and Templestowe, and Northcote. The consumer tariffs are the same as those charged by the Commission.

Electricity is also generated by Alcoa of Australia Ltd at a 15 MW power station at its Anglesea brown coal field and taken by the company's own transmission line to its alumina smelter and fabrication plant at Point Henry, to satisfy part of its needs for this particular form of energy.

Future development

Apart from the proposed extension of the Yallourn "W" station in the La Trobe valley the most important development during the coming decade is the 1,000 MW peak and intermediate load power station to be built at Newport near the mouth of the Yarra River, at a cost of about \$145m. Site works began in 1972 and a public environment impact inquiry was carried out by the Environment Protection Authority during the first half of 1973. One of the station's two 500 MW generating sets is scheduled to commence operating in 1976 and the other in 1978. The new station has been designed to use natural gas as a fuel and will be one of the world's most advanced power developments with many distinctive engineering features.

A new hydro-electric power station containing a single unit 150 MW generating set is planned for Dartmouth in north-eastern Victoria. It will operate from 1979 in association with the irrigation storage now being built on the Mitta Mitta River.

Gas industry

Gas was being supplied to 606,394 customers in Victoria at 31 December 1972 through a network of about 1,000 miles of high pressure transmission pipelines and 6,500 miles of medium and low pressure transmission lines and mains. About 98 per cent of the total supplied is natural gas. It is distributed by the State's gas authority—the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area and to Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and several other country cities and towns.

Early history

The first gas company in Victoria, known as the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company, was formed on 4 November 1850. It was later authorised by an Act which came into operation on 12 January 1853. The company was amalgamated, with two other metropolitan companies, into the Metropolitan Gas Company by Act of Parliament in 1877. This latter company went out of operation on 1 July 1951 when it was absorbed into the newly created Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Gas companies were also established through Acts of Parliament in a number of country towns during the last half of the nineteenth century. These included The Ballarat Gas Company in 1857, The Geelong Gas Company in 1858, and The Bendigo Gas Company in 1860. In many of the larger towns in the State gas works were constructed by local municipal authorities between 1860 and 1900. During the late nineteenth century The Colonial Gas Association Ltd became established in Victoria. Originally incorporated in

England in 1888 as the Australasian Gas Association Ltd, the company built works at Warragul, Seymour, Maldon, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Box Hill between 1888 and 1890. In 1893 it changed its name to The Colonial Gas Association Ltd.

Gas made in retorts from black coal shipped initially from Scotland and later from New South Wales was used in homes and for the street lighting, for cooking, and in light industry. The resulting by-product, coke, was used in furnaces in industry and in hospitals, offices, etc., for producing hot water and for steam raising, and in homes for heating rooms.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

The Gas and Fuel Corporation was created by the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1950*, which established it as a joint enterprise combining the State of Victoria with the shareholders of the Metropolitan Gas Company and the Brighton Gas Company. The structure of the Board of the Corporation is that the chairman and three directors are appointed by the Victorian Government, and three directors by the preference shareholders. The new Corporation commenced operating on 1 January 1951. The purpose of the legislation was to provide the means for developing a method of using Victorian brown coal instead of New South Wales black coal for the production of gas thereby freeing the State from repeated gas rationing, and to consolidate and rationalise the gas industry by providing for the takeover or absorption of other gas utilities. In 1973 the Corporation, through subsequent enabling legislation, became the sole authority for the distribution of gas throughout Victoria.

Using the Lurgi high pressure process developed in Germany in the 1930s the Corporation commenced the production of gas from brown coal briquettes in 1956 at a newly built plant at Morwell and laid Australia's first long distance gas pipeline 18 inches in diameter over a total distance of 100 miles from Morwell to the West Melbourne gas works. The country centres of Morwell, Warragul, and Trafalgar were connected to gas during 1959 and 1960 and a small diameter line was laid to Traralgon seven miles to the east.

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria during the years 1956 to 1971 exercised its powers to acquire other gas undertakings in the State and with the acquisition of The Colonial Gas Association Ltd, the last privately owned undertaking in the State, by takeover in 1973, it is now the sole distributor of gas in Victoria except for liquefied petroleum gas sold by oil companies in certain areas in the State as provided for in the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*.

Natural gas

From initially in the 1850s using only black coal to produce towns gas, the industry in Victoria changed considerably during the period 1955 to 1969. Refinery and liquefied petroleum gases were introduced in 1955 following the erection of oil refineries at Altona and Geelong during that year; production of Lurgi gas made from brown coal briquettes began in 1956; gas was made from oil following the installation of Onia-Gegi plants in 1962; and finally more refinery gas and LPG became available when the new BP refinery at Crib Point came on stream in 1966. Thus, prior to the introduction of natural gas in April 1969, towns gas comprised, through reforming and

blending techniques, a mixture of black coal gas, Lurgi brown coal gas, water gas, oil gas, and liquefied petroleum gas and refinery gases.

The partnership of Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd, discovered natural gas in the offshore waters of east Gippsland in 1965, and late in 1965 the Corporation entered into negotiations with the discoverers to buy the gas on behalf of the gas industry in the State. In 1967 all parties concluded a "Letter of Intent" setting out prices, terms, and conditions, etc.; this was later ratified by formal contracts. Development of the two fields commenced and two years later the natural gas era in Victoria began.

Distribution

In order to provide means of transporting contract specification natural gas between Esso/B.H.P.'s treatment plant at Longford and the Gas and Fuel Corporation's principal distribution terminal at Dandenong, 20 miles south-east of Melbourne, the Victorian Government in 1966 created the Victorian Pipelines Commission to build gas trunk-lines in Victoria. The Commission constructed a 108 mile, 30 inch diameter pipeline in 1968 and 1969 between Longford and Dandenong and natural gas first reached the latter point on 31 March 1969. From the metering and regulating station at Dandenong the Corporation commenced distributing natural gas to its own customers in April 1969 and to The Colonial Gas Association Ltd during the following month.

When it was realised that natural gas would become available to the Victorian gas industry both the Gas and Fuel Corporation and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd commenced planning for its introduction. The first two tasks were to ensure that there was an adequate system of pipelines to distribute gas to customers and, because the combustion characteristics of natural gas vary considerably from those of manufactured gas, to convert the existing gas appliances of consumers to burn natural gas correctly and efficiently.

During the late 1960s the Gas and Fuel Corporation commenced the construction of a ring main around Melbourne initially to cope with normal expansion of gas supply to the rapidly developing suburban areas and, subsequently for the distribution of natural gas to its own customers and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd. The northern section of the ring main—51 miles in length and 18 inches in diameter—passing through the eastern and northern suburbs, was completed late in 1969 and the 22 mile, 30 inch diameter southern section direct from the Dandenong City Gate to West Melbourne came fully into operation in May 1970. Built at a cost of \$11m this 73 mile long pipeline forms an essential part of the Corporation's entire metropolitan distribution system. It also supplies The Colonial Gas Association Ltd's areas in the eastern and western suburbs and provides gas for the 33 mile, 14 inch diameter pipeline laid by the Victorian Pipelines Commission to Geelong during 1970 and 1971.

Conversion of appliances

The conversion of existing gas appliances in the Melbourne metropolitan area by the gas utilities was completed just before Christmas 1970. The towns

in central Gippsland already supplied by the Gas and Fuel Corporation received natural gas during the closing months of 1969. In Geelong conversion finished near the end of 1971, about five months after commencement. At 31 December 1972 a total of 1,331,489 appliances owned by 545,722 customers had been converted. By the time conversion had been completed the Lurgi plant at Morwell and the gas making plants at West Melbourne, Hightett, Footscray, and Box Hill in the metropolitan area had closed down.

Following the laying of a 122 mile system to Ballarat and Bendigo during 1972 and 1973 the former city first received natural gas on 14 April 1973. The conversion programme involving over 36,000 appliances used by about 17,000 customers was carried out in these two cities and at Castlemaine and Bacchus Marsh by the Corporation's own staff during 1973 at a cost of about \$1.6m. This brought the total number of customers converted in the State to 563,000 and the overall cost to nearly \$40m.

Gas supply areas

At 31 December 1972 there was a total of 591,382 customers receiving natural gas in Victoria. A further 15,015 customers were using other reticulated gases, mainly tempered or reformed liquid petroleum gas, making a total of 606,397 customers.

The areas supplied with reticulated gas and the companies concerned are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied with		
	Natural gas	Other gases (b)	
Public utilities—			
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh	Ararat	
	Ballarat	Colac	
	Bendigo	Hamilton	
	Castlemaine	Kyneton	
	Maffra	Portland	
	Melbourne	Stawell	
	Morwell	Wodonga	
	Sale	Warrnambool	
	Trafalgar		
	Traralgon		
	Warragul		
	The Geelong Gas Company (owned by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria)	Geelong	Queenscliff
	The Colonial Gas Association Ltd (owned by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria)	Melbourne	Benalla
			Horsham
		Melton	
		Seymour	
		Shepparton	
	Wangaratta		
Private suppliers—			
Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (B.H.P.)	Western Port		
	North Geelong		

Source: Ministry of Fuel and Power.

(a) Excludes Esso-B.H.P. plant use at Longford and Long Island Point.

(b) In addition the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria supplies Maryborough and Warracknabeal with bottled LPG, with on-site filling being used at the latter town.

NOTE. Public utilities supply 591,379 consumers with natural gas and 15,015 with other gas, and private suppliers supply 3 consumers (2 at Western Port and 1 at North Geelong).

Gas is supplied to consumers in Victoria by three utilities (the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, The Geelong Gas Company, and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd), and by Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (B.H.P.). The Geelong Gas Company and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd are now both subsidiaries of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. These two companies will, however, for the time being continue to operate as separate companies under the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1968. In addition the Corporation transports gas to three industries which purchase directly from Esso and B.H.P. at Western Port and Geelong; and to the partnership's fractionation plant at Long Island Point.

Liquefied petroleum gas is also supplied by reticulation and cylinder by the three gas utilities and by cylinder by oil companies or subsidiary LPG marketing companies.

Gas utility legislation 1969 to 1973

The *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* 1958 empowers the Corporation, the State's sole public gas authority, to acquire or take over other gas undertakings operated in the State and by 1969 a considerable number had been incorporated into the Corporation by this means. As a result of agreements, later ratified by Acts of Parliament in 1969 and 1970, the Corporation purchased from The Gas Supply Co. Ltd all of its gas installations in Victoria, including the one at Sale in 1969 and those at Ballarat and a number of other country towns in 1970. During the early part of 1971 Victoria passed an Act authorising the Corporation to make an offer to the shareholders in The Geelong Gas Company to purchase their shares. The bid was successful and in June of that year ownership of the company passed to the Corporation. About the same time as the Corporation acquired The Geelong Gas Company it took over, through enabling legislation, the functions and assets of the Victorian Pipelines Commission. The ownership and operation of the 108 mile natural gas trunkline from Longford to Dandenong and the 33 mile transmission line from Brooklyn to Corio, passed to the Corporation on 1 July 1971.

Late in 1970 the Victorian Government, believing that the expenditure totalling about \$80m, incurred by the Gas and Fuel Corporation and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd in introducing natural gas in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in a number of country centres in the State, should be safeguarded, passed the *Gas Franchises Act* 1970. This legislation established the rights of the two utilities to supply reticulated gas and, subject to certain conditions, to sell liquefied petroleum gas in bulk, within geographical areas defined in the Act. A further Act passed by the Victorian Parliament late in 1972 extended the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act* 1970 to the Geelong area, enlarged the geographical boundaries of the areas of supply and provided for the dissolution of The Geelong Gas Company, the last of the original private gas companies formed by Act of Parliament dating back to 1858. No action has yet been taken to dissolve the company.

On 19 December 1972 the Gas and Fuel Corporation announced its intention to submit an offer to acquire all the issued capital of Colonial Gas Holdings Ltd. The formal offer was submitted to shareholders on 15 January 1973 after it had been unanimously recommended by the directors of the

company and on 3 April 1973 an Act passed by the Victorian Parliament entitled the *Gas and Fuel Corporation (Colonial Gas Holdings Limited) Act 1973*, came into operation. Ownership of Colonial Gas Holdings Ltd of which The Colonial Gas Association Ltd is a subsidiary, passed to the Corporation and a new Board was elected on 18 April 1973. The company is continuing to operate under its own name for the time being.

Sales

Sales rose sharply following the introduction of natural gas in April 1969. During the 12 month period ending 30 June 1968, the last full year before the introduction of natural gas, sales showed an increase of only 5.5 per cent over the previous year. Although the Corporation's sales areas were enlarged through the purchase of undertakings in several country towns during the next three years, the ratio of additional consumers in these areas was relatively small compared with the total. Sales during the 12 months period ending 30 June 1972 increased by 41 per cent and the expansion ratio is currently running at 31 per cent.

VICTORIA—GAS SALES BY UTILITIES

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation		Colonial Gas Association	
	Sales in millions of therms	Increase over previous period	Sales in millions of therms	Increase over previous period
		per cent		per cent
1968-69	108,072	12.6	18,083	17.9
1969-70	129,966	20.3	23,331	29.0
1970-71	(a)178,669	37.5	35,365	51.6
1971-72	247,011	38.3	49,692	40.5
1972-73	337,911	36.8	64,607	30.0

Source : Ministry of Fuel and Power.

(a) Includes the undertakings purchased from The Gas Supply Co. Ltd, from December 1970 and The Geelong Gas Co., acquired in June 1971, for the whole of the 1970-71 period.

The Victorian utilities realised at a very early stage that successful and economical marketing of natural gas depended on capturing large loads in the industrial sector. Industrial sales by the Gas and Fuel Corporation rose from 17,100,000 therms in 1968 to 100,429,000 therms in 1972. The principal industries concerned included paper and board manufacturers ; cement works ; brick, tile, and pipe works ; food processors ; metal fabrication and finishing ; alumina smelting and fabrication ; and for operations ancillary to the treatment of sewerage.

During 1971 two large industrial contracts were arranged. The first of these was for the supply of natural gas by the Corporation to Australian Paper Manufacturers mills at Fairfield and Maryvale. Pipelines were laid

during the year and supplies to the two plants commenced early in 1972. The second one was the largest industrial contract yet negotiated by the Corporation and the largest in Australia, involving the supply of natural gas to the Australian Portland Cement Company's works at Fyansford near Geelong. A 14 inch pipeline was laid during 1972 and gas commenced being supplied to the plant commercially on 12 December 1972.

On 8 January 1973 the Gas and Fuel Corporation and Alcoa of Australia Ltd jointly announced the conclusion of a multi-million dollar contract for the supply of natural gas to Alcoa's alumina smelter and fabrication plant at Point Henry near Geelong. Natural gas will replace fuel oils and LPG for certain processes. A pipeline, part of which was laid in 1970, has now been extended to the plant and supply commenced on 20 August 1973.

Extension to country areas

Natural gas became available in the Gippsland towns of Sale, Maffra, Traralgon, Morwell, Trafalgar, and Warragul in 1969, and at Geelong in 1971. In 1972 laying commenced of a system of pipelines totalling about 125 miles to bring natural gas to Victoria's two largest inland cities, Ballarat and Bendigo, and to Castlemaine and Bacchus Marsh. This pipeline was completed during the first half of 1973 and in April 1973 Ballarat commenced being supplied with gas. Conversion followed progressively in Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Bacchus Marsh. The laying of a pipeline to the township of Melton about 20 miles west of Melbourne and which is adjacent to the pipeline route to Ballarat, has commenced, and it is expected that natural gas will become available there during the early part of 1974. The supply of natural gas to all these areas is aiding decentralisation of population and industry.

Petroleum industry

Early history

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria during the latter years of the nineteenth century and initially the principal one was kerosene. However, as the use of the motor car grew during the early years of the present century, the demand for petrol gradually overtook and passed that for kerosene and it became necessary to construct bulk storage facilities (now known as tank farms) at Newport, Williamstown, and Port Melbourne to hold reserves of the quantities required and to install special discharging facilities at adjacent wharves where the then rather primitive tanker could unload its highly inflammable cargo. As the demand for motor spirit grew during the 1920s tank farms were erected at Geelong and Portland; and Commonwealth Oil Refineries (later to be sold by the Australian Government to the British Petroleum Company) erected Victoria's first refinery at Laverton, about 12 miles south-west of Melbourne.

Modern refineries

Victoria's second refinery, operated by Standard Vacuum, opened at Altona in 1949 and five years later was expanded into a full scale, modern plant. This resulted in the operation of the nearby C.O.R. refinery at Laverton becoming uneconomical and it was closed in 1955. The Shell Company of Australia opened a refinery, now the most extensive in Australia, at Corio near Geelong during the same year, and laid Victoria's

first long distance oil pipeline, 8 inches in diameter and 33 miles in length to convey refined petroleum products (white) to the company's distribution installations at Newport.

The establishment of these two refineries resulted in an increase in the range of finished and semi-finished petroleum products and made available for the first time in Victoria products such as refinery gas and liquefied petroleum gas, which were highly suitable for use in the gas industry after blending with gases produced from black coal, brown coal, and oil. When a third large refinery was erected at Crib Point on Western Port by BP Australia Ltd in the mid-1960s, almost the whole of Victoria's petroleum products requirements could be satisfied from local refineries.

Refined products from the BP refinery were taken to the company's distribution terminal at Dandenong about 20 miles south-east of Melbourne through a 23 mile, 8 inch pipeline. The first duplication of an existing long distance oil pipeline occurred in 1965 when Shell laid its second pipeline from its refinery at Corio to its storage and distribution facilities at Newport for the purposes of conveying fuel and furnace (black) oils.

At this time the base stock for refining was imported crude oil of a heavy type which resulted in large volumes of fuel oil, industrial diesel fuel, and automotive distillate becoming available to make a highly significant contribution to the State's energy requirements. This position, however, changed during the early 1970s when the lighter indigenous Gippsland crudes became available to Victoria's three refineries. The result was an increased production of lighter or "white" products such as petrol and aviation turbine fuel and kerosine. However the importation of some Middle East and Indonesian crude oil continued to be necessary to produce asphalt or bitumen and heavier or "black" fuels of an industrial and fuel oil type.

Gippsland crude oil

The first shipment of Gippsland crude was made from the Long Island Point jetty late in March 1970 and initially tankers transported Gippsland crude to all of Victoria's three refineries. The first one to be connected by pipeline was the BP refinery at Crib Point, which was connected in May 1969 by a 42 inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length with the Long Island Point tank farm. At the same time connection was made to the north berth of the adjacent jetty and the first tanker of Gippsland crude was loaded there early in July of that year.

Construction of the second principal crude oil distribution lines to Victoria's refineries began in September 1971 when Shell as the operator for W.A.G. Pipeline Pty Ltd, a joint Shell-Mobil-Esso enterprise, commenced laying an 84 mile pipeline to Victoria's two other refineries. This line comprised 51 miles of 24 inch diameter pipe from Western Port to the Altona refinery operated by Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd and 33 miles of 16 inch diameter pipe to the Shell refinery at Corio near Geelong. It commenced operating on 27 August 1972 and to 31 May 1973 it had conveyed 35 million barrels of oil.

The three Victorian refineries are now absorbing Gippsland crude oil, wholly through pipelines at an average rate of approximately 170,000 barrels a day or about 52 per cent of the total available from the Gippsland fields. Western Port is now the second busiest port in Victoria due to tankers loading crude oil for delivery to refineries.

Refining

The introduction of Gippsland crude in 1969 caused some refineries to modify their refining process and in some instances to install new plant. Until that time output had been designed for the processing of heavy crudes from the Middle East and Indonesia blended with small volumes of light indigenous crudes from the Moonie and Barrow Island fields. All Australian crudes are light with low sulphur content containing mainly fractionations suitable for the production of petroleum, jet fuel, and diesel oils. The BP refinery needed only very minor modifications but Shell and P.R.A. installed additional plant and modified their processes to overcome the problems encountered. The Shell refinery at Corio erected an alkylation plant during 1970 at a cost of about \$6m and nearly doubled its electricity generation plant while the P.R.A. refinery at Altona carried out a big expansion and modification programme, including additional pipelines, costing about \$26m.

After the work had been completed the Shell refinery had increased its processing capacity to between 104,444 and 110,000 barrels a stream day (b s d) according to the blend of indigenous and imported crude oils used. Production at the P.R.A. refinery just using 100 per cent Gippsland crude is now rated at 93,000 b s d while the BP refinery at Crib Point almost wholly using Gippsland crude remains unchanged at 50,000 b s d. The total refining capacity is 11,780,000 tons a year. The various expansion and conversion programmes cost about \$50m and increased Victoria's maximum refinery capacity to 253,000 b s d or about 36 per cent of Australia's total. Shell also operates a lubricating oil refinery at Corio and imported crudes are used for the production of special oils and for bitumen, asphalt, and certain other "heavy ends" products.

Petroleum products

Motor spirit in two grades—98 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade)—and a wide range of other petroleum products are marketed in Victoria through a number of industry terminals and depots and 4,803 retail outlets (31 December 1972), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. Victoria has a capacity to store in bulk 707,685,000 gallons at 22 installations in Melbourne (15), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1), and Portland (4), including refineries.

A fourth refinery is currently under construction at Hastings. This will be operated by Henry Roach (Petroleum) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of I.O.C. Holdings Ltd. The necessary storage tanks have been erected but no processing facilities have yet been installed, nor pipelines laid.

These quantities total 1,430,981,000 gallons or 25 per cent of the Australian total of the main petroleum fuels.

About three quarters of Australia's petroleum products requirements, principally the light ends, are met from Australian crude oils. The balance are derived from imported crudes, the bulk of which come from the Middle East (Persian Gulf) with lesser amounts from Indonesia and Brunei.

The principal products marketed in Victoria's marketing area are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS MARKETED, 1972

Item	Quantity
	'000 gals
Motor spirit	718,835
Automotive distillate	159,936
Industrial diesel fuel	93,651
Fuel oil	308,663
Heating oil	73,919
Aviation turbine fuel	56,597
Aviation gas	3,172
Lighting kerosene	12,418
Power kerosene	3,790

Source: Fuel Branch, Department of Minerals and Energy,
1972.

Propane, butane (LPG), and ethane

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) comprising almost wholly propane and butane is a fuel assuming significance in the petroleum industry in Victoria. While some LPG is produced at each of the three refineries in the State, the largest quantity is produced at the Esso-B.H.P. fractionation plant at Long Island Point. After treatment of the gas liquids received from Longford at the fractionation plant, marketable propane and butane are stored in refrigerated storage tanks to await shipment to overseas markets—principally Japan.

On 5 July 1970 the first load of propane and butane was exported from Long Island Point in a refrigerated carrier to Japan. Since then many tankers have been loaded for destinations outside Victoria. About two thirds of the overseas shipments have been made to markets in Japan. Some has also been shipped to Argentina, Spain, and the Pacific islands. The balance of the shipments have been made in small pressure carriers to ports in Australia. Of significance was the maiden voyage of the world's largest LPG carrier, *Esso-Fuji*, to Long Island Point in March 1973. This vessel, capable of carrying nearly 60,000 tonnes of LPG, is scheduled to ply regularly between Western Port and Japan.

To 30 April 1973, 748,064 tonnes of propane and 1,047,861 tonnes of butane had been shipped. These volumes also contribute about 2 per cent of the revenue of petroleum royalties.

Ethane gas, the third product, was first conveyed on 31 December 1972 through a pipeline 10 inches in diameter and 49 miles in length to the Altona Petrochemical Company Ltd. Following the completion of separate contracts with Esso and B.H.P. assuring ethane shipments spread over several years the company commenced an expansion programme in 1969. This programme provided for the erection of ethane cracking facilities to produce ethylene, a raw material used in production of a wide range of plastics.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL

Victorian Arts Centre

The Victorian Government, through the *National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre Act 1956*, appointed a Building Committee to plan and build the Victorian Arts Centre. In 1957 the Committee took control of the 7½ acre site at the corner of St Kilda Road and Sturt Street with the proclamation of the *Melbourne South Land Act 1946*; it then obtained expert advice both locally and from overseas on the general requirements of such a Centre, before appointing an architect for the project. Interested parties from the field of the arts and the general public were also encouraged to contribute ideas for the Arts Centre.

The Committee decided that the Centre should include a new National Gallery, an art school, a large well-equipped theatre, a hall for recitals, lectures, and conferences, and an experimental theatre. The Architect's basic design was submitted towards the end of 1960, and accepted. Construction of the first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was begun in 1962 and completed in 1967.

The Gallery opened in August 1968 and is currently attracting some 500,000 people each year. The building, with galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, has excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features are the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its stained glass ceiling; the special education section for school children; and the West Garden. Adjacent to the Garden at the south-west corner of the site is the Art School. Opened in March 1970, this triangular building houses 70 students who undertake a three year course over a range of studies, including painting, drawing, printmaking, and sculpture.

The first stage of the Arts Centre cost about \$13m of which \$11.5m was provided by the State Government and nearly \$1.5m by public subscription. The next stage is for a theatre complex housed under a 430 ft spire, for which proposals were accepted by the Government in October 1971; work began after some 18 months of further detailed planning.

There will be three theatres. The opera and ballet theatre to seat 2,000 will also be used for musicals, overseas dance companies, and large-scale dramas. The drama theatre, designed along the most advanced lines of theatre development, will hold 750 to 850 persons. It can be adapted in

format for plays or musical ensembles or for small musicals. The third theatre is a studio auditorium for testing and developing new ideas in theatre, television, or films, or combinations of these. The spire, the symbol of the Centre, will house at its base a restaurant, meeting rooms, offices, and shops. The Building Committee is preparing proposals for a concert hall near the theatre complex. This hall will seat 2,500 persons and will be of international standard.

National Gallery of Victoria

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 not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

Bequests

The richness of the collections is in great part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. Such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, and Everard Studley Miller are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is that of Alfred Felton and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. This important bequest has, since 1905, made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$4.5m to be added to the collections. The departments of Painting, Sculpture, and Prints have been greatly enhanced by the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, which is restricted to the acquisition of portraiture before 1800.

Textile collection

The textile section of the decorative arts collections in the National Gallery comprises a collection of costumes, costume accessories, lace, embroideries, woven textiles, tapestries, and rugs.

The Pollen Collection of lace, acquired in 1963 through the Felton Bequest, numbers over 500 pieces, ranging in date from the early sixteenth century to the beginning of this century. The collection, covering almost all types of French, Spanish, English, and Irish lace is of high quality with many fine pieces especially of early Italian needlepoint lace.

Costumes, which are predominantly female, range from early eighteenth century to the present but the strongest area of the collection is nineteenth century. Included are the Nicholson and Butler collections, both of which came from England, but in recent years many nineteenth and some twentieth century costumes have been acquired locally through generous presentation. There is also a small collection of Balkan peasant costumes of good quality. Accessories include a number of fine eighteenth century French fans in addition to representative groups of shoes, parasols, shawls, etc.

Embroideries include the Carmichael Collection of English, Italian, Spanish, French, Persian, and Turkish needlework ranging from the sixteenth

to the nineteenth centuries. Interesting pieces, other than these, are a sweet bag in tent stitch, early seventeenth century, a finely worked Italian chasuble of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and a Spanish seventeenth century dalmatic. Included in the collection is a large group of Balkan embroideries of the nineteenth century.

One of the finest pieces in the whole collection is a silk Islamic textile from Iran, early eleventh century, in twill weave showing a hawking scene in roundels. Also of note are the large Trinitarias carpet, Persian, seventeenth century; a small group of tapestries including a fifteenth century Burgundian tapestry, *The finding of Moses*; and a selection of Coptic textiles of which the major piece is a complete tunic.

Recent acquisitions

The Gallery's collection of works has recently been enriched by acquisitions in the areas of ceramics, Australian paintings, Asian art, ethnic art, European painting and sculpture before 1800, European and American art after 1800, decorative arts, prints and drawings, watercolours, furniture, photography, metalwork, glass, and costumes and textiles.

The Gallery's collection of ceramic works was greatly strengthened by the acquisition of two ancient Greek vases, each of which provides an example of an ancient vase painting technique. One is the Attic lekythos of c. 460-450 B.C., decorated in the white-ground technique; the other, also a lekythos and about a century older, is decorated in the Gnathia technique.

Additions to the collection of Australian paintings include works by W. C. Piguenit, Jon Balsaitis, Henri Bastin, Arthur Boyd, and Sydney Long. *Mt. Wellington from New Town Bay, Tasmania 1872* by W. C. Piguenit (1836-1914) depicts the work of the first important Australian-born landscape painter.

Exhibitions

During 1972 the Gallery held a number of major exhibitions which represented Australian and overseas works. On display were such works as *Death of the Father*, a sculpture by Ipousteguy; *A Hundred Treasures* (Chinese art); *The Australian Landscape* (Australian art); and Italian drawings and prints of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Gallery also organised several smaller exhibitions as part of its policy of presenting to the public a wide range of materials and artists.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1972 of 7,500. It offers a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

National Gallery Education Programme

The Education Section of the National Gallery of Victoria occupies 7,900 sq ft of floor space, 3.4 per cent of the total area of the building, and contains flexible teaching areas with audio-visual equipment. These are used for the lectures, discussions, and other forms of communication which provide introductory stimulus before students view the original works of art in the Gallery collection.

The section is staffed by the Chief Education Officer, who is a member of the Gallery staff, and by ten full-time and two part-time education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded from the Education Department of Victoria. They cater for individual requests by teachers for study of particular areas of the collection as well as offering sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of varying age levels.

Each term an information folder is sent from the Education Section to every school in Victoria. Through it teachers are informed of arrangements for booking visits to the Gallery, of temporary exhibitions, and of special features of the education programme.

Government and non-government schools use these services and many of the students come from country centres throughout Victoria. Tertiary institutions such as teachers colleges and art schools are visiting the building much more frequently than in the past and business colleges and organisations training youth leaders, occupational therapists, etc., appreciate visits, which cater for their general cultural interests. Weekly lectures also are provided to students of the Australian Ballet School. There has been a steady demand for sessions from teacher groups and educational organisations.

The education programme is available to teachers of all subjects, the Gallery collection providing many starting points for students of, for example, history, literature, social studies, biblical studies, home economics, and Asian studies, as well as art and craft. Schools, which are now developing individual courses for the first years of the secondary syllabus, are making use of the Gallery in imaginative and experimental sessions.

Free admission is given for all school visits booked with the Education Office at least 48 hours in advance. At present education officers attend to between 1,200 and 1,500 students a week. A further 600 to 800 students come into the Gallery weekly to study with their own teachers. Groups staffed by education officers are divided so that one education officer works with no more than 20 to 25 children at a time.

In addition to the daily programme of school visits, the Education Section is responsible for planning and staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. It also arranges vacation programmes, revision lectures for Higher School Certificate students, and exhibitions of special educational interest.

The wide range of students (from primary to tertiary) and the variety of sessions offered call for considerable versatility on the part of the education staff whose overall aim is to evoke the maximum response from a direct encounter with original works of art.

Further references, 1963-1972

Ballet

Although the art of ballet is a new development in Australia, it is not so very much more recent than in England. Diaghilev may not have travelled to Australia, but Adeline Genée, the great Danish ballerina, introduced the art here in 1913. Pavlova came with her company in 1926, and again in 1929; she was followed by Spessivtseva in 1934, and these glimpses of great stars created an appetite for this theatrical art.

The success of ballet in Australia was apparent after the resourceful entrepreneur Colonel W. de Basil sent a company in 1936, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Under Woizikowsky it toured Australia with the choicest of the Fokine and Massine repertoire, the fascinating designs of Bakst and Benois, and the Russian catalogue including *Aurora's Wedding*, *Swan Lake*, *Petrouchka*, *Firebird*, and Massine's *Les Presages*. De Basil returned two years later, bringing his strongest team, the Covent Garden Russian Ballet. The war stopped activities, but only for a season. De Basil came again in 1940 bringing the original Ballet Russe with a few changes in the company and some famous stars from the Diaghilev Ballet. As an audience for ballet, Australia was already established. Ballet teachers of varying ability were part of the social scene ; their pupils danced as a polite accomplishment or worked to prepare for roles in musical comedy or opera.

Several of de Basil's dancers decided to stay in Australia and open ballet schools with a view to creating their own companies. The two who succeeded in doing so were Edouard Borovansky, character dancer from the Covent Garden Russian Ballet (who had first visited Australia with Pavlova) and Helene Kirsova, ballerina from the earlier Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. The newly created companies worked in the large theatres of the capital cities and their repertoire was ambitious. A contributing factor to the growth of both ballet troupes was the war, which sealed Australia off from visiting performers. Of the two, Kirsova's Sydney-based company was the first to disband, but Borovansky carried on in Melbourne under the management of J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd. For nearly thirty years he prospered, bringing guest stars from Europe and America, at the same time keeping the company Australian. Some talents emerged, and Australian choreographers and designers began their contribution which has since, with distinction, supplied many ballet companies in other countries.

The Australian Ballet

Borovansky's death in 1959 deprived ballet in Australia of its driving force, and for some time its future appeared uncertain. However, in 1961 the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust (formed by public subscription to channel government subsidies to the theatre) joined with the Williamson organisation and established The Australian Ballet Foundation. Peggy (later Dame Peggy) van Praagh, whose assistance had already been sought when Borovansky died, was invited to become artistic director of a nucleus of dancers. The new company, The Australian Ballet, opened in Sydney in November 1962. Ballerinas Kathleen Gorham and Marilyn Jones came from the Borovansky company, although both had established themselves in Europe, as did Garth Welch, the leading male dancer. Dame Peggy van Praagh brought the experience of the British ballet, in which she had been both ballerina and director ; the first choreographers commissioned by the company were Ray Powell and Rex Reid. From the first the company showed enthusiasm and discipline in performance, while in its repertoire it was feeling its way between the classics and new works. In 1964 Dame Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev were invited to dance in the full-length *Swan Lake* and *Giselle*, and both productions were received with enthusiasm.

The present repertoire includes full-length productions of the classics *Swan Lake*, *Giselle*, *Raymonda*, *Coppelia*, *La Fille mal Gardée*, *Don Quixote*,

and *Cinderella*, but perhaps the most important feature is the indigenous works employing artists of international calibre. Foremost among these is the work of Sir Robert Helpmann, who in association with Sidney Nolan and Malcolm Williamson, created *The Display*, which had its world première at the Adelaide Festival of Arts in 1964. His second work for this company was *Yugen*, staged in 1965 with the score commissioned from the contemporary Japanese composer Yuzo Toyama and decor by the English theatrical artist Desmond Heeley. For the 1968 season Helpmann created a new work, *Sun Music*, to music by Peter Sculthorpe and with decor by Kenneth Rowell. The company made its first overseas tour in 1965 and covered twelve countries and three continents. It was the most extensive tour ever undertaken by a major theatrical unit from Australia. Highlights of the tour were the company's appearance at the Royal Opera House, Convent Garden and the Tenth International Festival at Baalbeck in Lebanon. Subsequently the company appeared in Copenhagen, Berlin, Los Angeles, and Honolulu, and with Dame Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev as guest artists, at the Third International Festival of the Dance in Paris. During its 1967 international tour the company visited New Zealand, Honolulu, Canada (for Expo '67), Jamaica, Trinidad, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico City. In 1968 the company toured ten countries in south-east Asia.

The company's fourth and most important international tour was in 1970-71 when it was presented by Sol Hurok on an eighteen city, coast-to-coast tour of the United States. Guest artists were Rudolf Nureyev, Lucette Aldous, and Sir Robert Helpmann, and the repertory comprised Nureyev's *Don Quixote*, Helpmann's *Sun Music* and *The Display*, Ashton's *Les Rendezvous*, and Nureyev's *Raymonda* (Act 3). The company met with outstanding acclaim. During the 1971 season the company re-visited Singapore and the Philippines with Dame Margot Fonteyn as guest artist. For its tenth anniversary season in 1972, Sir Frederick Ashton was invited to visit Australia for the first time to appear in and stage his full-length production of *Cinderella*. Rudolf Nureyev re-visited Australia for his fifth engagement with the company in November 1972 to appear in *Don Quixote* on the Sydney stage and to co-direct and co-star with Sir Robert Helpmann and The Australian Ballet in a film version of this ballet. This was released in 1973, the year of the company's first visit to the Soviet Union.

The Australian Ballet receives an Australian Government subsidy through the Australian Council for the Arts, and subsidies from the various State Governments and municipal councils are received through The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust.

Ballet Victoria

Ballet Victoria is a permanent, professional ballet company, based in Melbourne and in receipt of substantial funds from the Government of Victoria and the Australian Government (through the Australian Council for the Arts). It presents ballet throughout Victoria which complements the work of The Australian Ballet. This is done by staging seasons for adult audiences in Melbourne and major country centres. Supporting this is a specially created series of programmes for school age children from

pre-primary to secondary levels, which are seen by over 200,000 children annually. The company now recruits most of its members from Ballet Victoria schools, which train dancers to professional standard.

The history of Ballet Victoria is closely linked with its artistic director, Laurel Martyn, who has worked with many eminent teachers including Ninette de Valois and Anton Dolin. In 1938 she began to advocate the establishment of a permanent ballet company for Australia, and during the war years gave many performances throughout Australia. When Edouard Borovansky formed the Borovansky Australian Ballet Company in 1940, she accepted his invitation to become first principal ballerina and choreographer. During the ensuing years she created many of the standard repertoire ballets, in addition to creating originals such as *En Saga*, *Sigrid*, and *Mathinna*.

In 1946 the Victorian Ballet Guild was founded. Regular seasons were presented by the Ballet Guild Company, which later became known as the Victorian Ballet Company, and is now known as Ballet Victoria. A particular feature of the programmes presented was the inclusion of talented Australians as dancers, composers, choreographers, and designers.

Library services

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in some 170 municipalities in the State.

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963 the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria, and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964 the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State with a list of recommendations for improvement and development of libraries. One in particular was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In 1965 Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria, consisting of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the first president of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications, namely, one should be a person holding a senior academic position in a university in Victoria; one should be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one member would represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act; another the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation, and supervision of the Free Library Services (including children's libraries); to advise on

matters of general policy relating to free libraries ; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of funds made available by Parliament to assist free libraries ; to provide advisory services to free libraries and to associated institutions ; and to manage and control the preservation of public records.

The Council was duly constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the State Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State.

State Library of Victoria

In the early 1850s some influential citizens, pressing the Government to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community, found Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe sympathetic and helpful. An area of two acres was reserved for a library, and a sum of £6,500 placed on the estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year five trustees were appointed, with Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry as chairman. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on 11 February 1856.

By 1900 it was evident that a larger building was necessary, and in March 1905 the Librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913 the great central octagonal reading room, with its associated book stacks, was opened. A further step was taken in March 1965, when the La Trobe wing, which holds the State's Australiana collection, was opened.

The Library was first known as the Melbourne Public Library, later as the Public Library of Victoria, and from 1960 as the State Library of Victoria. It is a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

The Reference Library is the basic research library for the State. For the first hundred years of its existence it built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects but recently it has been necessary to limit the areas in which collecting is done in depth. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography, with early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries ; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts with emphasis on Oriental art ; music, both literature and scores ; history and typography, especially British ; military history ; and biography, together with genealogy and parish registers.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the Library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science. Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations organisation deposit important papers in the Library. The Library has about one million books and periodicals as well as other material such as maps, microfilms, pictures, etc.

The Lending Branch was opened to the public in 1892. Because of the increasing number of municipal libraries being established throughout the State, and the consequent decline in the use made of the Lending Library,

the Library Council stopped direct lending in 1971 to all persons except those who lived in areas where no municipal library service is available. To supplement the services of municipal libraries the Library Council has established a Municipal Support Service which began operating in March 1971. This service makes available the stock of the State Library to people throughout Victoria through local municipal libraries. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

Victoriana in the State Library

The La Trobe collection includes the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific material held by the Library. This collection is especially strong in material relating to Victoria. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and early settlement of the State, and of works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

The La Trobe collection contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, nearly all Victorian, supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings, and many thousands of manuscripts, including documents from Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawkner, Burke and Wills, Henty, McKinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. The collection also includes 30,000 pictures and objects of historical interest, including paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guérard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton. There are also approximately 10,000 maps.

Material dealing with the history of the State is supplemented by virtually complete collections of the State's technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of government departments), complete sets of law reports, and Parliamentary papers and other political material.

State Archives

Until the passing of the Public Records Act in 1972 the Archives Division of the State Library was responsible for government departmental and semi-government records of the State. From 1893, when the office books of the Melbourne agency of the Derwent Bank were deposited at the State Library, until 1910, there were desultory collections of source material. In 1910 the Premier received a deputation from the Historical Society of Victoria and plans were commenced for the preservation of State documents.

The idea of an Archives Department together with the historical collection was mooted in 1914, and in 1917 a Royal Commission on the public service called attention to the "great space occupied in storage rooms of the Public Offices by obsolete documents". Two years later a deputation to the Chief Secretary from the trustees of the Public Library and the Historical Society of Victoria requested that certain records be handed over to trustees pending the establishment of a public records office;

but with the exception of the Chief Secretary's records from 1836 to 1870, no large allocation was made. In 1927 a Board of Inquiry into methods in the public service drew attention to the keeping of official records by the department, and made recommendations relating to uniform methods of registration of records and correspondence.

In 1928, as a result of agitation against the destruction of records, a Premier's instruction was issued that no records be destroyed before first being offered to the trustees of the Public Library for inclusion in the Archives. This instruction was repeated several times after that date. Indiscriminate wartime pulping of historically valuable documents led to a request in 1941 by the History School of the University of Melbourne, the Historical Society of Victoria, and the Library Trustees for the appointment of a full-time archivist. This appointment was made in 1948, and in 1955 the Archives Division was created.

Since then the Archives Division has received records from government departments and statutory authorities and held those which are to be permanently preserved for official and research purposes by government officers and the public. The Division has now become the Public Records Office.

Municipal library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council of Victoria, and in 1966 its office was re-designated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council.

In 1971-72, 171 councils, representing 3,239,920 Victorians, shared government library grants amounting to \$1.7m. Of this amount, \$1.6m was direct municipal library subsidy. With the addition of expenditure from these councils' own funds, expenditure on municipal library services for 1971-72 was over \$5.4m, an average expenditure of approximately \$1.67 per head of the population served. In 1970-71, 1,017,023 borrowers used the services, totalling 3,248,823 books to the extent of 17,088,204 issues.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-six in 1971-72, comprising a total of 117 councils, consist of groups of councils which pool their resources, book stocks, and trained staff. Since 1962 seven metropolitan regional library services have been formed. The Victorian Government provides a rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$200,000 per annum. There are sixteen bookmobile services operating in Victoria, twelve in country regions, and four in the metropolitan area.

Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services Victorian Regional Committee

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its Trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as possible a complete record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue

such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956, through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965 committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types.

The AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee consists of the State Librarian, the librarians of the university libraries, and representatives of the C.S.I.R.O. network of libraries, the Parliamentary Library, tertiary college libraries, local public libraries, and special libraries.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are being identified and the economical use of library money is being promoted through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus being enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further references, 1961-1972; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Drama, 1963; Special and research libraries, 1964; Painting in Victoria, 1964; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964; State Film Centre, 1964; Regional libraries, 1965; Book publishing, 1965; Music, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966; Manuscript collection in La Trobe Library, 1967; Public records in Victoria, 1968; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968; Art Library, 1969; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972; National Museum of Victoria, 1972

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust is a voluntary association of individuals who believe in the importance of preserving, for the benefit of present and future generations, the best examples of our past, whether they be buildings, objects, or sites of historical or landscape importance. The Trust does not seek to preserve everything that is old; only the best examples of each era of our history are selected. The rapid post-war development in Victoria emphasised the need for urgent action to minimise unnecessary destruction and, with the development of the National Trust movement overseas and elsewhere in Australia providing a precedent, groups of interested individuals met during 1955 and 1956 with this in mind, their efforts leading to the formation of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). The growth of the Trust in Victoria has been rapid. From a membership of 475 in June 1959, it rose to 10,270 by June 1972. Originally, the Trust Council was the sole committee; today, over fifty honorary committees and sub-committees, plus many advisers, assist and guide the Trust. It now has seven branches covering most areas of the State.

The Trust aims to educate the public and stimulate interest in places and things which are of national or local importance for historical and allied reasons, including places of natural beauty and their flora and fauna, and to acquire, maintain, and manage suitable buildings, objects, or sites

for the purpose of their preservation. Following the inaugural meeting in September 1956, public interest increased rapidly, particularly after Como in South Yarra was acquired by the Trust. This home, set in five acres of gardens, houses the Trust's headquarters; it is open to the public, and attracts over 100,000 visitors annually.

In addition to Como, the Trust has restored and opened to the public La Trobe's Cottage (the State's first Government House) in the Domain, McCrae Homestead near Dromana, the original three-tiered cell block of the Old Melbourne Gaol, the original Chinese Joss House at Bendigo, Lake View (Henry Handel Richardson's childhood home) at Chiltern, and the Powder Magazine at Beechworth. It has also established the Carriage and Harness Museum at Beechworth. Other Trust properties being restored, or in the course of restoration planning, are the Castlemaine Market, the Ebenezer Mission Station, the Portarlington Mill, Barwon Grange at Geelong, Loren at Moe, the Star Hotel and the Black Springs Bakery at Beechworth, the Federal Standard building at Chiltern, Mott's Cottage and Woodbine at Port Fairy, prefabricated iron houses in Coventry Street, South Melbourne, and Blairgowrie at Sorrento. Other Trust-owned preservations include the land-boom mansion Illawarra, the Old Heidelberg Police Station, the Wollaston Bridge, the Nareeb gates (now in the Domain), the Hepburn graves, significant statuary from the old A.N.Z. Bank at 351 Collins Street and also from the CBC Bank, formerly at 251 Collins Street, and the paddle steamer *Adelaide* at Echuca. A notable landscape preservation in 1970 was that of Mount Sugarloaf at Camperdown, purchased by the Trust to save it from destruction by quarrying. During 1969 the Trust was bequeathed (subject to a life interest) the classified mansion Barwon Park at Winchelsea together with its surrounding 319 acres of land.

The work of the Trust has also stimulated preservation work by private individuals (a notable example being Emu Bottom at Sunbury), by local government (the old Bank of N.S.W. at Kyneton and The Hermitage at Geelong), and by the Australian and State Governments, examples being the Old Customs House (Australian) and the Royal Mint Main Building, Melbourne and the Old Telegraph Station, Geelong (State). Simultaneously with these developments there has been an increasing interest in Victoria's history. The Trust has produced the publication *Historic buildings of Victoria* and is producing a series of State-wide guides, the first of which (*Melbourne*) has been issued. It has also collaborated with other State Trusts in producing two volumes, *Historic homesteads of Australia* and *Historic public buildings of Australia*. Buildings, etc., classified by the Trust numbered 1,931 at 30 June 1972. Examples of important Trust classifications during 1971-72 were Lindt's Hermitage at Narbethong; Ferndale Manor at Castlemaine; the Customs House at Wahgunyah; the former Commercial Bank at View Point, Bendigo; the Methodist Church at Grovedale; a group of buildings at St Arnaud; the American Cottage at Moreland; the Law Offices, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne; Building No. 1, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Melbourne; and a considerable number of important terraces and individual houses in the Fitzroy area—notably a group based on Greeves Street, Falconer Terrace at 36-50 Napier Street, and a series of individual fine terraces at 189-209 Victoria Parade.

From a financial viewpoint, as the Trust's assets increase so do its financial responsibilities. Governmental administrative assistance given to the Trust has been an annual grant of \$12,000, but administrative costs have risen steeply. For the year ended 30 June 1972 these costs amounted to \$71,566. The Trust's income is derived from membership subscriptions, donations, and fund raising by various committees. In 1971 the State Government made a capital grant, spread over five years, of \$250,000 to the Trust in order that existing preservation projects (as at 30 June 1970) might be completed. The Trust must raise a sum equal to half this amount in order to qualify for the grant.

Early in 1973 the State Government announced financial assistance for the restoration of the sailing ship *Polly Woodside* to the extent of \$200,000, on a two dollars for each dollar raised basis. The whole project is estimated to cost a minimum of \$420,000. The Government also decided to preserve Tasma Terrace, the fine three storey terrace in Parliament Place, and vest it in the Trust as its headquarters. The Trust will meet the costs of restoration.

Further reference, 1972; Sydney Myer Music Bowl, 1970

Metropolitan press, 1972

Towards the end of 1972, only one of Melbourne's three daily newspapers had improved its circulation compared with the end of 1971 and the total daily average sales of Melbourne's three established daily newspapers remained steady around the 1971 figure of 1,350,000 copies. The *Age* increased its circulation, reaching an Audit Bureau of Circulation figure of 206,396 for the six months to September 1972. Average daily sales of the *Sun News-Pictorial* (647,878) and the *Herald* (497,791) eased slightly compared with the same period in 1971. Circulation of both the *Sun News-Pictorial* and the *Herald* continue to be the highest of morning and evening newspapers, respectively, in Australia.

During 1972 the *Herald* rose in price to 5 cents and the *Age* rose to 7 cents, while the *Sun News-Pictorial* remained at 6 cents. In September the *Sun News-Pictorial* marked its fiftieth anniversary with a round of celebrations and publication of a souvenir colour supplement. In the classified advertising field, the *Age* share of the market was in excess of 61 per cent. The *Herald* had the largest portion of the display advertising market (approximately 48 per cent).

Victoria's main Sunday newspaper is the *Melbourne Observer* but Sydney Sunday newspapers still circulate widely in Victoria. During the year the former *Sunday Review* merged with the Sydney based fortnightly *Nation* to form the weekly *Nation-Review*. The State is also served by the Sydney based *Australian Financial Review*, published by facsimile in Melbourne, and by a regional edition of the national daily, the *Australian*.

Suburban press

Most Melbourne suburban newspapers now employ larger editorial staffs than before, whose services are more skilfully applied to achieve the fullest possible coverage of local news and happenings. Conforming with the modern trend, the bigger newspapers are also freely illustrated. The growth of the suburban press has been supported by local advertisers and the public.

These changes in suburban press publishing began in 1960 with the opening of the first of a series of suburban regional shopping centres. These centres have had the effect of decentralising the Melbourne retail industry, and have created a demand for well produced local newspapers. Even before that date expanding populations in the post-war period and the development of new outer suburbs contributed to these changes. Some suburban newspaper companies, in consequence, prospered by producing new papers to serve new communities. The companies have aimed to achieve the highest possible circulation and service to the advertiser, even though most are distributed free.

By 1973 only 20,856 of the 1,282,302 suburban newspapers printed in Melbourne each week represented paid circulation, and of the total, 1,050,302 were audited by the Suburban Newspapers' Audit Bureau, an independent organisation established to endorse effective door-to-door distribution by its own field investigations. There are forty-one different publications. Newspapers affiliated with the Bureau publish their audited circulation figure each week. At least one group has a total weekly circulation exceeding 453,000.

For some years the Suburban Newspapers' Association has organised a series of competitions to encourage staffs to maintain the improved standard of newspapers. Annual awards are presented to the newspapers judged to be outstanding in the respective fields of competition. Suburban newspaper companies now operate efficient high-speed printing and picture processing plants, and their methods are up to date.

Further references, 1967-1972; The press, 1961-1966; Country press, 1967

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1973 and operates under the jurisdiction of the Minister for the Media. The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. Its functions are generally as described on pages 177-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964. The Act requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR (Melbourne), 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), and 3WV (Horsham). There are two domestic short-wave stations, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; seven short-wave transmitters from Shepparton and two from Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service.

The A.B.C. radio service broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1971. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

News service

The A.B.C. Independent News Service was established in June 1947 through an amendment to the Broadcasting Act, which required the Commission to broadcast regular Australian news and information obtained by its own staff. The Commission is unique in that it is the only radio and television service in the world which gathers all its own news within the nation. Other similar organisations depend to a large extent on news agencies. The A.B.C.'s policy is that the news of the day should be given accurately and objectively. The selection of news items for inclusion in bulletins is based solely on their interest as news, and the staff are trained to present this news without bias.

Some overseas news is forwarded by cable agencies and by A.B.C. offices abroad. Australian Associated Press and United Press International deliver full world coverage by teleprinter to the A.B.C.'s National News Office. Another news source is Reuter's Far-Eastern service. A.B.C. offices in London, Singapore, Djakarta, New York, and Washington provide news stories of particular Australian interest and supplement the agency reports. There are also news staff based at Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, and Tokyo.

Within Australia, the A.B.C. News Service provides a network coverage throughout the nation, producing news for national, State, and regional bulletins. Regional journalists report matters of more than district interest to their State office and these offices in turn pass on news of wider than individual State interest to the National Newsroom. The A.B.C. employs some 300 journalists, and approximately 1,200 correspondents act for the service throughout Australia and some Pacific islands; these people are from all walks of life and are paid on a contributory basis. In Victoria alone the A.B.C. News Service employs a staff of more than 100, including 70 journalists. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 125 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Geelong, Sale, Horsham, and Albury. In Melbourne, the A.B.C. reporters are in constant competition with those from other media, recording the daily happenings of the city. They include parliamentary, court, finance, and industrial reporters as well as journalists who specialise in such subjects as education, medicine, or sport. Many of these journalists joined the A.B.C. from newspapers, but an increasing number are now coming through the Commission's own cadet journalist training scheme. In 1972 more than 40 cadets were training under this scheme.

In Victoria, the Commission broadcasts 14 national news bulletins daily, plus hourly news in brief bulletins, from the two State-wide stations 3AR and 3LO (Melbourne) and regional stations 3GI (Sale), 3WV (Horsham), and relay station 3WL (Warrnambool); regional station 2CO (Albury) provides the service to north-eastern Victoria. Victorian news bulletins, giving news of more local interest, are broadcast thirteen times daily through these stations. Each regional station provides five bulletins daily (Monday to Friday) of news of district interest. A central regional news bulletin is also broadcast daily from 3AR (Monday to Saturday) mainly for listeners in Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and the Mornington Peninsula region.

Radio Australia

The headquarters of Radio Australia, the overseas service of the A.B.C., is in Melbourne. The service began in December 1939 under the A.B.C., and in 1941 it was taken over by the Department of Information under Sir Keith Murdoch. It was returned to the A.B.C. six months later, but in 1944 the Department again took it over. The service finally returned to the A.B.C. in 1950, and today it broadcasts 46 bulletins daily to eight different parts of the world, in seven languages, namely, English, Indonesian, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese), French, Thai, Japanese, and Vietnamese. The first part covers south-east Asia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia; the second, south and south-west Asia, mainly India, Pakistan, and Burma; the third, east Asia and the north-west Pacific, including Japan and the Philippines; the fourth, the mid-Pacific islands; the fifth, New Zealand and the south Pacific islands; the sixth, the British Isles and Europe; the seventh, North America; and the eighth, the central and eastern parts of Asia.

At Radio Australia headquarters, a staff of more than one hundred deals with the news. This staff includes 66 translators and announcers, mostly recruited in their countries of origin.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Minister for the Media. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1972-73 Australian licensees paid \$491,204 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$121,762 of which \$94,775 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1973 there were 118 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne and fourteen in country districts; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1973

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

At 30 June 1973 the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were Melbourne, 168 and country, 129.

History of broadcasting, 1961; Radio Australia, 1966; Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968; Development of A.B.C. radio programmes, 1969

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

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

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1973, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for the determination of the sites, operating powers, and frequencies of all television stations, both national and commercial. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the technical equipment of television stations is in accordance with standards and practices considered by the Board to be appropriate. The Australian Post Office is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service, while the Australian Broadcasting Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the studios. The establishment of the commercial television stations is the responsibility of the respective commercial licensees, subject to the general requirements of the Board.

At 30 June 1973 television services were provided in Australia by 53 national stations and 48 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and seven national stations and six commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. A service is now available to over 99 per cent of the population.

Television translator stations

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

VICTORIA—TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1973

Area served	Parent station	Channel	Date of commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Portland	BTV6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	10	October 1968
Eildon	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	3	August 1969
Myrtleford	AMV4 Upper Murray	9	December 1969
Nhill	BTV6 Ballarat	7	October 1970
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	5	September 1968
Orbost	ABL4 Latrobe Valley	2	April 1969
Eildon	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	1	August 1969
Nhill	ABRV3 Ballarat	9	October 1970
Myrtleford	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	2	December 1970

Commercial television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Minister for the Media. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1972-73 Australian licensees paid \$2,023,700 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$722,446.

At 30 June 1973 the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 122 and country, 60.

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

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES AT 31 DECEMBER 1972
(Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Cinema	23.5	13.9
Other drama	24.6	35.0
Light entertainment	21.0	23.0
Sport	8.9	10.0
News	6.4	9.1
Children	7.7	3.6
Family activities	2.1	1.1
Information	2.5	2.4
Current affairs	1.8	0.6
Election matter	0.2	0.2
Religious matter	1.0	1.1
Education	0.3	..
Total	100.0	100.0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria were as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1973

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

National television

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel

2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broadband radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1973

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

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

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia :

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1972-73

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Drama	1,037	21.88	11.30	Musical performances	24	0.50	79.72
Variety and acts	301	6.36	65.27	Religious	63	1.34	90.27
Sport	598	12.62	77.23	Rural	26	0.55	100.00
News and weather	292	6.17	100.00	Arts and aesthetics	113	2.38	32.02
Public interest	599	12.63	69.39	Presentation	289	6.11	99.52
Education	1,296	27.35	47.05				
Cartoons	100	2.11	0.33	Total	4,738	100.00	53.18

Television news

The Victorian Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the A.B.C. news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne. A.B.C. Television News has its own team of special reporters and cameramen equipped with radio-controlled cars for covering spot news or for special television reports. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the A.B.C. on assignment. The Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins daily, in all amounting to 45 minutes.

The co-axial cable between Sydney and Melbourne plays a vital part in television news production in Victoria. By this means items on videotape are exchanged between the cities or fed directly through the cable into news bulletins while on air. A.B.C. Television News is the Australian member of the international news film syndication agency, VISNEWS, through which major news items on film are exchanged between member countries. As well as the major news bulletins, ABV2 provides two separate regional

news services daily from Monday to Friday. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, and in the La Trobe valley. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, and the other services the Gippsland region.

Broadcasting and television programme standards, 1965 ; Television programme research, 1966 ; Television technical planning, 1967 ; Television programmes, 1970 ; Music in radio and television, 1971 ; A.B.C. television drama in Victoria, 1972

National parks

Victoria's national parks have mostly been established through a number of land reservations declared at irregular intervals since 1882. In broad terms the object of national parks legislation is to provide for the establishment and control of national parks for the enjoyment and edification of present and future generations, as well as for scientific examination.

Tower Hill, an extinct volcano near Warrnambool, could be called Victoria's first national park ; under the Land Act it was temporarily reserved in 1866. It was permanently reserved in 1873 and a special enactment of 1892 (Tower Hill National Park Act) granted Koroit Borough management for the public benefit. Reservation of Ferntree Gully came in 1882, and in 1898 Wilsons Promontory and Mt Buffalo were added. By 1930 Bulga Park, Tarra Valley, Wyperfeld, Mallacoota Inlet, Lind, Sperm Whale Head (The Lakes), Alfred, Wangan, and Churchill had also been reserved. The *National Parks Act* 1956 brought into being the National Parks Authority to administer all these parks except Tower Hill which remains under control of Koroit Borough.

Between its establishment in 1956 and abolition in 1971 the Authority established ten national parks, namely, Fraser, Mt Richmond, Mt Eccles, Hattah Lakes, Glenaladale, Port Campbell, Morwell, Little Desert, Captain James Cook, and Lower Glenelg.

The National Parks Act provides generally that, unless inconsistent with any special purpose for which the park was proclaimed, every national park is to be maintained in its natural condition, conserving in it ecological associations and species of native plants and animals, and protecting the special features of the park, and as far as practicable exterminating exotic plants and animals. It also provides that the public are to be encouraged to use the parks in such a way as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

In December 1970 the principal National Parks Act was re-enacted and substantially amended. The most significant legislative change was the abolition of the National Parks Authority and the transfer of its responsibilities to the Minister for State Development with, however, the Director continuing to control and manage national parks. Simultaneously the State Development Act was promulgated, establishing the Department of State Development. By virtue of this Act, the National Parks administration became a division of the new department and assumed the title of National Parks Service of Victoria. The objects of the National Parks Act remained essentially the same in the new legislation and the duties of the Minister in relation to national parks were framed accordingly.

By the middle of 1972 there were six professional staff members (technical officers with university science degrees). The number of park personnel was 77, including 32 full-time and part-time rangers. Expenditure from the National Parks Fund on maintenance and improvements within the parks for the year 1971-72 amounted to \$403,273, compared with \$44,999 in 1958-59. Comparable figures in relation to revenue derived from visitors' fees are \$32,255 for 1958-59 and \$277,338 for 1971-72.

In January 1972 the Organ Pipes National Park of 162 acres was dedicated, thereby increasing the number of national parks in Victoria to twenty-four. Located sixteen miles north-west of Melbourne, its principal features are basalt columns known as Organ Pipes, with adjoining tessellated pavements. This brought the total area of the national parks to 507,248 acres.

Generally, fire protection plans exist for all national parks and are implemented as finance permits. Fire access roads, watering points for tankers, fuel hazard control, and radio links—essential for fire control—are provided through the co-operation of the Forests Commission. In addition, park rangers receive instruction in fire fighting and are supplied with supporting equipment. A notable feature of the fire control programme has resulted from the bushfires that devastated the Dandenong Ranges in the 1960s—the Dandenongs Fire Protection Plan, developed from consultations between the various government departments and instrumentalities involved. Since July 1969 the Government has provided an annual grant of \$25,000 to meet the National Parks Service's obligation for fire protection works under this plan. During the financial years 1969-70 to 1971-72, \$71,365 was spent from this allocation.

In addition, about 100 miles of fire protection tracks had been constructed in Wyperfeld National Park and some 50 miles in Wilsons Promontory. Appropriate fire protection works had been carried out in all national parks, the expenditure during the period on these parks (as distinct from Fern Tree Gully) being \$193,676. From 1958 to mid-1972, over \$250,000 has been spent on fire protection works and equipment.

It was considered that signs within national parks should conform to a uniform pattern; so the Authority installed standard entrance signs, following the colour code for forested areas of reddish-brown treated-wood supports, with routed golden-yellow lettering. By 30 June 1972 twelve parks possessed standard signs.

Wilson's Promontory

The number of visitors to the Tidal River village during 1968-69 was 83,696, rising to 120,008 in 1971-72. In accordance with guidelines set down for future development of Tidal River, the Service in 1971 had a new powerhouse and power supply system installed to increase the power output to 165 KVA at a cost exceeding \$25,000, completed a drainage scheme of the village involving an expenditure of more than \$9,000, and by mid-1972 (having received a special government grant of \$56,000) had commenced a sewerage scheme for the northern section of the tourist area.

Wyperfeld

By early 1972 final arrangements had been made for the construction of a ranger's residence near the park entrance. Because of the remoteness of the area, it is anticipated that the cost (including the installation of S.E.C. power lines) will exceed \$20,000.

Port Campbell and Mount Richmond

At June 1972 a second amenities block was being constructed at Port Campbell and a toilet block had been completed in the picnic area at the summit of Mount Richmond, involving a total expenditure of \$25,000.

Development plans

In addition to the plan for the development of the Tidal River area at Wilsons Promontory National Park, the Service in 1971 approved a plan for the development of the Collier Bay area of Fraser National Park; its implementation will be by stages. Approval of a plan for Fern Tree Gully National Park is awaited in the near future. In addition, plans have now been drawn up for five other national parks.

Expenditure

Since establishment of the National Parks Authority in 1956, amounts totalling \$3,962,353 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1967-68 to 1971-72 are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE
(\$)

National park	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Wyperfeld	7,947	6,568	7,459	8,176	34,017
Kinglake	17,610	31,102	22,442	26,726	25,670
Fern Tree Gully	34,997	24,113	190,255	80,588	78,241
Wilsons Promontory	212,580	237,842	169,100	223,348	264,681
Mount Buffalo	29,445	93,221	41,277	29,565	57,248
Churchill	5,860	13,071	13,083	8,229	9,065
Fraser	23,326	33,248	25,527	37,388	40,432
Tarra Valley	2,068	2,289	2,343	2,531	3,536
Bulga	2,574	2,647	2,688	3,403	3,858
Hattah Lakes	19,902	9,302	8,773	36,514	12,394
Mount Eccles	1,817	4,123	3,053	4,369	1,826
Mount Richmond	1,067	5,964	2,577	1,798	1,558
The Lakes	4,040	3,429	9,807	6,356	7,228
Glenaladale	1,658	1,442	2,156	1,647	2,251
Port Campbell	16,681	10,924	10,886	10,562	14,784
Organ Pipes	..	..	..	..	2,400
Little Desert	3,658	3,983	5,463	9,855	9,141
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Mallacoota Inlet, Wingan Inlet)	6,983	19,226	30,539	21,292	22,279
General	10,266	9,312	13,789	20,967	25,456
Total	402,479	511,806	561,217	533,314	616,065

Special government grants have been made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, \$190,202 being expended in 1967-68, \$107,430 in 1968-69, \$69,094 in 1969-70, \$122,505 in 1970-71, and \$39,511 in 1971-72.

During the financial year 1971-72, the National Parks Service was afforded the opportunity of participating in the Commonwealth scheme to alleviate unemployment in rural areas. A total of \$44,539 was expended in 11 national parks.

Further references, 1961-1972; Tourist Development Authority, 1962; Boy Scout Movement, 1964; Sport, 1964; Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville, 1965; Tourist attractions in Victoria, 1966; Victorian provincial gardens, 1967; Classification of national parks, 1968; Royal Botanic Gardens of Melbourne, 1969; Morwell National Park, 1969; Mt Buffalo National Park, 1970; Melbourne Zoological Gardens, 1971; Wilsons Promontory and Little Desert National Park, 1971; Wyperfeld National Park, 1972

EDUCATION

Education system

The *Education Act* 1872 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of education in Victoria. From January 1873 every child of school age in the Colony became entitled to a secular, compulsory, and free education. For administrative purposes, the Act was little more than an outline, power being granted to make regulations which would serve to provide the machinery for giving practical effect to its objects, but the principles laid down were most significant and far-reaching in their results. Post-primary schools were authorised by the 1910 Act.

Within Victoria, primary, secondary, and tertiary education is provided by a series of government and non-government schools and institutions. Fifteen years is the legal school leaving age. Control of government education is vested in the Minister of Education, assisted since 1964 by the Assistant Minister of Education.

Registration and supervision of non-government primary and secondary schools and the teachers in these schools was first provided for through the Council of Public Education presided over by the Director-General of Education. This is described in more detail on pages 479-85.

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

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

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

Types of schools

Primary

The normal primary school provides seven years of education from Grades 1–6 (most pupils spend two years in Grade 1) and admits children from the age of 4½ years and upwards, many of whom would have previously attended kindergarten classes. These schools range in size from small one teacher schools to very large schools with as many as 1,000 and more pupils in attendance.

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

In a number of remote country districts consolidated schools have replaced the small scattered schools and they provide for the normal Grades 1–6 ; some have special post-primary courses as well.

Secondary

The most numerous of the post-primary schools are the high schools, which are well distributed throughout the State and offer six years of secondary education. These schools, to which pupils transfer from primary schools at about the age of 11, are usually co-educational and provide a study of English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, physical education, foreign languages, and practical subjects.

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

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

Other types of secondary schools offer a five year, and in some cases, a six year course of general education designed to develop a variety of talents.

In smaller country towns, higher elementary and consolidated high schools provide four and sometimes more years of post-primary education, while central schools in the metropolitan area and central classes in rural areas offer two years of post-primary education.

Technical

Technical education aims to provide a secondary standard of education for five years beyond primary schools in order to achieve the fullest development of the individual student as an enlightened, productive, and responsible citizen, and to assist students to make informed and realistic choices of future educational or occupational specialisation. It provides a comprehensive education for both boys and girls which gives proper educational balance to

academic studies, creative experiences, and practical skills. Specialisation is commenced according to student interests and capacities after the third year of study and developed in further depth during the fifth year.

On completion of secondary studies, students may pursue vocational courses at a technical college for the skilled trades, technician and middle level courses in business studies, engineering, applied science, building, and agriculture, or tertiary orientation programmes for entry to professional courses at a college of advanced education. Colleges of advanced education offer tertiary courses, commencing after completion of the secondary cycle of schooling. The awards available are for degrees and diplomas in business, art and design, applied science, engineering, librarianship, and architecture, which generally lead to professional occupations.

Special services and schools

The Director of Special Services has control of the development and co-ordination of the activities of this division of the department. Specialised schools and services to meet the demands of modern education are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in such fields as audio-visual education, curriculum and research, education of backward children, education of physically handicapped children, homecrafts, music, physical education, psychology and guidance, publications, school forestry, school libraries, speech therapy, school camps, and welfare. Special schools and classes are provided for handicapped children, children in institutions, and children requiring remedial work in certain subjects.

Other specialised services provided outside the Special Services Division are liaison with the Australian Broadcasting Commission; with the State Schools' Nursery, which provides valuable instruction in horticulture for teachers and pupils and supplies plants to schools; and with the National Gallery, National Museum, Institute of Applied Science, and Zoological Gardens.

The School Medical Service and the School Dental Service, both controlled by the Department of Health, provide inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State.

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

Examinations

It is generally recognised that the concept of formal examinations as a means of measuring level of attainment to serve society's purposes is no longer acceptable to modern systems of education. Within Victoria assessment of pupil progress is increasingly the responsibility of the individual teacher

and is primarily for the purpose of guiding that teacher in determining the total programme of experience appropriate to each pupil.

At secondary school level the only certificate examination for which any external examination is conducted is that for the Higher School Certificate. The results of this examination are used to determine admission to most forms of tertiary education. Within the technical school system a moderated programme of internal examinations operates very effectively at upper levels.

In addition to the above examinations, the Education Department conducts a set of annual examinations after in-service training courses for practising teachers to qualify them for further promotion.

Teaching service

The Director of Teacher Education is responsible for recruitment for teacher training and publicity associated with this ; for the studentship system in which the selection programme determines to whom studentships will be offered ; for liaison with the State College of Victoria and other training institutions such as the universities and colleges of advanced education ; for in-service training of teachers (both formal and informal courses) ; and for study leave, teachers centres, and student halls of residence not on college sites.

Recruitment officers visit schools annually to interview prospective applicants for teaching and to give information concerning the profession. Age and prerequisites for entry to training vary considerably according to the type and purpose of the course. The majority of successful applicants are admitted to training direct from the school where they attained their prerequisite academic qualifications. They are paid an allowance during training and, in return, enter into an agreement with the Department to teach for a period of three years after completing their course of training, except in the case of women when the period is reduced to one year in the event of marriage after training. An increasing number of adult persons are being recruited at the graduate or undergraduate stage to complete either an intern course of teacher training or the Diploma of Education. An expanding scheme of in-service training makes it possible for teachers to gain further qualifications and to keep abreast of modern thought and development. The establishment of an experimental course in educational administration in 1966 marked a further significant development in the field of in-service training and education. This course is offered annually by advertisement. In the secondary and technical divisions where the shortage of staff is most severe, part-time courses of training for teachers have been provided for those who have the necessary academic background but lack the teacher training required for permanency. These courses have been expanded to meet the increasing number of applicants.

Staffing requirements at any particular school are determined by enrolments, with necessary adjustment for specialist and senior work. Upon these annually reviewed bases, the Committee of Classifiers in each of the Divisions (Primary, Secondary, and Technical), the Teachers Tribunal, and the administration are responsible for the staffing of schools, and teachers may secure a permanent or temporary position in a school. Promotion within the service depends on qualifications, efficiency, and years of service, and is gained by applying for advertised and consequential vacancies. When

teachers retire at 60 or 65 years of age they receive fortnightly payments from a superannuation fund to which they and the Government have contributed.

Since 1971 teachers have been recruited from Britain, the United States, and Canada to help meet Victoria's needs for well-qualified secondary teachers, especially in mathematics and science. The International Teaching Fellowship Program has enabled 153 experienced and highly qualified teachers of mathematics and science to take up duty in Victoria, while the direct recruitment programme attracted 1,200 teachers up to December 1973.

Teachers' rights concerning retention of service, promotion, and transfer are safeguarded by the right of appeal to the Teachers Tribunal, an independent statutory authority, and four separate tribunals have been created within the Tribunal structure to consider salary claims and divisional matters for each of the primary, secondary, technical, and professional divisions. Teachers' interests are also protected by professional organisations, the three largest being the Victorian Teachers' Union, the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association, and the Victorian Technical Teachers' Association.

Curriculum Division

The curricula for primary, secondary, and technical schools continue to be systematically reviewed in the light of the needs of the pupils and the nature of the world in which they are going to live as adults. This review, which is part of a world-wide trend, has led to a number of interesting experiments involving not only the content of the curriculum but also teaching methods, school organisation, and school design.

Schools at all levels are permitted considerable freedom in developing their own curricula. In high schools the abolition of the Intermediate and Leaving external examinations, formerly controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, has left schools free to experiment with methods of teaching, assessing, and reporting on students during the first five years of their secondary education. Discussions on alternatives to the sixth year Higher School Certificate are presently being conducted by the Curriculum Review Committee of the V.U.S.E.B. The technical schools are free to develop their own curricula to Form III level, and discussions are currently being conducted by the Curriculum Standing Committee for Technical Schools with respect to future curriculum development at Form IV and V levels.

The Curriculum and Research Branch of the Education Department plays a prominent part in curriculum development at school level. Subject standing committees in the primary, secondary, and technical divisions in conjunction with the Curriculum and Research Branch, assist teachers through developing and testing resource materials and by providing syllabuses, units of work, reference lists, and teacher guides.

A summary table showing schools, teachers, and pupils in Victoria follows:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS AT SCHOOL CENSUS DATE (a)

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
All schools (b)—					
Schools	2,826	2,807	2,796	2,768	2,764
Teachers	34,000	35,964	37,636	39,017	41,199
Pupils	744,411	761,577	776,468	785,148	794,769

(a) 1 August or first school day thereafter in each year.

(b) Includes primary, primary-secondary, secondary, and special schools.

Further reference, 1972; Victorian Education Department, 1961; State secondary education, 1962; State primary education, 1963; Educational administration, 1964; Audio-visual education, 1964; Technical education, 1965; Teacher training, 1967; Development of curricula, 1969; Recent developments, 1970

Educational administration

Since special attention was focused on educational administration in the *Victorian Year Book* 1964 some significant changes have taken place. The trends identified in 1964 concerning the growth of the Education Department continued throughout the rest of the decade so that by 1972 there were approximately 603,000 pupils enrolled at government primary and secondary (including junior technical) schools. Population trends and the strong tendency of pupils to remain longer at school imposed heavy stresses on staffing structures and accommodation. The growth in size and complexity of the education function has resulted in a series of changes in the administrative structure; these changes provide the most significant issues in educational administration over the past decade.

Greater demands made in the field of teacher training resulted in the up-grading of the position of Supervisor of Teacher Education to Director level in 1968. The increasing activities of the various special branches, formerly operating under the control of the Director of Primary Education, created a need for separate co-ordination and consequently a Director of Special Services was first appointed in 1968 to provide such co-ordination of a wide variety of special education services.

A further change in the overall administrative structure came in 1969 with the creation of two additional positions at Assistant Director-General level. From 1958 till 1968 there had been one Assistant Director-General, but problems of growth and complexity in the administration as well as in the schools necessitated a new look at this level of the structure. The increase in the number of positions to three allowed some specialisation of activities to be considered; the need to focus attention on planning and development and the building programme was realised and the two additional Assistant Directors-General were allotted these tasks. The third position is concerned with administrative and professional issues and matters relating to personnel.

In May 1969 the Premier announced as Government policy the decision to decentralise the administration of the Education Department by the establishment of Regional Directorates. This policy has been put into effect

and the first three Regional Directors of Education were appointed from 1 January 1972. The future development of this programme is being carried out in association with the State Government's general plan for decentralisation. Eight additional positions have been created.

There has been over the past decade a further example of decentralisation in that schools in all divisions have been granted increasing autonomy in dealing with those issues which concern them closely. Within a broad general framework schools are now able to experiment and innovate in matters of curriculum, organisation, and technique to a far greater degree than previously. School principals have been encouraged to accept this autonomy which has resulted in much greater flexibility and adaptability within the generally centralised structure of the Education Department. The introduction of direct grants to primary and high schools in 1971 has added to the financial autonomy of individual schools in that priorities may now be more readily determined at the school level.

Teacher registration

Following the Southwell Enquiry in 1971 a recommendation was made to the effect that machinery be established for the registration of teachers in the State service. Effect was given to the recommendation and legislation was passed that made provision for Teacher Registration Boards in each of the primary, secondary, and technical divisions of the teaching service. These Boards meet together to form the Teacher Registration Council and are each concerned with qualifications necessary for registration and for the actual registration of teachers seeking employment in the State teaching service. Under the terms of the legislation a teacher who is not registered by the appropriate Board cannot be employed in the State service; this took effect on 1 July 1973.

Teacher training

The facilities for the training of teachers within the teachers college system have been progressively developed. Additional colleges have been provided and others enlarged to provide for the increasing number of teachers in training. The course of training for primary teachers has been lengthened from two to three years, and at the end of the period under review record numbers of students are engaged in teacher training programmes. The State College of Victoria, established by an Act of Parliament in 1972, has become the co-ordinating authority for teachers colleges in Victoria, and each constituent college, which was formerly an Education Department teachers college, is now an independent institution governed by its own council. In March 1964 there were 7,821 students in training in government teachers colleges and by March 1973, 17,117 students.

School buildings

The marked expansion in school enrolments in the 1960s caused the available accommodation to be used to the utmost. In recent years the school building programme has been intensified in an endeavour to overcome some shortcomings and increasing finance has been devoted to this purpose. The problem of inner suburban schools is attracting a good deal of attention and some specific approaches have been made, for example, the Collingwood Education Centre. The appointment of an Assistant Director-General in

charge of building and other capital works programmes is an indication of the complexity and size of this aspect of departmental operations.

Developments

A recent development in Victorian education has been the focusing of some attention on the study of educational administration. The Education Department has made it possible for some senior officers to study abroad in this field and there has been a marked development of in-service courses which provide the opportunity for increasing numbers of potential administrators to undertake formal study in this area.

The administrative structure of the Education Department and the more general provisions made for the administration of education in Victoria are constantly under review so as to take account of current needs. It is likely, therefore, that further changes will take place in the next decade and many administrative innovations recently inaugurated will be developed further.

Further reference, 1964

Community schools

In 1971, after considerable discussion, the Department encouraged the establishment of a type of secondary school which would be organisationally different from the traditional and usually large independent unit of about 1,000 pupils. The teachers and ex-teachers who successfully promulgated the idea were troubled that the sheer size of the average school made numerous rules and regulations essential. In February 1972 four of these new schools came into operation; and although they are each developing along somewhat different lines, they have certain features in common.

First, the number of pupils is small, preferably well under 100 children. Second, they are small in physical size as the buildings, usually rented halls, are merely a headquarters where some groups of children work some of the time. Third, they are flexible in their programme. Ideas must be able to be acted on quickly; children must be able to move about the community; and a variety of learning opportunities must be available. Fourth, social relationships are regarded as most important. At the moment, these schools are all officially annexes of existing large State secondary schools.

Pre-school education

Pre-school education is well established in Victoria, which has the highest enrolment in pre-school centres in Australia. In February 1972 there were 781 subsidised kindergartens catering for 40,160 children between the ages of 3 and 5 years. Of these kindergartens 349 were in country areas and 432 in inner and outer suburbs of Melbourne.

The pattern of pre-school education in Victoria is complicated; the original voluntary organisations which established kindergartens in the early 1900s still play a leading part, but work with the Pre-School Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health.

However, except in inner suburban church kindergartens and a number of municipal kindergartens, teachers are employed by the voluntary committee responsible for the management of the kindergarten, and the Pre-School Division of the Department of Health through its qualified supervisors acts as an advisor to teachers and committees. This Department

is also responsible for administering capital grants on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000. These grants are available to committees setting up kindergartens, and, once established and approved, a subsidy is paid for the teacher's salary, either directly to the committee or to a voluntary organisation for distribution to its affiliated kindergartens.

Some of the voluntary organisations employ their own supervisors and receive a subsidy to cover their salaries. Voluntary kindergarten committees must raise considerable sums of money for building, maintenance, and equipment, and voluntary organisations have to meet their administrative costs.

The initiative for setting up a kindergarten comes from the community or from a voluntary organisation, as the Department of Health has no policy for actually establishing kindergartens. Approval to build a kindergarten must, however, be given by this Department, whose officers need to be satisfied that there are sufficient pre-school children in the area to be served to warrant the establishment of the centre.

The programme in a subsidised kindergarten is introduced by the trained teacher through play and other activities. The teacher knows that basic concepts are being formed at this stage of the child's development which have a bearing on a child's language development and his understanding of science, mathematics, social studies, health and safety, music, and art. The programme is also planned in awareness of the fact that confident and secure relationships with adults and peers make an important contribution to learning, and to the child's whole attitude about self, others, and life in general.

Fully qualified kindergarten teachers have completed a three year course of teacher education at a college which specialises in or has a department specialising in, early childhood education. In Victoria the only training centre for kindergarten teachers is the Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College. (See pages 510-12.)

The Kindergarten Teachers' Association of Victoria is the professional organisation to which pre-school teachers belong. This association works for the maintenance of good standards in pre-school teaching, and in 1958 established a salary scale for kindergarten teachers.

All the voluntary organisations administering pre-school kindergartens and some other bodies concerned with pre-school education, including the Lady Gowrie Child Centre (a child study and research centre established by the Australian Pre-School Association and maintained first by the Australian Department of Health but now by the Department of Education), are members of the Australian Pre-School Association (Victorian Branch), which has its national headquarters in Canberra. The A.P.A. has a co-ordinating function, but no administrative responsibilities within Australian pre-school education. However, its professional officers are responsible for the oversight of the educational programme at each of the six Lady Gowrie Child Centres.

Information about pre-school play centres, day nurseries, and crèches can be found on pages 518-20.

Government primary and secondary schools

Particulars of government schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following tables. In the tables, which include

particulars of the Correspondence School and special schools, primary pupils have been considered as those up to and including the sixth grade, and secondary pupils as those above the sixth grade. Numbers of pupils refer to the school census date (1 August or first school day thereafter in each year) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS:
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Primary schools—					
Schools	1,847	1,813	1,787	1,773	1,776
Teachers	11,971	12,725	13,353	14,003	14,646
Pupils	338,722	346,160	353,080	357,727	362,806
Primary-secondary schools—					
Schools	38	53	52	46	35
Teachers	787	829	808	727	654
Pupils—Primary grades	12,038	12,014	11,435	9,658	7,712
Secondary grades	3,604	3,595	3,450	3,145	2,884
Secondary schools—					
Schools	330	334	340	344	350
Teachers	12,978	13,983	14,322	15,043	16,285
Pupils	199,062	207,648	214,707	220,597	226,417
Special schools—					
Schools	32	35	36	34	33
Teachers	367	420	437	439	479
Pupils	2,412	2,708	2,768	2,806	2,795
All schools—					
Schools	2,247	2,235	2,215	2,197	2,194
Teachers	26,103	27,957	28,920	30,212	32,064
Pupils	555,838	572,125	585,440	593,933	602,614

(a) 1 August or first school day thereafter in each year.

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.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS : AGES OF PUPILS (a)

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date (b)—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Under 6	48,992	48,691	48,120	47,590	48,984
6	51,777	51,959	52,243	51,666	51,605
7	51,196	52,158	52,586	52,319	51,590
8	48,817	51,677	52,567	52,880	52,559
9	49,075	49,529	51,966	52,766	52,822
10	47,576	49,471	50,256	52,485	52,934
11	46,916	48,155	50,209	50,736	52,628
12	45,853	46,467	47,998	49,711	49,914
13	45,737	47,587	48,646	49,866	51,117
14	44,403	46,339	47,691	48,359	49,790
15	36,932	37,445	39,150	40,504	41,561
16	23,809	25,973	26,461	27,752	29,141
17	11,218	12,491	13,268	13,303	13,918
18	2,979	3,485	3,514	3,281	3,353
19 and over	558	698	765	715	698
Total	555,838	572,125	585,440	593,933	602,614

(a) Includes pupils enrolled in primary, primary-secondary, secondary, and special schools.

(b) 1 August or first school day thereafter in each year.

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of government primary and secondary schools in Victoria in 1972 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS:
CLASS OF SCHOOL : SEX OF PUPILS, 1972 (a)

Class of school	Number of schools	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	1,755	183,543	171,336	354,879
Central schools, classes, and post-primary	13	3,390	2,827	6,217
Consolidated and group	34	4,871	4,746	9,617
Higher elementary	8	811	839	1,650
Junior technical	97	50,226	10,643	60,869
High	253	70,842	94,706	165,548
Correspondence	1	442	597	1,039
Special	33	1,751	1,044	2,795
Total	2,194	315,876	286,738	602,614

(a) 1 August.

NOTE. The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department and differs from that used in the first table in this section.

The following tables show the age and grade of all pupils at the primary and secondary levels of education in government primary and secondary schools in 1972 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY EDUCATION: AGE AND
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1972 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Grade						Un-graded pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	48,859	1	..	..	..	..	124	48,984
6	50,709	779	2	..	..	..	115	51,605
7	7,014	43,527	901	1	..	..	147	51,590
8	180	7,882	43,165	1,151	2	..	179	52,559
9	10	236	8,160	42,790	1,400	..	226	52,822
10	5	3	315	8,866	41,851	1,601	278	52,919
11	2	2	11	349	9,273	40,733	249	50,619
12	1	2	2	16	521	9,538	328	10,408
13 and over	10	16	20	10	18	584	1,149	1,807
Total	106,790	52,448	52,576	53,183	53,065	52,456	2,795	373,313

(a) 1 August.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SECONDARY EDUCATION :
AGE AND FORM OF PUPILS, 1972 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12	2,018	6	..	..	..	..	2,024
12	37,141	2,356	9	..	..	..	39,506
13	10,988	36,546	2,612	24	..	..	50,170
14	1,085	11,158	34,467	2,665	9	..	49,384
15	51	1,073	9,704	28,195	2,251	8	41,282
16	2	58	956	8,015	18,785	1,228	29,044
17	..	2	50	741	5,706	7,392	13,891
18	..	..	2	42	657	2,638	3,339
19 and over	..	..	..	3	82	576	661
Total	51,285	51,199	47,800	39,685	27,490	11,842	229,301

(a) 1 August.

Scholarships and bursaries

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

Victorian Government scholarships and bursaries

The Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form II level. In 1972 their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 a year for fees at registered schools. There are also teaching bursaries of \$100 each to be taken at Leaving or Higher School Certificate (or the equivalent technical) standard.

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

Australian Government Tertiary Allowances Scheme

The Tertiary Allowances Scheme was introduced in 1974 to complement the Australian Government's decision to abolish tuition and certain other compulsory fees at universities, colleges of advanced education and approved teacher training colleges and other institutions. It replaces the Commonwealth University Advanced Education and Technical Scholarship Schemes and no new scholarships will be offered under these schemes.

The Tertiary Allowances Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1974 the maximum rates of living allowance are \$850 per annum for students living at home and \$1,400 per annum for students who qualify for the living away from home rate. Students qualifying for living allowance were also granted an incidentals allowance

to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which were still charged. A dependants' allowance of \$8 per week for a dependant spouse and \$5 per week for each dependant child was also available. A travel allowance provided for reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution for students who had to live away from home in order to undertake their course.

Senior Secondary Scholarship Scheme

The Senior Secondary Scholarship Scheme provides assistance to students during the final two years of full-time secondary education. Approximately 6,500 awards are made in Victoria on the basis of a competitive examination prepared by the Australian Council for Educational Research, together with ratings provided by the schools. In 1974, approximately 500 additional awards were made to students from Victorian technical schools on the basis of results gained in the special scholarship selection examinations prepared by the Victorian Education Department, together with ratings provided by the schools. These latter awards replaced the Commonwealth Technical Scholarships offered in previous years.

Benefits provide a basic grant of \$150 per annum free of means test and an additional allowance of up to \$250 per annum which is subject to family income.

The Senior Secondary Scholarship Scheme will be discontinued at the end of 1974, but will be replaced by the Australian Government's new Secondary Allowances Scheme. However, present scholarship holders will be allowed to retain their awards.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme was introduced by the Australian Government at the beginning of 1974 to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$304 per annum, subject to a means test on family income.

Assistance for Isolated Children

The programme of Assistance for Isolated Children was introduced at the beginning of 1973 to provide assistance on behalf of children who, because of the geographic isolation of their homes, are denied reasonable daily access to government schools providing courses in the appropriate levels of primary and secondary schooling. The benefits of the scheme provide:

1. *Boarding Allowance*

- (a) A basic allowance of \$350 per annum free of a means test.
- (b) An additional allowance of up to \$350 per annum subject to family income.
- (c) Further assistance up to a maximum of \$304 per annum in cases of special hardship.

OR

2. *Allowance for Correspondence Studies*

Up to \$350 per annum in respect of an isolated child who is undertaking approved correspondence study. The allowance is divided into two

components :

- (a) A basic payment of \$200 per annum.
 (b) Additional payments of up to \$150 per annum as reimbursement of expenditure on approved items.

The following table shows details of the Victorian Education Department and Australian Government scholarship schemes :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS,
 FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED (a)

Particulars	Year of commencement				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
State Government scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Junior scholarships	19,641	20,440	20,921	21,102	21,651
Senior technical scholarships	251	240	254	268	265
Teaching bursaries	2,128	2,123	2,122	2,130	2,125
University education—					
Senior scholarships	43	43	42	40	40
Free places	78	86	79	79	72
Australian Government scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Secondary scholarships	2,791	2,696	2,825	2,709	2,689
Technical education	697	691	681	669	720
Tertiary education—					
Open entry	1,921	2,343	2,747	3,027	3,301
Later years	730	775	1,333	1,303	1,395
Mature age	31	58	52	68	77

(a) Figures are for students who accepted scholarships and bursaries and were in training.

Commonwealth scholarships, 1964; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972

Technical education

At the end of primary schooling, students in Victoria normally continue secondary education at either high or technical school. In recent years more than 40 per cent of boys have chosen technical education and by 1973 this strong demand had resulted in the establishment of 118 government technical schools and colleges throughout the State. Technical education for girls has also been increased and 34 technical schools, most of which are co-educational, now offer a secondary programme for girls. From Forms I to III a balanced education is given with emphasis on environment studies, communication, aesthetic studies, technical practices, and physical development. In Forms IV and V, students are permitted to concentrate increasingly on studies to suit their interests and capabilities. Such studies are designed to assist students to make better informed decisions regarding suitable future careers. After completion of the secondary technical programme, students may complete a further year of study designed to orient their course toward tertiary studies at a college of advanced education. Fourteen of these colleges are affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges (see pages 502 to 510), which is charged with the co-ordination of their autonomous councils and with the development and award of degree courses within them. Most of the diploma courses last three years (post Form VI). Degree courses are usually of the same duration as the equivalent university courses.

Co-ordination of all other vocational education is the responsibility of the newly-formed Council of Technical Education for the State. This Council

represents major employer, employee, and educational interests and is directly responsible to the Minister of Education. Although many technical schools will be operating early stages of vocational courses depending on the demands in each region, the Council will be responsible for the development of a network of 30 major technical colleges which is in progress throughout the State.

Students who do not wish to pursue tertiary studies are able to continue with middle level courses if they have satisfactorily completed the Form V secondary course. In business studies, options in 24 specialisations ranging from customs procedures through accounting and packing to tourism have been developed, leading to middle level occupations in commerce. Considerable demand has also been found for applied science courses recently established in ceramics, food technology, animal-veterinary nursing, and laboratory operation. The major fields of engineering are covered together with cast metals, quarrying and tunnelling, and ten specialisations of design drafting. All of these courses require the equivalent of two further years of full-time education, although many are available only part-time or on a block release basis.

Courses for apprentices are based on completion of Form III, but more than half the entrants now have completed four or more years secondary schooling. Trade courses are of three years duration and attended on a compulsory day, or block, release basis. The more common trade courses are available in the building and metal industries in many technical schools in metropolitan and country areas. Specialised trade schools are available for the food trades, hairdressing, painting and decorating, printing and graphic arts, and textiles. Technician courses are aimed at the training of the more highly skilled tradesmen who have at least Form IV entry qualifications and are prepared to attend school for longer periods. Courses in most of the major apprenticeship areas are available.

The following table gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1966 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES :
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969 (a)	1970 (a)	1971 (a)	1972 (a)
Number of schools	82	83	83	90	93	98	98
Number of enrolments (b) —							
Full-time	8,740	9,243	10,248	4,245	3,926	4,696	5,335
Part-time	73,490	75,016	75,650	70,703	65,910	62,817	61,078
Total	82,230	84,259	85,898	74,948	69,836	67,513	66,413

(a) Excludes tertiary students enrolled in wholly approved courses or in the approved part of part approved courses at colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

(b) Includes students enrolled for preparatory courses and single subjects.

The following table gives details of students attending technical schools in 1972 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES :
COURSES AND ENROLMENTS, 1972

Courses	Number of enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma (a)	3,466	1,951	5,417
Higher technician and sub-professional	1,340	7,471	8,811
Technician	156	2,220	2,376
Trade and vocational	373	27,142	27,515
Post trade	..	2,699	2,699
Single subjects and other	..	19,595	19,595
Total	5,335	61,078	66,413

(a) Students enrolled in tertiary orientation studies (Form VI level) at colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and certain diploma studies in technical colleges not affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

Further reference, 1972 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965

Education Department expenditure on education

During 1972-73, \$518,540,000 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covered expenditure from both revenue and loans, and included payments made by the Treasury to the universities, except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on education expenditure shown on pages 652 and 670, in that the amounts shown in the Finance Section exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, and workers compensation.

The following tables show details of expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department from 1968-69 to 1972-73. They have been revised to comply with a new format agreed upon at a conference of representatives of the various State education departments in February 1969 and are not comparable with tables prior to 1968-69 shown in this section of previous *Victorian Year Books*.

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE (a)
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
STATE SCHOOLS					
Primary—					
Recurring	84,124	94,412	106,942	125,904	148,113
Capital	9,671	10,998	14,759	13,734	15,694
Total	93,795	105,410	121,701	139,638	163,807
Secondary (b)—					
Recurring	88,735	101,457	112,090	134,761	162,199
Capital	13,678	15,209	16,894	21,655	23,999
Total	102,413	116,666	128,984	156,416	186,198
Technical (c)—					
Recurring	7,959	8,196	16,819	20,370	25,091
Capital	1,901	2,022	600	1,460	1,016
Total	9,860	10,218	17,419	21,830	26,107
Total State schools	206,068	232,294	268,104	317,884	376,112

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE (a)—*continued*
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
TERTIARY EDUCATION					
University—					
Recurring	18,383	20,990	24,522	26,642	33,050
Capital	6,658	7,221	5,376	6,929	9,647
Total	25,041	28,211	29,898	33,571	42,697
Colleges of advanced education—					
Recurring	5,502	8,422	11,539	13,852	18,176
Capital	2,329	2,981	4,620	4,748	8,166
Total	7,832	11,403	16,159	18,600	26,342
Scholarships, fees, and allowances for students at universities or colleges of advanced education	29	26	20	20	19
Total tertiary	32,902	39,640	46,077	52,191	69,058
TEACHER EDUCATION	22,177	26,292	30,878	35,952	44,796
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Pre-school education	2,918	3,156	3,430	4,623	5,708
Public library	2,064	2,283	2,718	3,068	4,205
Adult education	193	200	222	233	274
Non-government schools grants, subsidies, scholarships and bursaries, and pupil conveyance	5,580	7,032	9,031	12,701	14,940
Agricultural education (d)	1,583	2,270	3,068	3,810	3,422
Miscellaneous	22	11	16	39	25
Total other expenditure	12,360	14,952	18,485	24,474	28,574
Total expenditure on education	273,505	313,180	363,545	430,502	518,540

(a) The table excludes revenue received by the Education Department, tuition fees, material fees, analysis fees, donations received, sales of class material and school notes, and other such receipts which were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Excludes colleges of advanced education. From 1970-71 a more realistic basis of allocation of cost of operating multi-level technical schools and colleges has been adopted compared with previous years.

(d) Excludes agricultural colleges of advanced education.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS
AND ON TEACHER EDUCATION, 1972-73
(\$'000)

Classification	Primary education	Secondary education (a)	Technical education (b)	Total expenditure on State schools	Teacher education
Cost of administration	6,784	4,515	193	11,492	421
Cost of instruction	114,369	131,310	22,564	268,244	40,034
Building operation and maintenance (c)	10,001	7,861	438	18,300	878
Fixed charges (d)	16,959	18,512	1,895	37,366	2,718
Capital costs (e)	15,694	23,999	1,016	40,708	745
Total	163,807	186,198	26,107	376,111	44,796

(a) Including secondary technical education.

(b) Excludes expenditure on colleges of advanced education.

(c) Includes wages of caretakers, cleaners, gardeners, groundsmen, etc., cleaning and gardening materials, fuel and electricity, water and sanitation, maintenance of buildings, residences, and grounds, repair and replacement of furniture, etc.

(d) Includes pensions and superannuation, pay-roll tax, debt charges, rents of residences for teachers, rents of school accommodation, etc.

(e) Includes purchase of land and cost of surveys, buildings and grounds, school furniture, and equipment.

NOTE. The above expenditure excludes expenditure for school medical and dental services.

Council of Public Education

Constitution

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

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education, and to secure registration a teacher must have some form of recognised teacher training. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee to determine at what level he should be registered, namely, whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

Teacher education

Although persons with appropriate qualifications may be recruited as teachers from other States or from overseas, or may previously have qualified in government teachers colleges, there are facilities in Victoria at six non-government institutes for the training of teachers for the non-government schools. Of these, five colleges form part of the Catholic system; the remaining college, Mercer House, Armadale, trains teachers for the other non-government schools.

Finance for these colleges comes from fees of the students and payments by sponsoring bodies or schools. Students in these colleges are eligible for Australian Government Tertiary Scholarships.

Courses for primary teacher education are conducted at all of these institutes and about 400 students complete their courses each year. In addition, Mercer House conducts junior secondary, arts and crafts, and domestic science courses for full-time and part-time students, as well as in-service courses.

Registration of schools

All non-government schools must be approved, before registration, by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff. They are also subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, secondary, technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more such descriptions.

The Council can refuse to register any school if it considers that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Registered schools

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education, hence their description as "registered schools". There were 570 such schools of which 332 were primary, 139 primary/secondary, 88 secondary, 4 technical, and 7 special schools for handicapped children at 1 August 1972.

The schools, and those who administer them, belong to a variety of groups and organisations which are interrelated. The organisation with the widest membership is the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools. This Council brings together heads of schools, members of governing bodies of schools, and representatives of Catholic education authorities. The various State associations of independent schools reflect this balance of professional and administrative interests.

Two important bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian divisions of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Australia.

Non-government schools derive their working income from fees charged, although in recent years there has been an increasing degree of Australian and State Government assistance through a system of per capita grants. In 1973 these grants were related for the first time to the average Australian cost per child per year in government primary and secondary schools, both the Australian and State per capita grants being calculated as a percentage of these costs.

In 1973 Australian Government per capita grants for recurrent expenditure were \$62 for pupils at primary level and \$105 for pupils at secondary level. State Government grants for the same period were primary \$51 and secondary \$72.

Non-government schools educate about 24 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, they are notable for the variety of co-curricular activities they provide. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys schools, some girls schools, some co-educational, some day schools, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations and some are non-denominational.

The ultimate control of each non-government school is independent of the State. The controlling body may be a council of representatives of a church or of interested men and women, or if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee. The administration of Catholic parish schools is described on page 481.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. Teaching methods are also similar, although there are increasing changes being made in the academic organisation within non-government schools. In denominational schools religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools, and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through winning government sponsored scholarships and bursaries.

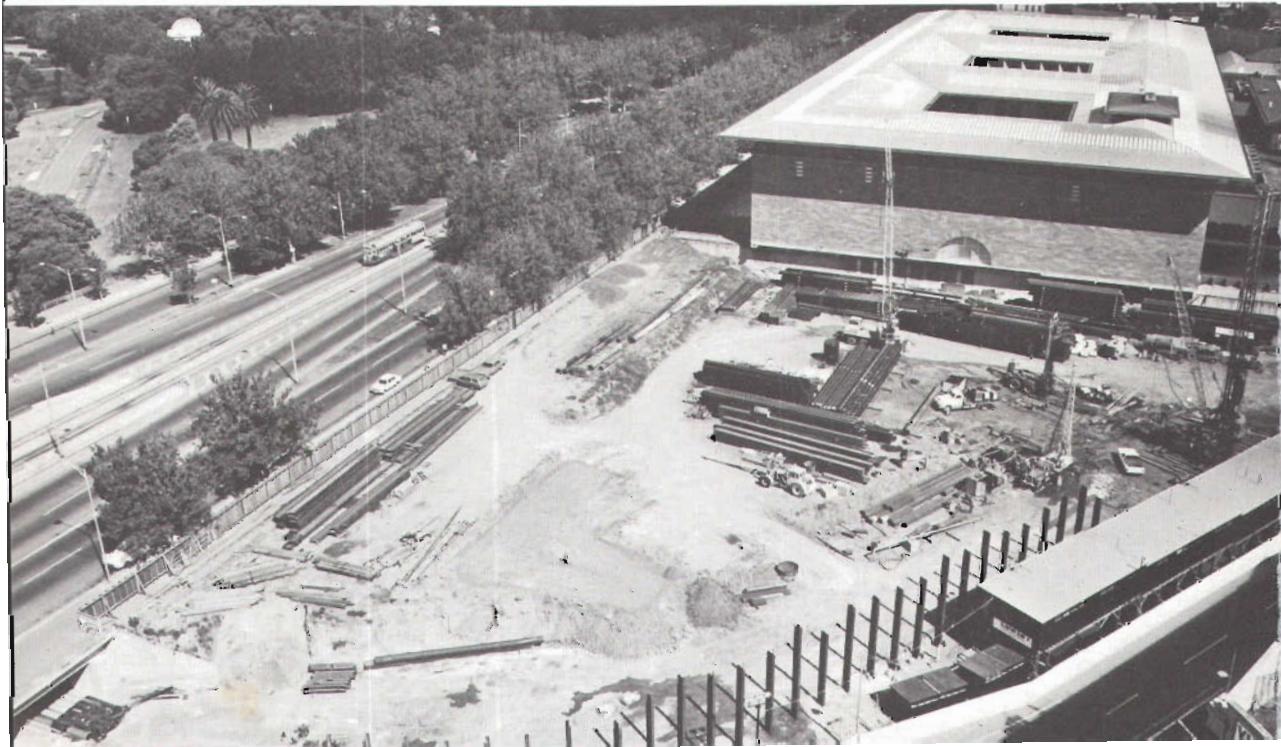


The site for the Victorian Arts Centre theatre complex and concert hall, located at the intersection of St Kilda and City Roads, South Melbourne, adjacent to Princes Bridge.

Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee

Work began on foundations for the theatre complex during November 1973. This represents stage two of the Arts Centre building programme.

Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee





Egyptian (Coptic) textile fragment
8th century A.D.
Flax and wool
Purchased 1963

National Gallery of Victoria

Border with macrame fringe
South Italian 16th century A.D.
Purchased 1895

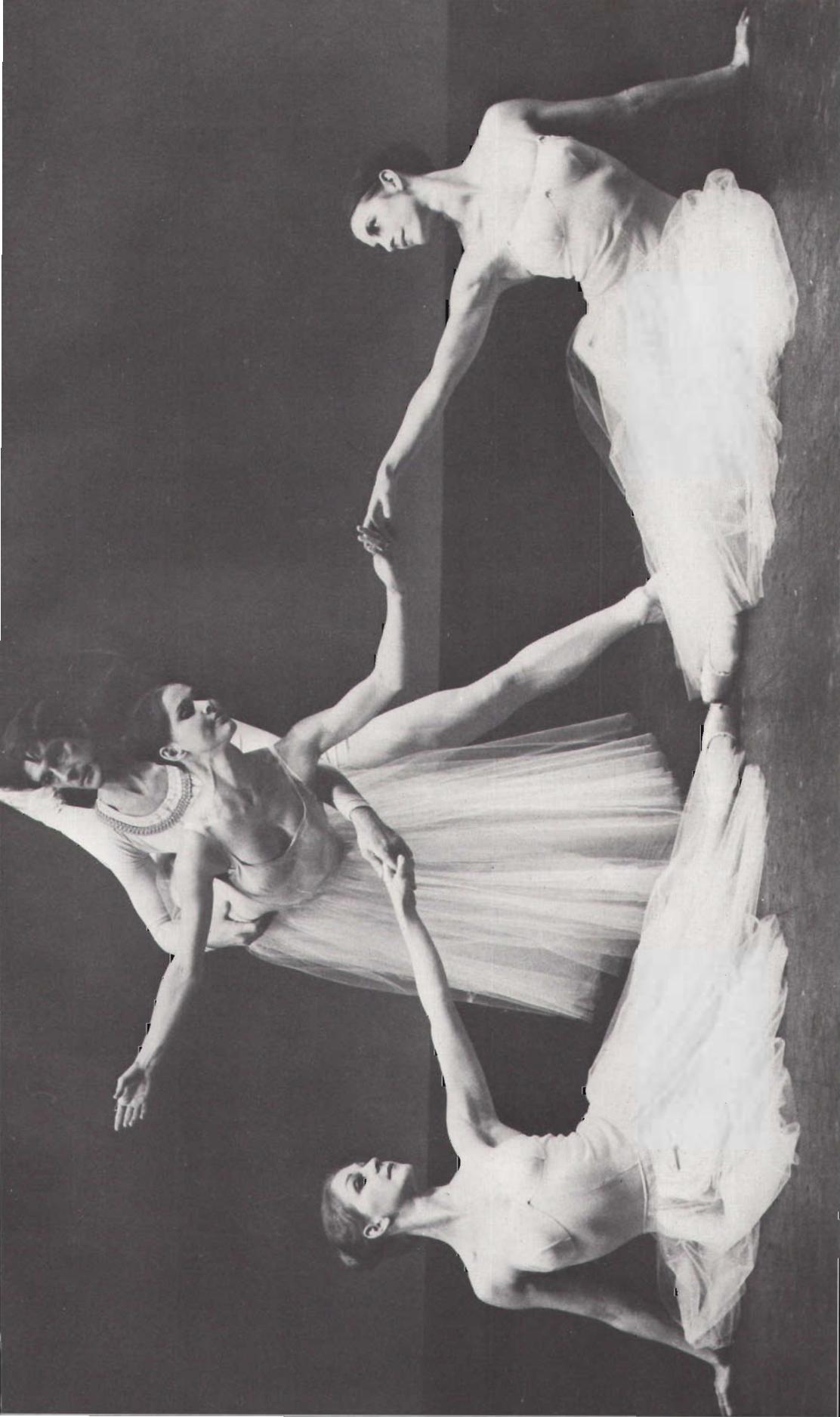
National Gallery of Victoria





Jean Lurcat 1892–1966 French
Adam before Creation (detail)
Wool tapestry 198.15 cm × 566.40 cm
Purchased 1952

National Gallery of Victoria



An Australian Ballet Company production of the ballet *Serenade*.
The Australian Ballet

The means by which entrants are selected vary from school to school ; the major limiting factor is the economic ability of families to meet school fees, which are high and becoming higher as the cost of education increases. Some metropolitan schools have waiting lists for entry, but this is seldom the case in country schools at present.

Teachers in non-government schools are subject to registration by the State and its instrumentalities. Teachers in girls' schools are paid on the basis of an award, but the salaries of teachers in boys' schools are subject to personal negotiation. In both cases there is close parity with the salary scale for teachers in government schools.

Further details of government aid are contained on page 482.

Catholic education

Administration

The general administration and organisation of Catholic education is primarily on a diocesan basis, the four dioceses of the State being Melbourne, Ballarat, Sale, and Sandhurst, under direction of the bishop, who appoints his own administrative officers. A new administrative pattern came into operation in Melbourne in May 1969. In due course, some similar structure will probably be established in the other dioceses.

The Archbishop of Melbourne now exercises his authority in education through the Melbourne Catholic Education Board. This is a representative board of fifty-one members with an episcopal vicar for education as chairman, an executive of seven, twelve priest and twelve parent members elected on behalf of a regional division of the diocese, and twenty representatives of religious teachers, lay teachers, and catechists. The function of the Board is to serve as a channel of communication between all parties involved in Catholic primary and secondary education and to participate in decision making in all matters relating to the Christian education of the Catholic children of the diocese. The Catholic Education Office acts as the secretariat of the Board, its director being secretary to the Board. It administers the policies of the Board in the Melbourne Archdiocese and serves as a channel of communication in educational matters for the remainder of the State. The staff of the Catholic Education Office was expanded during 1970 by the appointment of two survey and planning officers, a staffing officer, a secondary curriculum officer, and an assistant director of primary education. In 1972 the Office appointed a supervisor of migrant education. This appointment was made in conjunction with the Australian Government's Migrant Education Programme. The Confraternity of Christian Doctrine assists the Office in conducting catechetical instruction in government schools.

In conjunction with the re-organisation outlined above, all parishes, regional colleges, and diocesan schools have established their own boards which shape and administer educational policy at the local level. These boards have been nominated as the proper authority to receive and account for government educational grants. All other schools remain the responsibility of religious orders. They operate in co-operation with the Melbourne Catholic Education Board while maintaining their independent status.

The Diocese of Ballarat has established a similar board structure with a central board of 31 members. Between the diocesan and parish board

structures, however, eight regional education committees each consisting of approximately 20 members exist. The regional education committees consist of two representatives from each parish in the region.

Relationship with State authorities

All Catholic schools and their staffs are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education and are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department who act on behalf of the Council. When teachers are ineligible for registration they may teach only with permission from the Council and on condition that no registered teacher is available. This permission is granted for one year only.

Although the Government takes no direct responsibility for the staffing and organisation of Catholic schools beyond the above regulations it assists them in matters of finance. Per capita grants towards operational costs are made by Australian and State Governments for pupils in Catholic and other registered schools. In 1972 the Australian Government introduced legislation which established the level of these grants at 20 per cent of the average cost of educating a child at a government school. The Victorian Government has followed this policy but did not reach 20 per cent until 1974. These amounted in 1973 to \$113 per annum for primary school pupils and \$177 per annum for those pupils in secondary schools.

At the same time the Australian Government established a system of grants to independent schools for capital costs incurred in the provision of school accommodation, and set up a national committee to determine criteria and standards for the disbursement of these grants. The total amount available for independent schools in Victoria is \$15,500,000 over the five year period 1973-74 to 1977-78. Of this amount at least 70 per cent is required to be expended on the provision of additional facilities.

Further aid is available in the form of science and library grants, transport allowances, interest subsidies, scholarships, and subsidies for teacher training institutions. Dental and medical services are also provided for Catholic schools by the State Government. Despite these grants the financing of Catholic schools depends substantially on support from the Catholic community at primary school level and on school fees at the secondary school level.

Staffing

In the early days of Catholic education in Victoria schools were staffed by lay teachers. The first religious orders came in the 1850s. From the *Education Act* 1872 until the end of the Second World War teaching was almost entirely in the hands of religious. The expansion of the system following the Second World War saw the introduction of lay staff in increasing numbers. While the majority of teachers in Catholic schools are now lay, most principals are members of religious orders. This situation has placed considerable strains on the orders, and the Catholic Education Office report, *The future for a school system* (Melbourne, 1971) recommended that a greater share of administrative responsibility be taken by lay teachers. This recommendation has led to a reappraisal by religious orders of their commitments, and to the appointment in many schools of lay principals. The majority of lay teachers in primary schools are women, most of whom are trained in Catholic teachers colleges, although many are recruited from

outside the Catholic system. Provision has now been made for the training of male lay teachers in Catholic teachers colleges.

Future policy

The report of the Melbourne Catholic Education Office, referred to above, recommended to the Melbourne Catholic Education Board that it adopt a policy of providing at least a full primary school education for every Catholic child whose parents desire it. The recommendation was couched in the following terms: "That the Archdiocese pursue a policy of total cover, as defined in the Catholic Education Office Report, at least at the primary level." The Melbourne Catholic Education Board endorsed this recommendation and it was subsequently adopted as official Archdiocesan policy by the Archbishop of Melbourne.

Activities

Catholic education in Victoria falls into the following main divisions :

Pre-school. At the end of 1972 there were seventeen kindergartens conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church in Victoria. They are open by law to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations. These kindergartens are subsidised by the Department of Health and are subject to the regulations of that Department.

Primary. Virtually every parish in the State conducts at least one primary school. With a few exceptions these schools provide for children from beginners through to Grade 6. In addition to parish primary schools there are primary grade children in special schools, e.g., for the deaf, the blind, and the severely retarded, and in private preparatory schools.

Secondary. For the most part, Catholic secondary schools are owned and maintained by religious orders, which finance their schools by charging fees. They cater for boarders as well as day students in many cases. A recent development has been the establishment of regional secondary colleges of which there were twenty-one at the end of 1972. In these cases several parishes co-operate to build and finance a school on a convenient site, and engage a religious teaching congregation to conduct the school on their behalf.

Tertiary. The main emphasis is on primary teacher training. The three major colleges at Ballarat, Oakleigh, and Ascot Vale cater for more than 500 female students and several smaller colleges cater for the training of members of religious congregations. In addition several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. There are university colleges and halls of residence at Melbourne and Monash universities.

Catechetical. Until recently Catholic schools catered for almost all Catholic children, but during the early 1970s the number of Catholic children in State schools rose sharply to more than 85,000 in 1972. The religious education of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious who are assisted on a part-time basis by priests and voluntary catechists.

Courses of study

A limited number of schools provide experimental courses. For the most part, however, schools follow the courses of study recommended by the

Victorian Education Department and the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

Further references, 1962-1972

Particulars of Victorian registered schools (excluding business and coaching colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables numbers of pupils refer to the school census date (1 August or the first school day thereafter in each year) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of schools					Number of teachers				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic	483	479	487	477	473	4,950	5,126	5,665	5,794	5,934
Church of England	35	35	35	33	32	1,188	1,209	1,290	1,285	1,323
Presbyterian	14	11	11	11	11	648	578	622	577	597
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	303	290	301	265	269
Other	27	27	28	28	28	498	507	529	543	580
Undenominational	16	16	16	18	22	310	297	309	341	432
Total	579	572	581	571	570	7,897	8,007	8,716	8,805	9,135

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: NUMBERS OF PUPILS BY SCHOOL DENOMINATION

At school census date	Denominational					Total denominational	Un-denominational	Total enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
1968	149,286	16,328	8,515	4,206	6,483	184,818	3,755	188,573
1969	149,796	16,618	8,379	4,258	6,652	185,703	3,749	189,452
1970	150,602	17,039	8,317	4,243	7,029	187,230	3,798	191,028
1971	150,031	17,383	8,320	4,184	7,184	187,102	4,113	191,215
1972	149,273	17,717	8,391	4,224	7,431	187,036	5,119	192,155

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: SCHOOL DENOMINATION: AGES OF PUPILS, 1 AUGUST 1972

Age last birthday (years)	Denominational					Total denominational	Un-denominational	Total enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
Under 6	11,473	589	234	72	488	12,856	379	13,235
6	12,500	514	179	70	390	13,653	241	13,894
7	13,737	594	243	62	432	15,068	273	15,341
8	13,936	703	282	88	445	15,454	259	15,713
9	14,253	718	346	135	466	15,918	289	16,207
10	14,397	946	374	166	509	16,392	302	16,694
11	14,325	1,278	481	226	549	16,859	325	17,184
12	12,457	2,082	910	557	726	16,732	366	17,098
13	11,136	2,095	1,013	513	759	15,516	446	15,962
14	10,444	2,150	1,165	589	754	15,102	455	15,557
15	9,049	2,203	1,105	597	726	13,680	467	14,147
16	6,833	2,058	1,091	584	626	11,192	438	11,630
17	3,874	1,414	755	464	447	6,954	409	7,363
18	750	323	190	86	98	1,447	232	1,679
19 and over	109	50	23	15	16	213	238	451
Total	149,273	17,717	8,391	4,224	7,431	187,036	5,119	192,155

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Under 6	13,222	12,731	12,993	12,710	13,235
6	15,596	15,404	15,335	14,814	13,894
7	16,276	16,220	15,983	15,687	15,341
8	16,779	16,630	16,416	16,091	15,713
9	16,732	16,573	16,661	16,584	16,207
10	16,708	16,789	16,972	16,954	16,694
11	16,840	16,979	17,092	17,125	17,184
12	16,296	16,283	16,607	16,820	17,098
13	15,109	15,335	15,352	15,838	15,962
14	14,300	14,636	14,882	15,095	15,557
15	12,968	12,942	13,424	13,773	14,147
16	9,987	10,472	10,827	11,103	11,630
17	5,963	6,407	6,689	7,007	7,363
18	1,551	1,757	1,570	1,426	1,679
19 and over	246	294	225	188	451
Total	188,573	189,452	191,028	191,215	192,155

Comparisons between pupils enrolled and ages of pupils in government schools (excluding senior technical) and registered schools for the five years 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following tables :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS: PUPILS ENROLLED

At school census date	Government schools	Registered schools	Total enrolments
1968	555,838	188,573	744,411
1969	572,125	189,452	761,577
1970	585,440	191,028	776,468
1971	593,933	191,215	785,148
1972	602,614	192,155	794,769

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS: PUPILS ENROLLED: AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Under 6	62,214	61,422	61,113	60,300	62,219
6	67,373	67,363	67,578	66,480	65,499
7	67,472	68,378	68,569	68,006	66,931
8	65,596	68,307	68,983	68,971	68,272
9	65,807	66,102	68,627	69,350	69,029
10	64,284	66,260	67,228	69,439	69,628
11	63,756	65,134	67,301	67,861	69,812
12	62,149	62,750	64,605	66,531	67,012
13	60,846	62,922	63,998	65,704	67,079
14	58,703	60,975	62,573	63,454	65,347
15	49,900	50,387	52,574	54,277	55,708
16	33,796	36,445	37,288	38,855	40,771
17	17,181	18,898	19,957	20,310	21,281
18	4,530	5,242	5,084	4,707	5,032
19 and over	804	992	990	903	1,149
Total	744,411	761,577	776,468	785,148	794,769

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was created in 1960 for the purpose of establishing uniformity of university entrance requirements for the universities in Victoria. The Board consists of representatives of the universities, the Education Department, registered secondary schools, and the commercial and industrial interests of the community. Because it has prescribed the details of courses for the School Leaving and Higher School Certificate (previously Matriculation) Examinations, which have been the university entrance requirements, it has had considerable influence over the courses of study used by the secondary schools of Victoria.

From 1967 to 1969 the Board conducted an extensive survey among school and university teachers into the fifth form (Leaving) and sixth form (Higher School Certificate) examinations. The results of the survey were very inconclusive and showed that there was a great diversity of opinion about the role of examinations and the form they should take. On only one topic was there general agreement. There was a clear majority who considered that there was no need for the School Leaving Examination to continue to be conducted by the Board. University teachers expressed the view that it was no longer necessary for candidates to complete certain subjects of the examination before entering for the university entrance examination (from 1970 entitled the Higher School Certificate instead of the Matriculation Examination). School teachers clearly indicated that they considered that the first five years of secondary education should be the responsibility of the secondary school and that they should be able to determine the kind of education most suitable for the needs and interests of their students and also the methods of assessing their progress and attainment.

The Board decided, therefore, to plan for the abolition of the School Leaving Examination. In 1971 any school which did not wish to present candidates for the School Leaving Examination did not need to do so. It was left to the principal to decide whether students were prepared and ready to enter for the Higher School Certificate Examination in the following year. His recommendation was accepted by the Board in place of the School Leaving prerequisite that had been required previously. For students who attended schools which continued to present candidates for the School Leaving Examination, either internally or externally, it was necessary to pass in any four subjects and to be recommended by the principal before being accepted for entry to the Higher School Certificate Examination. One hundred and fifty schools, mainly State high schools, decided to conduct their own assessments of their fifth form students. In 1972, 262 schools no longer used the School Leaving Examination and 104 schools were accredited, i.e., their examinations were conducted internally. Forty schools and thirty-five other institutions presented candidates for the external examination. The total number of candidates sitting for the external examination fell from 17,282 in 1969 to just under 4,000 in 1972. The Board decided therefore that the School Leaving Examination would be conducted for the last time in 1972 and that from 1973 there would be no prerequisite for entry to the Higher School Certificate Examination.

For the time being the Board is not planning any changes in the Higher School Certificate (previously Matriculation) Examination because of

experiments being carried out with the Tertiary Education Entrance Project and the Australian Scholastic Aptitude Test. It will be necessary to carry out investigations until 1975 to study the validity of these tests and to consider the ways in which they might be used in determining selection for entrance to universities and other tertiary institutions.

Meanwhile the research section of the Board continues to carry out investigations into the validity and reliability of examinations and the possible use of teachers' assessments.

Statistics of Higher School Certificate Examinations for the years 1968 to 1972 are as follows:

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION					
Candidates	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total entries	24,989	28,135	30,404	27,700	27,662
Number who attempted to pass fully	14,617	16,932	18,756	19,351	20,044
Number who passed fully	9,701	10,987	12,467	13,274	13,935
Percentage who passed fully	66.4	64.9	66.5	68.6	69.5

Further references, 1967-1972; Public examinations, 1963-1966

University of Melbourne

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the original Act and subsequent amending legislation up to 1973, the University consists of and is governed by Convocation (the body of graduates) and a Council of up to thirty-nine members representing the Victorian Government, graduates, teaching staff, undergraduates, and the university colleges, with wide powers for the conduct of university affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by a Professorial Board, and the supervision of individual courses by Faculties and Boards of Studies. The University site occupies 108 acres of land in Parkville.

University of Melbourne and advanced education

In November 1852 Governor La Trobe authorised the expenditure of £10,000 for the establishment of the University of Melbourne. In December 1852 Hugh Childers, the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, moved in the Legislative Council of the newly separated Colony of Victoria that a committee be set up to consider the principles on which the University could be based. In January 1853 the Act that established the University of Melbourne received the Royal assent. The Act provided for £20,000 to be granted for building purposes and for £9,000 to be available as an annual grant towards the recurrent costs of the University. The foundation stone of the first University building was laid in 1854, and in April 1855 the University was officially opened; in that year teaching began for sixteen enrolled students in classes conducted by three professors.

From one point of view the University of Melbourne, from being the only body of its kind in Victoria in 1854, and one of only two in Australia, had, one hundred and twenty years later, merely become the oldest and largest of its kind among nearly forty other tertiary educational institutions in

Victoria, and one of the oldest and largest of seventeen universities in Australia. But in the perspective of history it can be seen to be more than this. In the nineteenth century the leaders of the Colony of Victoria, endeavouring to equal if not surpass New South Wales, had founded the University of Melbourne early in Victoria's history, and the University duly grew in its various activities. More recently the experience gained in earlier years and the increased demand for tertiary education have made possible the establishment of new universities, the colleges of advanced education, and the State College of Victoria, as well as the setting of standards for them.

Much of the development of universities since the Second World War was made possible by support from the Australian Government. From 1959 the Australian Universities Commission has advised the Government, on a triennial basis, on the needs for balanced development of the universities of Australia. This Australian Government intervention and financial support has been followed by similar developments for colleges of advanced education, teachers colleges, and the general school systems of the States. It was not contemplated by most of the founding fathers of the Constitution of Australia that the Australian Government would be directly involved with the educational responsibilities of the member States, but it has become clear that the development of educational institutions, and particularly of universities, to serve the needs of an independent nation in the modern world is beyond the resources of the States by themselves and that national policies, resources, and aspirations would influence future development.

Until 1961, when Monash University admitted its first student, the University of Melbourne was the only university in the State; for more than one hundred years it had done its best to satisfy public demands for many kinds of university services. It had, since the Second World War, grown in student numbers very rapidly. Between 1956 and 1964 the University of Melbourne increased its student population by approximately the same number as Monash was able to provide for in its first seven years, even though Monash was one of the fastest growing universities in the English speaking world. From 1964 until 1972 the University of Melbourne was subjected to heavy pressures. Resources that might have been directed to its support were needed for the development of new institutions. Perhaps more important was the fact that the University of Melbourne had to face the problems attendant upon changing from the management of growth and development to the management of an institution stable in size and virtually stable in real financial resources.

By 1973 Victoria had grown from a colony of some 250,000 people to a member State of Australia (with a population of about 3.5 million in a nation of more than 13 million). The education system of the State had so developed, particularly since the Second World War, that it was expected that all who could benefit from such instruction would be able to stay at school to the age of 17 or 18 years and would be encouraged thereafter to proceed to further studies at post-secondary levels.

By the same date the University of Melbourne had grown from its beginnings of three professors, sixteen students, and a State income grant of £9,000 to a university with more than 100 professors, some 15,000 students, and an annual expenditure of about \$30m. Graduate and research schools

and a full range of professional faculties had been developed. It has been resolved that it should not plan to grow further in size so far as its student population is concerned but rather that it should concentrate on maintaining the quality of its work in its many schools and faculties.

In fact the University was no longer the only institution of higher education in a remote colony. Two new universities, Monash and La Trobe, had been established in Melbourne in the 1960s. Fourteen colleges of advanced education had been grouped under the Victoria Institute of Colleges as independent institutions for tertiary education, and legislation had been prepared to establish the State College of Victoria as an independent tertiary education institution designed to offer independence and wider educational functions to some fifteen or sixteen teacher training colleges, most of which had been developed as part of, and to serve the needs of, the education system controlled by the Education Department of the State Government.

On crowded grounds near the heart of the City, the University of Melbourne had special problems in planning effectively for the future. So far as its physical character was concerned, the acceptance of an imaginative master plan leading to the twenty-first century encouraged government grants for buildings in the 1973–1975 triennium which should lay the foundations for added strength in the future. The task remains, in a time when universities depend to an increasing extent on financial support from governments in competition with growing demands upon educational moneys, for a great corporation to learn how to maintain itself, its vitality, and its standards, in a state of relative stability and without a significant growth factor. The latest government grants, made on the recommendation of the fifth report of the Australian Universities Commission, underline the problem. Those grants for Australia's two oldest universities, the University of Sydney and the University of Melbourne, include specified amounts for development purposes, but they are given in terms which require the universities receiving them to learn how to abandon or diminish existing activities and to relieve themselves of past commitments if they are to be able to undertake new ventures. The Commission said: "The Commission therefore believes that funds in the form of general development grants should be earmarked in certain universities to enable them to initiate new developments which, within a relatively short time, might be expected to be financed from ordinary recurrent funds released by reductions in existing activities. In general, the Commission would expect new developments to be financed in the normal way within three years of their implementation; in special cases an extension to five years might be acceptable."

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University either out of general revenue or from endowments included the following at 31 May 1973:

Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture and Forestry, Anatomy, Architecture, Biochemistry, Biochemistry (Medical), Botany, Building, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharp, and Dohme Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sydney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, East and South-East Asian Studies, Economic History, Economics, Economics

(Truby Williams Professor), Education, Education (John Smyth Professor), Electrical Engineering, English (Robert Wallace Professor), English Language and Literature, Experimental Physics, Fine Arts (The Herald Professor), French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), Information Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, Jurisprudence, Law (Hearn Professor), Mathematics, Mathematics (R.A.A.F. Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (Austin Hospital), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine (St Vincent's Hospital), Metallurgy, Microbiology, Microbiology (Medical), Middle Eastern Studies, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Mercy and Austin Hospitals), Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor), Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor), Organic Chemistry, Otolaryngology, Paediatrics (Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor), Paediatrics (Stevenson Professor), Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy (Boyce Gibson Professor), Physical Chemistry, Physical Metallurgy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics (R.A.A.F. Academy), Physiology, Political Science, Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor), Social Work, Statistics, Surgery (Austin and Repatriation Hospitals), Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional Planning, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, Veterinary Physiology, and Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor) and Medical Biology.

In addition, other departments (under the charge of an associate-professor, reader-in-charge, or other officer) include the Centre for the Study of Higher Education, Criminology, Economic Geography, History and Philosophy of Science, Indian Studies, Industrial Science, Italian, Language Centre, Legal Studies, Meteorology, Mining, Optometry, Physical Education, Russian Language and Literature, Social Studies, and Surveying.

Fees

The annual fees payable to the University by a student vary according to the course undertaken. Fees include a Union fee payable by all students who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred on 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 Australian and State Governments and there is also a large number of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students Loan Fund. In 1972, 70 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Australian Government Scholarship holders (5,950); another 1,994 students held Victorian Education Department Studentships, which are granted to students who undertake to enter the teaching service on completion of their courses and to teach for a period of at least three years.

Student enrolment

The following tables show the number of full-time, part-time, and external students and enrolments for the five years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: STUDENTS ENROLLED
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1969	6,686	3,116	3,219	1,276	150	51	10,055	4,443
1970	6,800	3,282	3,220	1,260	127	37	10,147	4,579
1971	6,999	3,509	3,044	1,255	117	26	10,160	4,790
1972	7,006	3,603	3,002	1,295	101	9	10,109	4,907
1973	6,889	3,646	2,957	1,446	108	7	9,954	5,099

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES/SCHOOLS (a)

Faculty/School	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture	284	306	298	306	317
Applied science	199	142	156	156	187
Architecture and building	628	580	538	553	500
Arts	3,690	3,670	3,746	3,833	3,993
Commerce	1,819	1,843	1,816	1,794	1,728
Dental science	274	274	267	268	281
Education	660	707	714	710	720
Engineering and surveying	1,029	1,089	1,125	1,107	1,125
Journalism	65	58	18	8	6
Law and criminology	1,342	1,287	1,316	1,332	1,340
Medicine	1,216	1,253	1,308	1,376	1,451
Music	284	284	302	325	316
Physical education	198	199	195	201	205
Science	2,621	2,789	2,905	2,907	2,818
Social studies	313	340	360	340	364
Town and regional planning	152	210	234	243	245
Veterinary science	257	252	264	248	252
Total enrolments (b)	15,031	15,283	15,562	15,707	15,848
Student total (b)	14,498	14,726	14,950	15,016	15,053

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

(b) Students taking combined courses are counted in each faculty, and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

Since the Second World War many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 421 in 1973, of whom 36 were studying on Colombo Plan Scholarships. All south-east Asian countries are represented as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Fiji.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the University of Melbourne from 1969 to 1973. In addition to degrees shown below, some faculties grant diplomas for certain subgraduate and postgraduate courses.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES (a)

Faculty	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture	60	65	72	65	65
Architecture, Building, and Town and regional planning	91	88	112	87	78
Arts	714	671	657	629	617
Commerce	324	304	327	305	322
Dental science	47	31	48	45	48
Education	74	66	83	70	75
Engineering	201	189	233	247	212
Law	208	180	174	184	210
Medicine	162	189	184	152	235
Music	34	29	29	46	51
Science and Applied science	471	466	549	510	614
Veterinary science	41	44	43	49	50
Total	2,427	2,322	2,511	2,389	2,577
Bachelor degrees	2,187	2,039	2,205	2,074	2,223
Higher degrees	240	283	306	315	354

(a) Figures are for year ended 30 June.

NOTE. In addition to degrees shown above some diplomas are awarded.

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1967 to 1971 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Australian Government grants	9,297	9,389	9,160	10,792	12,844
State Government grants	7,630	9,396	11,959	10,659	12,264
Total Government grants	16,927	18,785	21,119	21,451	25,108
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	1,190	1,201	1,248	1,469	1,586
Student fees	3,752	3,729	3,819	3,910	5,008
Other fees	142	161	188	212	222
Endowment income	412	418	442	446	507
Charges for services	301	375	480	470	612
Halls of residence	204	218	204	260	281
Other income	459	546	757	1,122	1,701
Total other sources	6,460	6,647	7,138	7,889	9,915
Total income	23,387	25,431	28,257	29,340	35,023
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	10,221	11,425	12,218	14,399	15,986
Departmental maintenance and equipment	2,120	2,068	1,957	2,430	2,632
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave grants	1,026	1,021	692	702	799
Other teaching and research expenditure	921	1,065	1,171	1,258	1,466
Total teaching and research	14,288	15,579	16,038	18,791	20,884

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

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<i>NATURE OF EXPENDITURE—continued</i>					
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries, superannuation and pensions	1,156	1,347	1,502	1,792	2,086
Other administration and general overhead expenditure	528	559	691	720	814
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	435	471	533	628	747
Other expenditure on libraries	367	438	527	547	614
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	4,529	3,381	3,120	3,408	5,150
Alterations, additions, repairs, maintenance, etc. (including purchase of land and buildings, salaries and superannuation)	1,788	1,625	1,806	1,784	2,173
Rents, rates, power, lighting, and heating	371	442	454	472	527
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	60	73	83	91	100
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	1,267	1,501	1,619	1,818	2,109
Total expenditure	24,789	25,416	26,373	30,050	35,204

Enrolment problems, 1962; University of Melbourne Medical School 1862 to 1962, 1963; Department of Child Health, 1963; Postgraduate education, 1964; University of Melbourne Library, 1964; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966; Employment of graduates, 1967; Research in Victorian universities, 1968; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1970; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971; Master plan for University of Melbourne, 1972

Monash University

Monash University, established on 15 April 1958 and named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian, is situated at Clayton, 12 miles from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. This hitherto undeveloped site provided the opportunity of adopting a master plan for the whole of the physical development of the University. Within a surrounding belt of trees securing its privacy, the University is served by a perimeter road. Areas between the buildings are being developed with paving, lawns, rocks, and ponds. Trees which were already growing on the site were retained as far as possible. A comprehensive scheme of planting, largely of native plants, closely follows the completion of each group of buildings, and a thicket of native vegetation in a gully to the north-east has been preserved as a wild-life reserve. Parking facilities for some 4,000 cars have been provided. The whole conception is of buildings arranged around three sides of the campus and partly enclosing a pedestrian precinct open to the east.

The University was opened on 11 March 1961, three years earlier than originally envisaged, and teaching began with an enrolment of 363 undergraduates and graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science. Net enrolments had risen to 12,147 by 1973, and it is intended that the University should reach an undergraduate total of 12,000 students and that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962. The University offers the degrees of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher Doctorates, and conferred its first Bachelor degrees at the beginning of the 1964 academic year.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1972 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$39.7m were either completed or under construction. The following building projects were planned for completion during 1972-73: Roberts and Richardson halls of residence; extensions to Hargrave Library; and extensions to physics, chemistry, engineering and medical school buildings. Clinical and para-clinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash are expected to cost \$4.5m 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 \$2.3m. In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, buildings have also been completed at the Queen Victoria and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Clinical teaching is given at these hospitals and at the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, and Fairfield Hospital. Plans for the proposed Monash Medical Centre began in 1966 and are being further considered.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library has approximately 570,000 volumes, and subscribes to some 10,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the biomedical library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the law library.

Halls of residence

The University has five halls of residence operating jointly, but arranged in two groups—the North-East Halls and the Roberts-Richardson Halls. All the Halls are secular and take both men and women. They are designed to accommodate 1,000 persons including undergraduate students, graduate students and some staff. The total cost of the completed project was \$4.6m. Each Hall is under the supervision of a Warden appointed by the University Council.

Faculties

At present there are seven faculties, each with a full-time Dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2); Classical Studies; English (2); French (2); Geography (2); German; History (3); Indonesian and Malay; Japanese; Linguistics; Music; Philosophy (2); Russian; Spanish.
Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting; Administration; Econometrics; Economic History; Economics (6); Marketing; Politics (2).
Faculty of Education. The K. S. Cunningham Chair of Education; the Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education); the Fred Schonell Chair of Education (Social Psychology); Education (3) (Sociology of Education, Exceptional Children, and History of Education).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering (2) (Structural Engineering and Water Resources); Electrical Engineering (2); Materials Engineering; Mechanical Engineering (2) (Fluid Mechanics and Engineering Dynamics).

Faculty of Law. The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law; the Sir John Latham Chair of Law; the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law; the Sir Haydn Starke Chair of Law; the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law; the Sir Henry Bournes Higgins Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy; Biochemistry (3); Medicine (2); Microbiology; Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Paediatrics; Pathology; Physiology (3); Psychological Medicine; Social and Preventive Medicine; Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Applied Mathematics (2); Botany; Chemistry; Experimental Physics; Genetics; Geology; Information Science; Inorganic Chemistry; Mathematical Statistics (2); Organic Chemistry; Physics; Psychology (2); Pure Mathematics (3); Theoretical Physics; and Zoology.

University entrance

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

Student enrolment

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY: STUDENTS ENROLLED CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1969	5,161	2,312	1,425	644	6,586	2,956
1970	5,437	2,574	1,614	759	7,051	3,333
1971	5,577	2,782	1,822	853	7,399	3,635
1972	5,801	3,056	1,874	902	7,675	3,958
1973	5,892	3,165	2,080	1,010	7,972	4,175

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY: ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES (a)

Faculty	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Arts	3,137	3,328	3,373	3,441	3,623
Economics and politics	1,742	1,844	1,829	1,938	1,930
Education	753	903	1,115	1,267	1,325
Engineering	845	963	1,075	1,204	1,271
Law	882	924	1,020	1,121	1,204
Medicine	952	942	962	973	996
Science	1,495	1,760	1,967	2,103	2,255
Total enrolments (b)	9,806	10,664	11,341	12,047	12,604
Student total (b)	9,542	10,384	11,034	11,633	12,147

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

(b) Students taking combined courses are counted in each faculty, and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES (a)

Faculty	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Arts	490	544	662	641	623
Economics and politics	254	315	341	372	376
Education	26	26	37	101	145
Engineering	93	118	149	163	156
Law	130	173	143	200	211
Medicine	115	118	146	161	163
Science	247	306	327	417	427
Total	1,355	1,600	1,805	2,055	2,101
Bachelor degrees	1,268	1,490	1,695	1,910	1,940
Higher degrees	87	110	110	145	161

(a) Figures are for year ended 30 June.

NOTE. In addition to degrees shown above some diplomas are awarded.

Finance

The University's funds are derived largely from the State and Australian Governments, and from the academic fees paid by students. The State Government contributes equally with the Australian Government to the cost of buildings and major items of equipment. With respect to recurrent expenditure, the Australian Government contributes \$1 for every \$1.85 received through State grants and students' fees.

All full-time undergraduate students pay the same annual fee, irrespective of faculty. Fees payable by part-time students are based on the number of subjects taken in a year, while fees for postgraduate work are set at a level designed to encourage students to enrol for higher degrees.

Income and expenditure for the years 1967 to 1971 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Australian Government grants	5,495	6,245	8,484	8,141	9,048
State Government grants	6,846	7,798	9,850	9,852	10,461
Total Government grants	12,341	14,043	18,334	17,993	19,509
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	663	810	451	357	525
Student fees	1,880	2,209	2,449	2,555	3,454
Other fees	5	11	9	21	21
Endowment income	3	3	3	4	5
Charges for services	117	259	237	319	564
Halls of residence	435	402	399	409	515
Other income	81	100	148	186	193
Total other sources	3,183	3,794	3,696	3,851	5,277
Total income	15,524	17,836	22,030	21,844	24,786

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

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	6,078	7,223	8,031	10,173	11,531
Departmental maintenance and equipment	1,986	1,978	1,843	2,103	2,247
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave grants	608	779	707	811	915
Other teaching and research expenditure	423	458	718	737	885
Total teaching and research	9,093	10,439	11,299	13,824	15,576
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries, superannuation and pensions	876	960	1,137	1,297	1,615
Other administration and general overhead expenditure	446	472	527	552	542
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	401	470	602	697	825
Other expenditure on libraries	485	542	711	644	771
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	2,364	3,857	4,095	3,108	1,696
Alterations, additions, repairs, maintenance, etc. (including purchase of land and buildings, salaries and superannuation)	677	928	1,093	1,000	1,131
Rents, rates, power, lighting, and heating	238	291	319	376	333
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	54	74	70	88	84
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	790	876	1,051	1,259	1,442
Total expenditure	15,424	18,908	20,902	22,846	24,014

Community relations

As it entered its second decade of teaching in 1971, Monash University embarked upon a new phase of its development, with increasing emphasis on community involvement. A long-held policy of sharing the University's facilities, expert skills, and store of knowledge with the public was advanced further with the commissioning in June 1971 of the Robert Blackwood Hall. This hall, seating 1,360 persons, designed primarily for major University academic occasions but so equipped as to cater for virtually any type of function, added to the already existing complex of places available for University and public use. Other components include the Alexander Theatre, the small Union Hall, the interdenominational religious centre, the halls of residence (which offer out-of-term accommodation to holiday makers and convention parties), the clusters of lecture theatres and conference rooms in all faculties, and the extensive network of catering facilities. The Robert Blackwood Hall quickly began to fulfil its potential in 1972 with the introduction of regular Monday lunch hour and Sunday afternoon concerts to which members of the public were admitted free of charge. Acoustically one of the finest halls in the country, it has found increasing favour with major orchestras and touring musical groups, solo artists, visiting lecturers, and convention and exhibition organisers.

The Monash University commitment to community service is not confined to cultural activities and the entertainment field. In teaching and research, the University has greatly expanded the range of services available to the public generally and to government, industrial, commercial, and scientific

undertakings. An important innovation has been the establishment during the current (1973–1975) triennium of a Centre of Continuing Education. In planning the Centre, the University determined that its first task would be to provide, or expand, refresher and other non-degree courses for graduates and others with appropriate qualifications. As the Centre develops it is planned that it will undertake responsibility for organising and assisting with seminars and conferences at a local or national level on issues of political, social, cultural, scientific, technical, or economic concern; collaborate with educational research and cultural bodies within the University to develop work in these fields; co-operate with the Council for Adult Education and with other universities and tertiary institutions in the development of special courses; and investigate the possibility of organising summer courses of a bridging or remedial type. Individual departments play an increasingly active community role in providing research, testing, and investigatory facilities and services, and in conducting intensive lecture courses, in-service training schemes, and migrant language courses for interested outside groups and persons.

On a different level, the University conducts a series of Summer Schools, occupying nearly three months of the summer vacation. The 1972–73 series offered tuition in some 65 separate courses, mainly of an arts-and-crafts nature, but many with a strong academic content. More than 1,600 people were able to use the University's facilities in this manner. Finally, in the social climate of the 1970s, a new generation of students is emerging to serve the community in a variety of ways: providing free legal referral services, undertaking social work of many kinds, involving themselves in environmental research and remedial tasks, and offering help to underprivileged groups in the community.

Further references, 1966–1972; Medical School, Monash University, 1970; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971

La Trobe University

La Trobe University, which opened in 1967, was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1964 and named after Charles Joseph La Trobe (1801–1875) who was appointed as first Lieutenant-Governor of the new Colony of Victoria in 1851. The provisions of the Act were based principally upon recommendations made by the Third Victorian University Promotion Committee set up by the government in May 1964 under the chairmanship of Mr (later Sir) Archibald Glenn. For the first two years responsibility for the planning of the new institution rested with an Interim Council. The first Council took office in December 1966 and elected as Chancellor Sir Archibald Glenn who retained that office until July 1972. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students Representative Council, and a Deputy Director-General of Education. Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, seven are co-opted by Council, four are elected by University staff, three are elected by the Academic Board, and three are elected by students. The senior academic body, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommenda-

tions are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the Boards of Studies of the several Schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided for purposes of teaching and research.

Schools and chairs

The four Schools of Biological Sciences, Humanities, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences were established prior to the opening of the University in 1967. Since then two professionally oriented Schools have been added—a School of Agriculture in 1968 and a School of Education in 1970. The development of plans for teaching and research in the behavioural sciences was stimulated by the appointment of a professor and supporting staff in Psychology and the introduction of courses in that discipline in 1972. At the beginning of 1973 the following thirty-seven Chairs had been established: *School of Agriculture*—Agriculture; *School of Biological Sciences*—Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Zoology; *School of Education*—Education (4); *School of Humanities*—English (2), French, History (3), History and Theory of Art, Philosophy (2), Spanish; *School of Physical Sciences*—Chemistry (3), Geology, Mathematics (3), Physics (2); *School of Social Sciences*—Economics (3), Legal Studies, Politics (2), Sociology (2); and Department of Psychology—Psychology.

Site and buildings

One of the first acts of the Interim Council in December 1964 was to commission a firm of architects to prepare a master plan for the development of the 484 acre site at Bundoora, nine miles north of the City of Melbourne. The plan adopted is basically a concentric one that provides for a closely-knit heart of academic buildings surrounded by residential buildings, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area.

During its first eight years of existence up to the end of 1972 the University had received government grants totalling just over \$30m for capital purposes. The only buildings available in 1967 when the first students were admitted were the first stage of the Library and one college. By the end of 1972 there were sixteen major buildings including, in addition to the Library, three residential colleges, the union, two lecture theatre complexes, eight academic buildings, and one large multi-purpose building housing both academic and administrative departments. Further government grants totalling \$11.3m for the three year period ending in 1975 are being used to provide for the expansion of existing facilities, including five new academic buildings.

The Library

The Library is situated in the centre of the campus and, with the completion of the second stage in 1971, provides approximately 1,800 readers places, including 48 enclosed carrels. By the beginning of 1973 the Library contained upwards of 175,000 bound volumes and received over 6,500 serial titles on subscription. The building is open throughout the year, except on University holidays and at weekends during the summer vacation, for an average of over 80 hours per week.

Residences and union

From the outset the University has sought to make available appropriate residential accommodation for a substantial proportion of the increasing percentage of students living away from home during the academic year. There are at present three colleges providing a total of just over one thousand residential places. Glenn College (opened in 1967) and Menzies College (1968) each provide common dining facilities for their members. In Chisholm College (1972) each group of eight to twelve study bedrooms has individual facilities to enable residents to prepare their own meals. As an alternative to college residence the University is developing a non-collegiate housing project on a twelve acre site on the southern perimeter of the campus. With the completion of the second stage in 1972, this development provides accommodation for 135 students and staff in 44 self-contained flat-type units of varying sizes. The management of this project, and of a number of privately owned flats in nearby suburbs which the University leases, is undertaken by La Trobe University Housing Ltd, an independent non-profit-making company registered under the Victorian Companies Act.

The union building was completed late in 1972 and since the beginning of the 1973 academic year has provided a variety of dining, social, and recreational facilities, which are available to all students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee.

University entrance

The normal entrance requirement for a first degree course is for an applicant to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition applicants must satisfy any prerequisites which may be laid down from time to time for admission to particular courses. Details of any such prerequisites are published annually in the University *Handbook*.

Student enrolment

The following two tables show the number of full-time, part-time, and external students and enrolments for the five years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY: STUDENTS ENROLLED CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1969	982	637	302	131	..	..	1,284	768
1970	1,187	818	346	164	3	1	1,536	983
1971	1,331	951	470	256	3	1	1,804	1,208
1972	1,820	1,273	746	453	9	1	2,575	1,727
1973	2,084	1,478	960	585	5	1	3,049	2,064

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY SCHOOLS, AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE,
AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

School	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bachelor degrees—					
Agriculture	63	105	156	180	188
Behavioural sciences	..	..	..	70	154
Biological sciences	177	201	262	316	398
Education	..	..	52	134	224
Humanities	666	822	938	1,334	1,629
Physical sciences	273	347	390	458	464
Social sciences	671	679	753	1,132	1,249
Total	1,850	2,154	2,551	3,624	4,306
Higher degrees (b)	128	184	203	265	335
Non-degrees (b)	74	187	265	415	473
Total (b)	202	371	468	680	808
Total enrolments (c)	2,052	2,525	3,019	4,304	5,114
Students enrolled (c)	2,052	2,519	3,012	4,302	5,113

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

(b) Not available by schools.

(c) Students taking combined courses are counted in each school, and accordingly the sum of school enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY :
DEGREES CONFERRED IN SCHOOLS (a)

School	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture	..	..	12	32
Behavioural sciences	..	..	..	..
Biological sciences	14	25	38	58
Education	..	..	..	22
Humanities	70	132	128	165
Physical sciences	46	48	85	84
Social sciences	56	113	136	171
Total	186	318	399	532
Bachelor degrees	172	301	382	504
Higher degrees	14	17	17	28

(a) Figures are for year ended 30 June.

NOTE. The first ceremony for the conferring of degrees awarded by the University took place in December 1969.

Finance

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Australian Governments on the basis of the triennial recommendations of the Australian Universities Commission.

The University's income and expenditure for the years 1967 to 1971 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Australian Government grants	1,558	3,713	4,141	3,078	5,620
State Government grants	3,122	3,796	3,818	3,852	6,473
Total Government grants	4,680	7,509	7,959	6,930	12,093
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	38	57	66	72	87
Student fees	130	263	455	546	831
Other fees	..	..	6	4	8
Endowment income	..	..	..	2	3
Charges for services	..	..	1	5	2
Halls of residence	73	168	340	450	598
Other income	28	52	77	150	303
Total other sources	269	540	946	1,230	1,830
Total income	4,950	8,050	8,904	8,160	13,924
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	692	1,149	1,727	2,597	3,219
Departmental maintenance and equipment	58	39	78	209	241
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave grants	22	55	75	120	151
Other teaching and research expenditure	126	182	240	361	486
Total teaching and research	899	1,423	2,120	3,288	4,097
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries, superannuation and pensions	238	415	460	583	713
Other administration and general overhead expenditure	95	163	227	210	269
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	163	242	287	344	441
Other expenditure on libraries	176	177	285	245	253
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	3,072	4,508	3,494	1,955	5,524
Alterations, additions, repairs, maintenance, etc. (including purchase of land and buildings, salaries and superannuation)	979	882	845	1,318	1,068
Rents, rates, power, lighting, and heating	62	75	92	140	170
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	40	14	27	110	74
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	96	240	377	643	892
Total expenditure	5,819	8,141	8,213	8,836	13,501

Further references, 1966–1972 ; University development in Victoria, 1966 ; Research in Victorian universities, 1968

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Victoria Institute of Colleges was incorporated under State legislation in 1965. The role of the Institute, more specifically developed in later amending legislation, is to foster the development and improvement of institutions, other than the universities, offering tertiary education in Victoria. The most important of the Institute's responsibilities include :

1. making recommendations to the Government on the financial requirements of the colleges ;

2. determining the staff establishments for the colleges ;
3. stimulating the improvement of academic standards in the colleges ;
4. awarding degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of the colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses;
5. making recommendations to the Government on salary scales for college staffs ; and
6. advising on the creation of new colleges.

VICTORIA—TERTIARY ENROLMENTS (POST-PRELIMINARY YEARS)
IN COLLEGES AFFILIATED WITH THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE OF
COLLEGES

College	1972			1973		
	Full-time	Part-time (a)	Total	Full-time	Part-time (a)	Total
Metropolitan colleges—						
Caulfield Institute of Technology	1,401	1,473	2,874	1,605	1,660	3,265
Footscray Institute of Technology	682	699	1,381	744	757	1,501
Prahran College of Advanced Education	414	257	671	478	453	931
Preston Institute of Technology	554	654	1,208	626	605	1,231
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	3,477	6,657	10,134	3,669	6,418	10,087
Swinburne College of Technology	1,737	1,846	3,583	1,887	2,150	4,037
Lincoln Institute (b)	395	1	396	431	..	431
Victorian College of Pharmacy	335	4	339	358	8	366
College of Nursing, Australia	97	..	97	83	..	83
The Victorian College of the Arts	..	..	..	80	..	80
Total metropolitan	9,092	11,591	20,683	9,961	12,051	22,012
Country colleges—						
The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education	466	119	585	541	125	666
Bendigo Institute of Technology	525	267	792	612	270	882
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	230	241	471	246	325	571
Gordon Institute of Technology	783	407	1,190	879	388	1,267
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	231	120	351	265	155	420
Total country	2,235	1,154	3,389	2,543	1,263	3,806
Total	11,327	12,745	24,072	12,504	13,314	25,818

(a) Includes external students.

(b) Early in 1973, the Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, Physiotherapy School of Victoria, and Victorian School of Speech Science merged into a single college known as the Lincoln Institute.

The V.I.C. is not itself a teaching institution, but a co-ordinating agency with which individual autonomous colleges may become affiliated. It is governed by a council of thirty members, drawn from the affiliated colleges, the universities, Parliamentary representatives, the Education Department, commerce, and industry. Academic assessments are made by a Board of Studies, which is, in turn, advised by a series of Schools Boards and Course Development Committees in particular fields of study.

All colleges affiliated with the V.I.C. are governed by their own autonomous councils. The affiliated colleges award diplomas ; the award of degrees is the prerogative of the V.I.C.

At September 1973 a total of 47 courses leading to V.I.C. degrees had been approved by the Council of the V.I.C. and were conducted by ten of the colleges.

In the field of postgraduate studies, over 20 applications have been approved from candidates wishing to carry out work for V.I.C. Masters Degrees; three of these recently qualified for the award of Master of Applied Science.

A site of 145 acres for a new college of advanced education has been selected in the City of Knox, in the south-eastern metropolitan area of Melbourne. It will be the first completely new college of advanced education to be established under the auspices of the V.I.C. In addition, the Victorian Government approved the creation of a new College of the Arts affiliated with the V.I.C. The college provides for schools of painting and sculpture, music and opera, dancing and ballet, and drama. The college opened in 1973 with the school of painting and sculpture, established by transferring the National Gallery Art School from the control of the council of the National Gallery to the council of the new college. The school of music will enrol its first students in 1974.

The Council of the V.I.C. has established an educational technology unit with two officers to assist in the development of audio-visual teaching techniques in the affiliated colleges.

The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education

The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education, the first institute of technical education to be established in Australia (as the Ballarat School of Mines in 1870), has a long and distinguished educational record. It awarded the first diploma in Victoria (metallurgy in 1896) and the first engineering diploma (mining engineering in 1897). Because the district concerned itself principally with gold mining in the early years, the college's original object was to impart instruction in the various branches of mining technology. It provided training for mining engineers, surveyors, and assayers; but it soon became necessary to broaden its scope to cater for additional technical professions such as the various other branches of engineering, applied science, and geology. Progressively these courses became broader and more advanced, until the present diploma courses evolved.

The Institute is developing and occupying a new 240 acre campus at Mt Helen, on the southern fringe of Ballarat. The first buildings, accommodating mechanical, civil, and mining engineering, metallurgy, and geology, as well as the computer centre, have been occupied since the start of 1970. Three other major buildings, a library, a union building, and a residential complex, have been completed.

The Institute offers students diploma courses in art (fine art), business studies (accounting and data processing), general studies (community studies), chemistry, geology, metallurgy, physics, and mechanical, electronic, electrical, civil, and mining engineering. Degree courses in applied science (applied chemistry, multi-discipline, and metallurgy) have recently been introduced.

Bendigo Institute of Technology

The Bendigo Institute of Technology (formerly the Bendigo School of Mines) was established in 1873 to meet the scientific and technical needs

of the mining industry on the local goldfields. Mining, chemistry, geology, metallurgy, and art were taught. From these beginnings, tertiary education extended to other parts of central and northern Victoria. The Institute awarded its first diploma (metallurgy) in 1902.

In 1965 the decision was taken to rebuild the Institute on a site of 85 acres at Flora Hill. The Engineering School was completed and occupied in 1967, and in 1972 the first stage of the applied science building was finished and the departments of applied chemistry, biochemistry, metallurgy, and applied geology moved into the ground and second floors. The graphic design and fine arts-painting sections of the School of Art and Design took over the first floor temporarily. The second stage of the applied science building has been completed, as has a hall of residence.

Bendigo Institute of Technology offers courses leading to diplomas in the fields of applied science (biochemistry, chemistry, metallurgy, and geology), art and design (graphic design, fine arts-painting, and ceramic design), business studies (data processing, accounting, and information processing), engineering (civil, electrical, electronic, and mechanical), mathematics, and general studies. Degree courses in civil engineering and metallurgy were offered in 1973.

Caulfield Institute of Technology

The Caulfield Institute of Technology, established in 1921, serves the extensive south-eastern metropolitan region of Melbourne. Its tertiary educational activities commenced in 1944, when electrical and mechanical engineering diplomas were introduced. The present restricted site is being extended and a revised campus plan has been developed. Work has commenced on the library block, which will also be used as an administration and teaching centre for some years. This building is scheduled for use at the commencement of the 1974 academic year.

Diploma courses offered are : engineering (civil, electrical, electronic, and mechanical), art (graphic design, painting, mural studies, and ceramic design), business studies (accounting, marketing, and secretarial practice), electronic data processing, general studies (sociology and psychology), and applied science (multi-discipline). Degree courses in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, electronic data processing, and applied science, with major studies in chemistry, mathematics, or physics, are also available.

The Institute makes a special feature of its courses in data processing, and has a substantial and sophisticated computer installation which is developing as the centre of a large network for use by other affiliated colleges of the V.I.C. Post-diploma studies in electronic data processing and in financial management are available. There is a diploma in secretarial science available to graduates.

Footscray Institute of Technology

The Footscray Institute of Technology, established in 1915, is the regional college for the western suburbs of Melbourne. The first part of an extensive building programme was completed in 1970 ; a new five storey block now houses the departments of engineering, physics, mathematics, chemistry, materials science, and a library. The Institute offers courses leading to diplomas in business studies (accounting and data processing),

catering and hotel management, applied chemistry, and electrical, electronic, mechanical, and civil engineering. A degree course in electrical engineering was introduced in 1972 and in the same year approval was given by the V.I.C. for two other degree courses—applied science (applied chemistry) and business (accounting). These commenced in 1973. Other diploma and degree courses are planned, including a diploma in physical education.

Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education

Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education, established in 1928 as the Yallourn Technical College, is the major centre of tertiary education serving eastern Victoria. The college has played a significant educational role in training students for professional employment in the industrial complex of the La Trobe valley and elsewhere. It started by teaching trade courses and part-time diploma courses, the first diplomas being awarded in applied chemistry and civil engineering. A diploma of business studies course was commenced in 1968. Because of the regional importance of the college its tertiary section is being re-located on a new campus at Churchill, near Morwell. The School of Engineering and Applied Science of the Institute is temporarily housed in buildings at Newborough on the old campus site.

The first buildings of the campus were completed on 3 July 1972, and now accommodate the central administration of the Institute, the schools of business and mathematical studies, social sciences and humanities, and art and design, the temporary library, student and staff common rooms, and dining areas. The first stage of the permanent library, the first student residential apartments and additional teaching accommodation for art and design and the social sciences commenced late in 1973. Plans are also in hand for new buildings to accommodate students and staff in the new School of Education in which teaching will commence in 1975.

Initially, the Institute has established three schools: Art and Design, Business and General Studies, and Engineering and Applied Science. Diploma courses are offered in art and design, business studies (accounting), general studies, applied chemistry, and civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

In 1972 the Institute introduced an external studies scheme by means of which suitably qualified persons resident in any part of Gippsland may undertake part-time study in a range of social sciences and humanities subjects leading to the diploma of general studies.

Approval has been given for the establishment of a School of Education, in 1975, which will offer diploma and degree courses to prepare qualified teachers for primary, secondary, and technical schools.

Gordon Institute of Technology

The Gordon Institute of Technology opened in 1887 (as the Gordon Technical College) with one general classroom and a syllabus comprising dressmaking and commercial and other vocational training. Later the curriculum was widened to include science subjects, and additional buildings, laboratories, and workshops were progressively erected to meet the demands of the growing classes. Departments were established to conduct courses in engineering, architecture, art, wool, technology, and commerce. The college was re-named the Gordon Institute of Technology in 1921.

Perhaps the most notable development in the history of the Gordon Institute was the establishment of its Textile College in 1946 in recognition of the importance of Geelong as one of the world's leading centres of textile education and research. It meets the requirements of students from overseas as well as full-time and part-time students within Australia.

A 200 acre site was purchased at Waurn Ponds (five miles from Geelong) in 1968 to enable the Institute to develop its tertiary section on a spacious campus, which will eventually include a great hall, halls of residence, sports facilities, and student amenities alongside a modern educational complex. The School of Applied Science was opened on the new site in 1971 and in 1973 residential accommodation for sixty students was completed. Other schools will follow. Meanwhile, a new library is being erected to serve a student population of 3,500. Eventually, the city campus will be occupied entirely by the Gordon Technical College for sub-tertiary courses.

The Institute offers the following diploma courses: applied chemistry, applied physics, science, art and design (industrial design, graphic design, and painting), business studies (data processing and accountancy), civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, foods and food service, general studies (vocational writing), information processing, mathematics, nutrition and food science, textile technology, and textile chemistry. Postgraduate courses are offered in electronic computation and textiles. There are degree courses in architecture, applied chemistry, electrical engineering, textile technology, textile chemistry, and civil engineering.

Prahran College of Technology

The Prahran College of Technology, established in 1915, attracts students from a wide area south-east of Melbourne. Traditionally the school has been an institute for instruction in art and the artistic trades, but in 1962 a business studies division was established to qualify students for the diploma of commerce and in 1965 a general studies division was added. The College has a modern art school, which was completed in 1967 as part of a rebuilding programme. It consists of design workshops, printing workshops, photographic studios, and design and graphics studios.

The College offers courses leading to diplomas in art (fine art, photography, graphic design, industrial design, economic design, printmaking, and sculpture), and business studies (accounting, data processing, and insurance).

Preston Institute of Technology

Preston Institute of Technology is the regional centre for the provision of advanced technical education for the northern suburbs of Melbourne. Plans are being implemented to move completely the tertiary activities of the college to a new 100 acre site at Bundoora, 14 miles north-east of Melbourne. The first building on the new site, ultimately to be the union building, now houses the Institute's administrative staff, the business studies, art and design, social work, and physical education departments, the library and the union facilities. It is planned that the whole Institute will be established on the new campus by 1975.

The Institute offers courses leading to diplomas in art (graphic design and fine art), engineering (electrical, electronic, mechanical, and civil),

business studies (accounting and data processing), and applied chemistry. Degree courses in applied chemistry, electrical/mechanical engineering, and in social work commenced in 1973. A diploma course in physical education will be introduced in 1974.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

R.M.I.T. is the largest technological teaching organisation in Australia. Its graduates provide a high proportion of Victoria's professional work force. The Institute is currently undergoing a vast rebuilding programme to provide improved tertiary facilities, both academic and social, in an appropriate environment. It offers degree courses in applied science (applied chemistry, applied physics, mathematics, metallurgy, surveying, food science and technology, applied biology, and computer science), business (accountancy), and engineering (aeronautical, chemical, civil, communications, and electrical). There is also a degree course in librarianship.

The Institute provides diploma courses in architecture, art and design, applied biology, applied physics, building, business studies (accountancy, local government, public administration, private secretarial practice), cartography, chemistry of dyeing, computer science, engineering (aeronautical, chemical, civil, communication, electrical, electronic, mechanical, mining, and production), food processing, geology, industrial chemistry, interior design, journalism, librarianship, mathematics, medical laboratory technology, metallurgy, naval architecture, nucleography, photography, process technology, quantity surveying, radiography, radiotherapy, surveying, town planning, and valuations.

Swinburne College of Technology

The Swinburne College of Technology, established in 1908, is the regional technical college for the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Classes in a limited number of subjects began in 1909 with a student enrolment of eighty. The range of subjects gradually increased; in 1915 day diploma courses in engineering started and other professional courses were added as the need arose. A three storey art building, a chemistry school, and a central library were erected, and, in recent years, the Ethel Swinburne Centre for student amenities, the R. G. Parsons Building for applied science, and the McPherson School of Engineering have been opened.

The College offers courses leading to diplomas in applied chemistry, art (advertising, television, and film), biochemistry, business studies (accountancy, data processing, and secretarial practice), engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, electronic, mechanical, production/heating, and ventilation/air conditioning/refrigeration), and general studies (languages, sociology, and psychology).

There are degree courses in applied chemistry, accounting, engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical, and production), and graphic design.

The Victorian College of the Arts

The Victorian College of the Arts, established in 1972, is a new institution created to provide education in the fine and performing arts. It will comprise four schools: art, music and opera, drama and film, and dance and ballet.

Its first school, the School of Art, was formerly the National Gallery of Victoria Art School, founded in 1868. It was the first art school in Victoria and provided many of Australia's most celebrated artists with their professional training. The School of Art retains a close association with the National Gallery, and the College of the Arts will have similar links with the Victorian Arts Centre as a whole.

The School of Music will enrol its first students in 1974. It will have a special emphasis on the practical and performing aspects of music. The development of the other two schools will follow.

The college campus, at present partially occupied, is a six acre site facing St Kilda Road and immediately adjacent to the Victorian Arts Centre. A major rebuilding programme is planned to commence in 1976.

The college offers courses leading to diplomas in fine art (painting, sculpture, and printmaking), graduate diplomas in fine art (painting, sculpture, and printmaking), and diplomas in music (instrumental, vocal, and composition).

Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education

From the junior technical courses which began in 1913, and the diploma courses in engineering introduced in 1922, the Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education has now reached the stage where it offers complete diploma courses in a number of disciplines. The Institute serves the tertiary educational needs of south-west Victoria and also the south-east of South Australia. A student body exceeding 1,000 is expected by 1980. Planning takes into consideration the relocation of the Institute on an extensive site on the banks of the Hopkins River. The first stage of residential accommodation for students has already been erected. Construction of teaching and administration buildings will start early in 1974.

The Institute offers courses leading to diplomas in engineering (civil, electrical, and mechanical), applied chemistry, business studies (accounting), art (graphic design and fine art), and general studies.

Lincoln Institute

The Victorian School of Speech Science, the Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, and the Physiotherapy School of Victoria have, since early 1973, been merged into a single college known as the Lincoln Institute. A new council has been formed to manage the Institute, which at a later date is expected to cater for other paramedical studies. The Institute conducts three full-time courses of four years duration leading to the V.I.C. Bachelor of Applied Science degrees in Speech Science, Occupational Therapy, and Physiotherapy, respectively. There is no provision for part-time studies. The basic educational prerequisite for the courses is the Higher School Certificate, and candidates must meet certain Institute requirements. All three courses are open to both men and women.

College of Nursing, Australia

Established in 1950, the College of Nursing, Australia, offers full-time and part-time diploma courses to nurses who have completed their basic general nursing training. Conducted by an autonomous council, the College has its headquarters in Melbourne.

The College of Nursing, Australia, offers courses leading to diplomas in nursing administration, nursing education, nursing education (midwifery), hospital nursing and ward management, operating theatre nursing and management, intensive care nursing and management, public health nursing, and public health nursing (occupational health).

The introduction of a basic nursing course, conducted in association with selected teaching hospitals, is planned for 1974. This diploma course will include alternate periods of college attendance and hospital experience and is intended to lead to certification as a registered nurse.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Since 1884 it has prepared students for examinations which are conducted by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and which lead to registration as a pharmacist in Victoria. The first Bachelor of Pharmacy degrees were granted by the V.I.C. in June 1968. Up to the end of 1972, 474 degrees had been conferred.

A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmacists. In addition, students undertake approximately 18 months of practical training in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 12 months of this practical training must be served after completion of the three year academic course. Possible extension of the college course to four years is at present under consideration. Appropriately qualified students may be admitted to study for the V.I.C. degree of Master of Pharmacy.

In 1971 a new teaching block was completed ; it provides accommodation for all subjects in the course. It also includes the college library, an animal house, and staff and student common rooms.

Further references, 1967-1972

Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College*

The training for kindergarten teachers in Victoria was initiated by the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria in 1916. In 1918 the Union was formally granted registration as an approved teacher training institution by the Council of Public Education. In 1922 the College was established on the present site in Kew. In 1965 the Free Kindergarten Union granted the College autonomy, and in 1973 the College became a constituent member of the State College of Victoria, eligible for Australian and State Government funds, capital and recurrent.

As a result of the Pre-School Teacher Education Scholarship Scheme and the increase in the State bursaries, the College was able to recruit a larger number of students in 1973. With the implementation of a new course in May of that year, the 1975 target for student enrolment has nearly been achieved.

From February 1973, bursaries equivalent in value to State Education Department Primary Studentships were provided by the Health Department. Fifty were made available for first-year students, and forty for second-year and third-year students.

The Australian Government at the same time instituted the Pre-School Teacher Education Scholarship Scheme which provides for all full-time students in Pre-School Teachers Colleges, under forty years and not on a

*Early in 1974 the name of this organisation was changed to the Institute of Early Childhood Development.

bonded award, a scholarship with a living allowance which is not subject to a means test. The scholarship covers fees and provides an allowance of \$800 per annum for students living at home and \$1,300 for students living away from home or married. Students awarded an Australian University or Advanced Education Scholarship are automatically transferred to this Scheme. Full-time post-diploma students also qualify for the Pre-School Teacher Education Scholarships and, if over twenty-five years of age or married, they receive the higher allowance.

The Australian Government has continued its other scholarships, i.e., Northern Territory Pre-School Scholarships (now being phased out), Commonwealth Teaching Service Scholarships, and the Aboriginal Education Branch—Northern Territory Administration Scholarships.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS' COLLEGE (a):
SOURCES OF INCOME FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Year	State Government grant	Student fees	Other income	Total income
1968	100,000	50,254	7,250	157,504
1969	112,500	78,669	4,854	196,023
1970	179,000	107,488	4,582	291,070
1971	200,000	139,722	7,927	347,649
1972	280,000	155,524	9,575	445,099

(a) Now known as the Institute of Early Childhood Development.

Courses

Three year diploma course

The course of training assumes that a teacher must be a broadly educated person able to guide young children intelligently and with sensitivity in the exploration and interpretation of the world around them. The general studies in the curriculum, including a number of elective subjects, are planned with this objective in view. Professional courses include the study of psychology, child development, and the content of education for children in the 3 to 8 years age group. Students undertake teaching practice in pre-school kindergartens and in State schools with children in the same age range.

A one year full-time course and a two year part-time course were offered in 1973 to enable primary teachers to gain the Diploma of Teaching (M.K.T.C.).

Post-diploma course

The College also offers a one year full-time course of advanced studies, open to experienced kindergarten teachers, leading to the Diploma of Advanced Studies in Education. Teachers from other States in Australia and from overseas have enrolled in this post-diploma course. They have subsequently taken senior teaching posts or been appointed as kindergarten supervisors or college tutors in early childhood education.

In-service courses

Several years ago the College Council set up an In-Service Advisory Committee, consisting mainly of kindergarten teachers representing the various regions of Victoria, which is responsible for advising the principal on

the courses teachers want to undertake. Most of the courses deal with professional skills and current trends in education and are usually of 8 to 15 weeks duration. Each year they attract a total enrolment of between 100 and 200 teachers.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE KINDERGARTEN
TEACHERS' COLLEGE: ENROLMENTS**

Year	Three year diploma course	Special in-service diploma course (a)	Post- diploma course	Total
1969	248	15	7	270
1970	315	25	(b)	340
1971	369	17	7	393
1972	396	21	(c) 10	427
1973	400	19	(d) 9	428

(a) A special part-time in-service course and a full-time one year course to enable primary and infant teachers teaching in a kindergarten to gain the Diploma of Teaching (M.K.T.C.).

(b) Course discontinued for one year.

(c) Includes 2 part-time over 2 year period.

(d) Includes 4 part-time over 2 year period.

Council of Adult Education

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

Activities

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

Under the Director, four senior adult education officers with professional staff, two librarians, and two executive officers, assisted by full-time clerical officers, to a total staff of 37, administer different sections of the Council's work. This more formal work consists of a large metropolitan class programme, a State-wide discussion group scheme, a community arts service to country and metropolitan groups, and the organisation of occasional schools, seminars and workshops, including a summer school and interstate tours. At a more informal level, the Council is continually at work in the community and has been instrumental in the general development of adult education through other agencies.

The following tables show details of some of the Council's activities :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture classes	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Spring term	Autumn term	Spring term	Autumn term	Spring term	Autumn term
Courses offered	147	383	155	383	161	452
Students enrolled	4,141	10,625	4,013	10,966	4,256	11,765

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : DISCUSSION GROUPS

Discussion groups	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of groups	520	534	535	564	582
Students enrolled	5,763	6,053	6,097	6,391	(a) 6,000

(a) Estimated.

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

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

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
REVENUE					
Government grant	188	199	222	233	263
Lecture fees, etc.	164	198	207	227	260
Conferences	34	24	22	16	28
Miscellaneous	6	6	6	15	16
Total revenue	393	427	457	491	567
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	119	135	158	191	199
Classes, library, and discussion groups	156	166	152	193	229
Administration	63	74	72	82	96
Miscellaneous	54	53	74	26	43
Total expenditure	393	427	457	491	567

Further references, 1963-1972; State Film Centre, 1969; Education for Management, 1970

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

Health Department

Under the *Health Act* 1958, responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health and in exercising control of various aspects of health work he is supported by such bodies as the Commission of Public Health, the Mental Health Authority, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and various bodies exercising oversight of special services and of groups of persons engaged in particular professions or industries.

The principal advisers of the Minister on matters which come within their respective fields of responsibility are the Permanent Head of the C.2958/73.—18

Department, the Chief Health Officer (who is also the Chairman of the Commission of Public Health), the Chairman of the Mental Health Authority and the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Under the Health Act the Minister may also appoint, from time to time, consultative councils of experts to advise him on special problems concerned with public health. This has been done in matters relating to poliomyelitis, maternal and infant mortality, and road accident mortality. The Minister is assisted by a central administrative branch containing a secretariat with its various service sections. The Department is divided into the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, and Alcoholic and Drug-dependent Persons Services Branches. The Mental Health Authority is responsible for the Mental Hygiene and the Alcoholic and Drug-dependent Persons Services Branches while the remaining three branches are each under the control of a medical specialist and an administrator, all of whom are responsible to the Chief Health Officer.

The Commission of Public Health, with the Chief Health Officer as its chairman and six other members as constituted under the *Health Act 1958*, is responsible for all aspects of environmental health including such matters as the prevention of pollution of the air and of sources of water supply and regulation of the use and transport of radioactive substances. The policies of the Commission are carried out either by officers of the General Health Branch acting under the day-to-day direction of the Chief Health Officer or by the exercise of oversight by the General Health Branch over the work of municipal councils. The General Health Branch supervises community services which help to care for older persons in their own homes, thereby considerably reducing the demands upon hospitals for the aged. A body known as the Foods Standards Committee recommends regulations for the control of standards to ensure the purity of food, these regulations being administered primarily by municipal councils.

Under the direction of the Mental Health Authority a comprehensive service for the mentally ill has been developed in recent years, emphasis being given to outpatient services throughout the State. Intensive treatment for early cases requiring hospital treatment is provided in special psychiatric hospitals, while mental hospitals provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for patients requiring long-term care. Residential special schools for intellectually handicapped children are operated by the Authority which also subsidises the operation of large numbers of day training centres throughout the State. Research into the causes of mental and emotional illness and investigations of new and improved methods of treatment are being carried out, while community education programmes increase the understanding of the problems of mental ill-health. A personal emergency service provides a continuous service for persons with urgent emotional problems.

A newly formed branch of the Health Department, the Alcoholic and Drug-dependent Persons Services, is being developed to provide a focus for treatment, rehabilitation, research, training and prevention programmes for persons with alcohol and drug use problems. This new Service, under the aegis of the Mental Health Authority, will provide specialised facilities to support community programmes. It will also be able to serve as a focus for the co-ordination and evaluation of a Victorian total community

response to drug use problems, and also an information service on drug and alcohol use problems.

There are four main units in the Service—(i) Pleasant View Assessment Centre in Wood Street, Preston, providing in-patient and comprehensive out-patient and day hospital facilities; (ii) Gresswell Rehabilitation Centre, designed to provide 144 beds for “alcoholics” and “drug-dependent” persons before the end of 1973; (iii) a Detoxification Centre situated in Smith Street, Fitzroy, to be opened with 18 beds, providing brief in-patient treatment; and (iv) wards with 70 or more beds at Heatherton, for infirm “alcoholics”. Community work and careful follow through of patients will be a principal goal.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission, operating under the Hospitals and Charities Act, exercises general supervision over all public institutions subsidised by the Government and thereby contributes to the maintenance of a high standard of hospital service. The Commission recommends allocations of money from the Hospitals and Charities Fund to these bodies, and registers and supervises the operation of private hospitals, ambulance services, and other bodies established for charitable purposes. In a community in which the proportion of older persons is increasing, the Commission helps to deal with a problem which faces health administrators by conducting a placement service in private hospitals for older persons awaiting admission to hospitals for the aged.

The Minister of Health is responsible to Parliament for the activities of a number of other important bodies such as the Anti-Cancer Council, the Cancer Institute Board, and the Fairfield Hospital Board, together with a number of registering authorities associated with practice by doctors, dentists, dental technicians, pharmaceutical chemists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, psychologists, chiropodists, etc.

Further references, 1964–1972; Industrial hygiene, 1964; Poliomyelitis and allied diseases, 1964; Food standards and pure food control, 1964; Communicable diseases, 1964; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965; School Dental Service, 1966; Epidemics, 1967; School Medical Service, 1968; Poisons Information Centre, 1969; Public health engineering, 1969; Drug and poison control, 1970; Environment protection, 1972

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, infant welfare, and pre-school services in Victoria.

In 1972 a Council was set up to investigate the needs of Victoria's pre-school children. Under the chairmanship of the Assistant Chief Health Officer, it is proposed that the Council will examine health, education, and welfare services for young children. It will also study the special problems of handicapped or socially vulnerable children in the pre-school age group, staff training, and methods of financing services.

Infant welfare services

Development has been on a decentralised pattern with infant welfare centres being established in municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants, up

to a maximum of \$6,000, towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but the State Government pays a maintenance grant of \$1,900 per annum for each sister employed.

The infant welfare services provided for a community depend upon its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. A town with a population of 8,000, with approximately 200 birth notifications per year, needs a full-time infant welfare sister and requires at least one infant welfare centre building. Smaller towns may not require a full-time sister and a municipality may employ one sister to provide infant welfare services to four or five townships. In this case the sister requires a car and the State Government pays a subsidy of \$1,400 to the Council towards the cost of purchasing the car, and also a transport subsidy based on the mileage travelled.

As well as supervising the health of the children under five years of age and advising mothers, the sister may take part in immunising the children, and may give mothercraft demonstrations and arrange other health education activities for the parents, such as discussion groups, film nights, and talks from visiting specialists on health, education, and welfare.

Every municipality in the State shares in the infant welfare service, although one municipality relies on the service of an infant welfare sister employed by a hospital and does not contribute towards its cost.

The Department of Health provides the infant welfare sisters for the Service in the migrant hostels and the Australian Government defence stations in Victoria, since these cannot be considered the responsibility of municipal councils.

The Department of Health also provides mobile infant welfare services for some of the sparsely populated country areas where most mothers would have to travel long distances to reach a centrally placed service. The Department provides the infant welfare sisters for this service and supplies each with a station wagon fitted with the equipment needed for her work. Several municipalities may be served on one circuit by such a service and each contributes towards the cost in proportion to the amount of time spent in its area.

Some mothers in the remote parts of the State cannot be reached by the mobile service and for them the Department of Health provides the Infant Welfare Correspondence Service. This is conducted by a sister in the Department who corresponds regularly with the mothers and sends progress letters throughout the early years of the child's life.

Health education is an important part of the Maternal and Child Welfare Service. In addition to the teaching given to mothers in infant welfare centres, mothercraft teaching is given to girls in secondary schools by infant welfare sisters. The aim is to reach all girls at some stage before they leave school.

Particulars of infant welfare services in Victoria for the years 1968 to 1972 are listed in the first table on the following page :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Municipal infant welfare centres	689	695	707	714	720
Centres on mobile circuits	11	11	11	11	14
Migrant centres	8	8	8	4	3
Centres at Australian Government defence stations	1	1	1	1	1
Total all types	709	715	727	730	738
Infant welfare sisters employed in centres	371	387	395	397	409
Birth notifications received	69,903	71,090	73,422	76,204	71,316
Children on centres' rolls	251,039	307,575	331,555	348,267	411,850
Children who attended centres	167,787	176,482	180,901	203,905	219,651
Attendances of children on centres' rolls	1,452,457	1,537,963	1,560,085	1,627,988	1,587,636
Expectant mothers attending centres at centres	9,335	9,874	9,296	9,920	9,698
Attendances of expectant mothers at centres	18,931	19,426	21,572	20,861	19,852
Post-natal visits by nurses to mothers in hospital	27,049	26,335	26,482	26,611	24,983
Post-natal home visits by nurses to mothers	151,139	157,753	157,560	158,745	154,738
Infant Welfare Correspondence Service—					
Children enrolled	74	79	66	73	73
Expectant mothers enrolled	6	6	1	4	4
Mothercraft teaching in schools—					
Schools	152	153	137	130	123
Special groups	5	7	5	4	6
Total schools and groups	157	160	142	134	129
Courses	358	355	318	303	291
Lectures	3,708	3,399	3,121	2,937	2,902
Students	9,660	9,252	9,062	9,316	7,759
Certificates issued	8,293	8,190	7,111	7,153	6,066

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 twenty-nine selected infant welfare centres, a pre-natal clinic is conducted by a medical officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, Department of Health. These metropolitan clinics are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. There is also one in Yallourn conducted by local doctors. The extent of the service rendered is outlined in the following table:

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Clinics	28	28	29	29	29
Patients attending	8,350	7,183	7,030	6,381	3,998
Attendances of patients at clinics	32,763	30,396	30,267	25,415	18,879

Pre-school services

The building of pre-school centres has been aided in Victoria in a similar way to that of infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the municipal council, a church body, or a voluntary kindergarten organisation. If the building is owned by an independent committee, the municipal council must be willing to sponsor the project and receive the subsidy.

A building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000 for a single unit centre, or \$10,000 for a double unit, is paid towards the erection of a pre-school centre, which, like the infant welfare centre, has to be approved in the planning stage. These buildings vary in size and complexity according to the needs of the municipality. In general, the unit is a single one providing for twenty-five to thirty children; but in bigger areas a double unit accommodating up to fifty or sixty children at one time may be provided. To give as many children as possible the benefit of attending these centres different groups may be taken in the morning and afternoon.

Even though the pre-school centre may not adjoin the infant welfare centre, the functions of these two centres are closely linked and give continuity in the health supervision of the child in the first five years of life.

The most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is the kindergarten, but in some areas a pre-school play centre may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre may be conducted by a pre-school play leader, who has less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children may be cared for by a pre-school play leader and she is not qualified for parent education work, which is an important part of the pre-school kindergarten programme.

In urban areas a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers go to work. There are twenty-one day nurseries and one crèche, which provides occasional care, subsidised by the State Government. They may take children from infancy to five years of age and then the person in charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children. She has mothercraft nurses on her staff. In addition to the subsidised day nurseries, the Department of Health supervises private child-minding centres to ensure that the minimum standard of service required for registration is being maintained.

Children attending pre-school centres may have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Department of Health or the municipal council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 904 subsidised pre-school centres existing in 1972, 577 were visited by Department of Health medical officers, 39 by municipal maternal and child welfare medical officers, and 18 by private doctors. For details of pre-school education, see pages 469-70 of this *Year Book*.

Pre-school maintenance subsidy

The subsidy paid to a pre-school kindergarten is equal to the salary

entitlement of the kindergarten teacher and at December 1972 ranged from \$3,596 to \$5,914 a year. In the case of a pre-school play centre the subsidy is 80 per cent of the salary entitlement, which ranges from \$1,962 to \$2,714 per year for a full-time centre. The subsidy paid to a day nursery is 80 per cent of the cost of stipulated minimum staff requirements.

The number of subsidised pre-school centres during the years 1968 to 1972 and their particulars are as follows :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : TYPE AND ENROLMENTS

Pre-school centres	1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	641	32,393	665	33,638	701	35,324	742	37,644	781	40,160
Play centres	110	3,264	114	3,508	113	3,344	104	3,104	101	3,063
Day nurseries (all day care)	14	716	15	741	15	759	20	981	21	1,015
Crèche (occasional care)	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Total	766	36,473	795	37,987	830	39,527	867	41,829	904	44,338

NOTE. Enrolment figures for day nurseries and the crèche show capacity only.

Training programmes

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

Mothercraft nurses. Nine Mothercraft Training Schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct fifteen month courses for girls training to become mothercraft nurses. Each year about 200 mothercraft nurses are trained.

Pre-school mothercraft nurses. The pre-school training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Nine bursaries were awarded by the Department for this training during 1972.

Pre-school kindergarten teachers. The Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College at Kew conducts a three year diploma course for girls training to become kindergarten teachers. The Department of Health awarded forty bursaries to students commencing this training during 1972—twenty each to metropolitan and country students.

Pre-school play leaders. The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-school Division of the Department of Health conducts a one year course for students training to become pre-school play leaders. Five bursaries were awarded in 1972.

Building grants

The following tables show the number and amounts of capital grants approved for building infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, and day nurseries :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS APPROVED AND AMOUNTS PAID FOR BUILDING INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES, AND DAY NURSERIES

Buildings subsidised	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Infant welfare centres	26	30	32	26	26
Pre-school centres	70	62	54	56	48
Day nurseries	1	2	6	1	1
Total	97	94	92	83	75

Building subsidies	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Infant welfare centres	119	134	125	100	130
Pre-school centres	245	264	256	163	262
Day nurseries	36	2	16	96	14
Total	400	400	397	359	406

NOTE. The above tables are not available on the same yearly basis.

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 is shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Pre-school education—					
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining pre-school centres	1,847	2,255	2,615	2,966	4,008
Scholarships for training pre-school teachers and play leaders	89	91	95	108	126
Maternal and child health—					
Salaries	317	323	359	415	467
Subsidies to municipalities, etc., towards cost of maintaining infant welfare centres	653	702	719	747	753
Subsidies to infant welfare and mothercraft training schools	60	72	74	77	73
Scholarships for training infant welfare sisters	3	2	3	3	2
Other expenditure	74	86	85	97	92
Child welfare—					
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining day nurseries and crèches	182	192	199	238	318
Scholarships for training pre-school mothercraft nurses	2	3	3	4	5
Total	3,227	3,727	4,152	4,656	5,843

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service was founded in 1909 as a branch of the Victorian Education Department and was incorporated in the Department of Health in 1944. Before 1967 the service examined school children three

times during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and in Form 3. Teachers also referred for examination any children they suspected were in ill-health or were medically handicapped. Those who had previously shown signs of illness were reviewed at a later date.

In 1967 the plan was changed to the routine examination of most children in Grade 1, with follow-up examinations and examinations as the result of teacher referrals in higher grades. Screening procedures to check vision and hearing were instituted in later grades. When any illness is discovered the child is referred to the source of medical care the parents nominate, usually the family doctor.

The assessment of children who are unable to cope at school takes most of the school doctor's time. Mentally defective children become the specific responsibility of the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Emotionally disturbed children may be referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and children who are physically handicapped, are helped to receive the necessary medical treatment and any special educational help needed. In addition to this work, the medical officers and nursing sisters work in liaison with private medical practitioners, parents, and teachers.

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

Close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department, and survey work is carried out to help in assessment of health standards and problems in school children. This work is done in co-operation with the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

During 1972 there were 204,248 examinations in schools ; approximately 10,000 medical examinations of teachers and applicants for teaching studentships, and approximately 26,000 assessments of health statements and medical records of applicants for studentships and temporary employment.

School Dental Service

In co-operation with the Education Department, the School Dental Service began in 1921 with the opening of a dental clinic at South Melbourne. State school children visited the clinic for treatment and returned each year for a dental check-up. As children in country districts also needed dental care the service was extended to country areas, using portable equipment carried in dental vans. At this time there was a staff of only nine dentists. The dental service was limited to schools in the inner industrial suburbs of Melbourne, orphanages, and certain country

districts. Emphasis was placed on the treatment of children aged up to twelve years. This covers the period when first teeth are replaced by the permanent teeth. In 1944 the dental service was transferred to the Health Department. The Department bought new vans and twin semi-trailer units in 1951 and the service extended into more country areas. The clinic at South Melbourne had moved to larger premises by 1951, and centres were opened at North Fitzroy in 1953 and Footscray in 1959. These small inner suburban centres serve only schools in their own locality. In country districts the emphasis is on the provision of dental treatment in the more remote areas.

The rapid increase in the number of school children, and the acute shortage of dentists are factors limiting the extension of the service to additional schools. Treatment is currently available to 50,000 children, including those attending primary school, and children at various institutions in metropolitan and country areas.

Health promotion

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

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

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

Tuberculosis Branch

Although the broad policy of tuberculosis control has remained unaltered in recent years, the improved situation has permitted some retraction of services. Persons born outside Australia are showing a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than Australian born.

Mortality rates continue at a low level, being 1.73 per 100,000 in 1972. Tuberculin testing among school children reveals a low natural positive reactor rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1972, 3.2 per cent of children at age 14 years gave natural positive reactions.

Morbidity figures are probably the most reliable indicator at present. The following table provides a comparison of figures for new active cases, reactivation of previously reported cases, and those suffering from chronic active disease for the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Year	New cases	Reactivated cases	Chronic cases	Total cases
1968	535	57	38	630
1969	497	44	38	579
1970	421	61	33	515
1971	416	23	19	458
1972	371	42	15	428

Better social and economic conditions have continued to make a contribution towards the improved situation, backed up by diligent application to case finding, medical supervision, and contact control. The major credit for improving the situation is most directly related to the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The five drugs—Streptomycin, Isoniazid, PAS., Ethambutol and Rifampicin, make it possible to achieve virtually 100 per cent bacteriological conversion of cases of tuberculosis, both new cases and those who have relapsed, and at the same time reduce the period spent in institutions. Treatment conducted on a domiciliary basis under direct supervision is being explored. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

The third compulsory chest X-ray survey throughout the State of Victoria was completed towards the end of 1973. There has been a steady decline in the numbers of persons detected with active pulmonary tuberculosis. During 1972, 652,752 persons were X-rayed on surveys and 95 persons were discovered with active pulmonary tuberculosis, a rate of 0.15 per 1,000 X-rayed. At the completion of the third compulsory survey the future of compulsory mass X-ray surveys will be reviewed.

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

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan Country	499 187	499 173	(a) 353 143	255 129	211 129
Total	686	672	496	384	340
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan Country	831 212	781 157	786 138	702 144	543 118
Total	1,043	938	924	846	661
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan Country	815 180	780 145	769 127	738 129	487 109
Total	995	925	896	867	596
DEATHS					
Metropolitan Country	67 15	51 13	30 13	39 13	20 7
Total	82	64	43	52	27

(a) Gresswell Sanatorium closed in May 1970.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
New cases referred for investigation	13,690	12,622	11,555	11,122	10,106
Re-attendances (old cases and new)	54,700	56,519	55,586	56,077	50,532
Visits to patients' homes by nurses	23,808	22,803	23,810	24,755	22,216
X-ray examination—Films (a)—					
Large	37,484	35,462	30,163	22,817	21,596
Micro	17,847	21,378	26,690	36,353	33,652
Tuberculin tests	12,626	11,406	10,293	9,683	8,514
B.C.G. vaccinations	4,550	3,128	3,031	2,742	2,192
X-rays taken—Chest X-ray surveys	663,707	672,925	671,914	694,459	652,752
School tuberculin surveys—Mantoux tests	90,116	89,541	81,405	93,933	96,249

(a) Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Mental Health Authority

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

In the planning of mental health services in Victoria, a number of regions were selected (with about equal populations in each). The Authority aims to provide a community mental health service in each region with early treatment centres, residential hospitals, day hospitals, outpatient clinics, and residential hostels. Early treatment units are now established at Ballarat, Dandenong, Larundel, Malvern, Parkville, Royal Park, Mont Park, Plenty, Shepparton, and Traralgon. A residential treatment centre for emotionally disturbed children has been set up at Travancore.

A State-wide service of outpatient clinics has now been established. These centres are staffed by the Authority and many of them are conducted at general hospitals in country areas. They provide a service for the treatment of mental and emotional illness and assistance for discharged hospital patients. Alexandra Parade Clinic, Melbourne, provides a personal emergency service as well as dealing with problems of forensic psychiatry. A consultation service is also provided to the prisons system, and is based in G Division at Pentridge. Other clinics serve a variety of purposes, being concerned variously with sheltered workshops, child and family problems, counselling services, therapeutic social clubs, and hostel supervision.

For intellectually handicapped persons there are forty-five day training centres functioning throughout the metropolitan and country areas. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance and capital costs, while their management is under private committees supervised by the Authority's officers.

Residential training centres for intellectually defective patients conducted by the Authority are functioning at Ararat, Beechworth, Janefield, Kew, St Nicholas Hospital (Carlton), Sandhurst, Stawell, Sunbury, and Warnambool. A new centre is in the course of construction at Colac, and wards at Larundel are being remodelled to form the Kingsbury Training Centre.

Specific functions of the Authority are research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness, and postgraduate training of

staff. For these purposes an Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training has been established at Parkville, and the teaching functions of this unit are carried out within the framework of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne.

A new branch of the Health Department, the Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Services Branch, has been established and is administered by the Mental Health Authority. The services being provided include a detoxification centre at Smith Street, Fitzroy, an assessment centre at Pleasant View, Preston, a rehabilitation centre at Gresswell, Macleod, and a unit for infirm alcoholics at Heatherton.

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

Particulars	At 31 December—		At 30 November—		
	1968 (a)	1969 (a)	1970	1971	1972
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended patients in—					
State mental hospitals	3,316	3,050	2,874	2,589	2,427
Repatriation Mental Hospital	277	245	231	231	229
Psychiatric hospitals	177	167	200	196	197
Approved patients in intellectual deficiency training centres	942	850	888	833	780
Voluntary patients in—					
State mental hospitals	1,828	1,767	1,912	1,835	1,807
Repatriation Mental Hospital	20	34	37	32	27
Psychiatric hospitals	355	277	286	363	415
Intellectual deficiency training centres	1,638	2,047	2,175	2,376	2,375
Informal patients in—					
Informal hospitals	105	133	249	108	138
Training schools	184	..	..	..	..
Training centres	245	254	241	248	271
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centre (b)	..	..	34	47	46
Total resident patients	9,087	8,824	9,127	8,858	8,712
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On trial leave, boarded out, etc.	1,239	1,534	1,247	1,311	1,246
Total under care	10,326	10,358	10,374	10,169	9,958

(a) In 1968 various areas previously designated as mental hospitals and training schools were gazetted as training centres and in 1969 the remaining training schools were gazetted as training centres and informal hospitals.

(b) In 1970 the Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centre was designated a separate establishment from the informal hospitals.

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

Type of institution	Number	Under care at 1 December 1971			Admitted, transferred in, etc.	Discharged, transferred out, etc.	Died	Under care at 30 November 1972		
		Resident	Non-resident (a)	Total				Resident	Non-resident (a)	Total
State mental hospitals	10	4,424	943	5,367	2,623	2,365	606	4,234	785	5,019
Repatriation Mental Hospital	1	263	80	343	225	198	24	256	90	346
Psychiatric hospitals	8	559	242	801	7,268	7,183	20	612	254	866
Informal hospitals	7	108	..	108	1,240	1,208	2	138	..	138
Intellectual deficiency training centres	9	3,457	46	3,503	809	698	71	3,426	117	3,543
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centre	1	47	..	47	263	264	..	46	..	46
Total	36	8,858	1,311	10,169	12,428	11,916	723	8,712	1,246	9,958

(a) Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

Further references, 1961, 1966, 1969; Mental Hygiene Authority, 1963; Mental Health Authority, 1972; Mental Health Research Institute, 1972

Hospitals and Charities Commission

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

Functions

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

One of its most important functions is to co-ordinate hospital activities. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and for co-ordinating hospital and institutional activities after these are established. As part of its general administrative responsibility, the Commission may inquire 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. The Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals, is a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. By way of encouragement to purchase, the Commission originally offered an inducement of a 33 per cent subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association; the amount of this subsidy has now been decreased to 15 per cent, and the Association operates as an active purchasing organisation handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1971-72 amounted to \$7.5m.

In the year 1971-72 the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$14.1m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and for furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions, and ambulance services. It distributed \$88.9m 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 operations.

At 30 June 1972 the Commission had on its register 2,008 institutions and societies, which, besides public and private hospitals, included benevolent homes and hostels, organisations for the welfare of boys and girls, crèches, relief organisations, and other institutions or societies.

Public hospitals

Since their inception in 1846 Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. First, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors, following closely the practice applying in Britain before the introduction of the National Health Service. Second, 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 69 per cent of their income from government sources. Third, 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 \$20 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2 a day derived from Australian Government hospital benefits. Private and intermediate patients may insure against their higher hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's bill.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria the present 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 number of older people in the community. State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals and religious and charitable organisations, are endeavouring to meet the changing needs.

Private hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission registers and controls the standards of private (or non-public) hospitals through regular inspections.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals. (See pages 534-5.)

In recent years total bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards in existing private hospitals. Private hospitals therefore constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30 June 1972 there were, in the

metropolitan area, 221 registered private hospitals with 7,023 beds, while in country areas there were 93 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,984 beds.

Regional planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven regions were formed, each centred on 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 become available will include pathology, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and occupational therapy.

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

Nursing

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

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 1967-68 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA--AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Ambulances	283	290	300	310	318
Other vehicles	46	47	50	50	48
Staff	574	614	636	682	706
Contributors	345,462	333,333	346,513	375,982	358,625
Patients carried	273,475	270,372	317,993	318,171	324,956
Mileage travelled by ambulances	4,216,386	4,447,015	4,801,013	5,043,151	5,016,194
Maintenance grants	\$759,000	\$830,000	\$978,881	\$1,295,000	\$1,620,000
Capital grants	\$240,218	\$310,250	\$309,410	\$330,455	\$419,165

Community care centres

The objectives in introducing community care centres were to promote the physical, mental, and social well-being of the community living in the area ; to prevent illness and accident wherever possible, and to effect early treatment, when necessary, in the home or at the centre ; to restore the sick and incapacitated to the home ; and, where these efforts failed, to expedite early hospital care, discharge, and follow up. In achieving these objectives the centres provide medical (sessional, visiting, and specialist), nursing, speech therapy, occupational therapy, social worker, chiropody, physiotherapy, pathology collection, and dental services. The staff co-operate with the doctors, the municipality, and the local service clubs, and endeavour to gain the confidence of the whole community.

The doctors in each centre, together with the paramedical staff, provide a comprehensive patient care programme. An important feature of each centre is access to a large hospital and ambulance service, which provides the necessary inpatient care and comprehensive investigation facilities, thus completing the full medical service. With the assistance of the centre's domiciliary services, patients can be treated effectively within their own home environment rather than within an institution; this service is not only beneficial to the patient but is more economical because of rising bed costs. All medical officers employed in the centres are remunerated on the fee for service basis, thus maintaining the patient-doctor relationship. Doctors practising from the centre provide health care in the broadest sense, with emphasis on prevention and counselling rather than on curative medicine. This approach occupies much time ; therefore, an attempt has been made to relieve the doctor from unnecessary duties by providing specially trained nursing personnel to record primary medical history and to carry out dietary consultations and preliminary routine investigations such as height and weight measurements and blood pressure readings. Weekly case conferences between medical and paramedical staff lead to a better assessment and treatment of the patient, as medical and socio-economic conditions are all considered.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission of Victoria has fostered three pilot schemes in an attempt to determine the acceptability and advisability

of these concepts; community care centres have been set up at Queenscliff, at the Southern Memorial Hospital, Caulfield, and at Singleton Lodge, Collingwood.

Hospital regional planning, 1962; Nursing training, 1962; Nursing recruitment, 1964; Care of the aged, 1965; Hospital architecture, 1966; Hospitals in medical education, 1967; Charities in Victoria, 1968; Care of the elderly, 1969; Rationalised medical services, 1971; Medical education: the second medical school, 1972

Public hospitals and charitable institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and subsidised charitable institutions in Victoria during the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of patients refer to the cases treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief from, 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 SUBSIDISED CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AT 30 JUNE (a)

Institution	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hospitals—					
Special hospitals (b)	12	12	12	11	11
General hospitals—					
Metropolitan	22	23	22	24	24
Country	112	112	112	112	112
Auxiliary hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	7	7	7	8	8
Sanatoria	2	2	1	1	1
Mental health institutions (c)—					
Mental hospitals	10	10	10	10	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	9	9	10	12	15
Intellectual deficiency training centres	10	9	9	9	9
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centre (d)	..	..	1	1	1
Total hospitals	186	186	186	190	194
Other institutions and societies—					
Infants' homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's homes	35	35	36	36	35
Maternity homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for maternal and infant welfare	4	4	4	4	4
Rescue homes	4	4	4	4	5
Benevolent homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the aged	11	11	11	11	11
Medical dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total other institutions (e)	78	78	79	79	79

(a) Excluding infant welfare centres and bush nursing hospitals and centres.

(b) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table include the Cancer Institute.

(c) To 1969 figures are as at 31 December, from 1970 as at 30 November.

(d) In 1970 the Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centre was designated a separate establishment from the informal hospitals.

(e) In addition to the institutions shown above, which were under the control of one or other of the State's authorities, there were, in 1972, 1,814 other institutions registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

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

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
INCOME					
Government aid	90,078	100,271	112,962	138,670	155,922
Charitable contributions	4,788	5,545	5,328	5,929	3,292
Fees—					
Outpatients	3,177	3,397	3,733	6,250	7,570
Inpatients—					
Public	24,086	25,924	28,140	28,188	34,672
Private and intermediate	16,156	17,063	18,636	20,892	35,942
Other	12,102	11,729	13,188	16,750	14,410
Total	150,387	163,929	181,987	216,679	251,808
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	88,162	98,763	111,869	137,409	170,425
Other operating expenses	38,737	42,396	45,927	51,307	56,653
Non-operating expenses	1,651	1,917	2,119	3,303	3,101
Capital	21,166	18,826	21,169	25,990	24,377
Total	149,715	161,901	181,084	218,009	254,557

(a) Including infant welfare centres and bush nursing hospitals and centres.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, AND MENTAL HEALTH
INSTITUTIONS : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Institutions	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Hospitals (a)—					
Receipts—					
Government	57,138	64,803	74,474	96,486	109,105
Patients (b)	39,850	42,199	45,472	49,972	72,460
Other	9,829	9,332	10,550	13,310	10,939
Total receipts	106,817	116,334	130,496	159,768	192,504
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	63,938	70,168	80,375	100,318	127,974
Capital	15,933	13,864	15,778	21,558	19,137
Other	25,877	29,678	33,024	38,759	44,286
Total expenditure	105,748	113,709	129,177	160,635	191,397
Sanatoria—					
Receipts (c)					
	1,399	1,414	1,357	1,145	1,127
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	903	925	935	752	817
Other	496	489	422	393	310
Total expenditure	1,399	1,414	1,357	1,145	1,127
Mental health institutions (d)—					
Receipts (c)					
	25,523	27,062	29,236	32,254	37,743
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	15,329	16,614	18,817	22,209	26,782
Capital	3,495	3,335	3,169	2,645	2,881
Other	6,699	7,113	7,250	7,401	8,080
Total expenditure	25,523	27,062	29,236	32,254	37,743
Total all receipts	133,739	144,810	161,089	193,167	231,374
Total all expenditure	132,670	142,185	159,770	194,034	230,267

(a) Hospitals include hospitals for the aged.

(b) Australian Government hospital benefits payments are included in patients' fees.

(c) Sanatoria and mental health institutions are financed almost exclusively by government contributions.

(d) Includes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, and intellectual deficiency training centres.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1971-72

Institution	Number of beds in—		Daily average of occupied beds in—		Total cases treated in—		Outpatients (including casualties)
	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Cases treated
Special hospitals (a)	1,362	420	941	350	39,605	17,725	132,911
General hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,734	1,759	2,949	1,375	99,368	75,361	443,551
Country	2,824	3,679	1,778	2,640	43,229	131,990	451,829
Auxiliary hospitals	418	10	384	1	2,968	10	178
Hospitals for the aged	3,719	..	3,346	..	6,611	..	..
Convalescent hospitals	32	12	31	12	56	20	..
Sanatoria	237	..	88	..	431	..	..
Total	12,326	5,880	9,516	4,377	192,268	225,106	1,028,469

(a) Special hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

NOTE. This table excludes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, and intellectual deficiency training centres.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961; Geelong Hospital, 1962; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962; Alfred Hospital, 1963; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965; Dental Hospital, 1965; Austin Hospital, 1966; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968

National health benefits

Information about the various types of benefits is set out on pages 554-9.

Nursing in Victoria

The nursing profession practises in general, psychiatric, geriatric, and dental hospitals; day care centres, babies homes, baby health centres, bush nursing centres; retail, insurance, and industrial establishments; and doctors' rooms and special schools for the physically and mentally handicapped. Every person who practises nursing for fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council.

VICTORIA—PRACTISING NURSES

Classification	Total holding annual practising certificates		
	1970	1971	1972
General nurses	20,304	23,719	24,558
Psychiatric nurses and mental deficiency nurses	1,128	1,681	1,521
Nursing aides	5,640	6,700	6,437
Mothercraft nurses	1,140	1,700	1,354
Total	28,212	33,800	33,870

The Victorian Nursing Council, which administers the Nurses Act, prescribes the programme of training and standards of practice for each

branch of nursing and approves all schools of nursing. In 1972 there were 99 establishments conducting some form of basic training and 6,366 students enrolled in training.

An important advance in basic nursing education was authorised on 25 October 1972 when regulations were made which prescribe a new general nursing curriculum. This curriculum has been designed to provide a comprehensive range of subjects to be studied and applied in order to prepare the student nurse adequately for present and future needs; to give a range of experience in specified clinical areas considered essential in the basic training; to ensure that the total programme is carried out according to an approved plan in which theoretical instruction and clinical experience are properly correlated; to limit the time a student nurse spends on night duty as well as to specify when it may occur; to ensure that sufficient suitable classrooms, demonstration rooms, practice rooms, study rooms, library facilities, and offices for the teaching staff are provided in training schools; to provide that teaching staff in each school be on a scale of at least 5 nursing educators for 80 students with one additional educator for every 20 additional students; to ensure that during the student's course the minimum period of 1,600 hours in which her formal instruction is to be given is not eroded by time spent as part of the nursing service staff; and to limit to three the courses a school may commence in any year, so enabling smooth and continuous flow of students at all levels to the various clinical areas and making the best use of nursing educators and teaching facilities. Post-basic education in nursing administration and nursing education is provided at the College of Nursing, Australia.

The demand for nurses continues to far exceed the supply. It has been accelerated by the expansion of medical and scientific knowledge in the past few years, and there is an ever growing need for nurses skilled in specialised nursing care in intensive care units, coronary care units, operating theatres, and geriatric care. Opportunities for domiciliary nursing have expanded with the rapidly increased cost of hospital care and the lack of adequate accommodation for the sick. The earlier reporting and recognition of psychiatric illness and the increased number of advisory centres and hospitals has increased the need for psychiatric nurses. Traditionally, nurses in Victoria have accepted their responsibilities for improving and maintaining the ethical and professional standards of their profession and they continue to play a vigorous part in governing their affairs not only on a State but also on a national and international level.

VICTORIA—NURSING TRAINING AT 30 JUNE 1972

Type of course	Hospitals and institutions approved as training schools (a)	Students in training	Number who completed training in the past year
Basic courses—			
General	37	4,730	1,299
Psychiatric	10	274	62
Mental deficiency	5	43	19
Nursing aides	62	1,065	937
Mothercraft	9	254	203
Total	123	6,366	2,520

VICTORIA—NURSING TRAINING AT 30 JUNE 1972—*continued*

Type of course	Hospitals and institutions approved as training schools (a)	Students in training	Number who completed training in the past year
Post-basic courses—			
Midwifery	14	698	622
Infant welfare	3	23	72
Infectious diseases	1	2	7
Eye, ear, nose, and throat	1	8	7
Gynaecological	1	5	13
Radiotherapeutic	1	7	3
Total	21	743	724

(a) Some establishments conduct more than one type of training.

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

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

At 31 March 1972 there were forty hospitals with a total of 509 beds, and eighteen nursing centres, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick.

During the year ended 31 March 1972, 13,962 inpatients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,490, surgical and medical 11,472, and there were 13,606 outpatient treatments. There was one maternal death, and perinatal mortality was 18.4 per 1,000 live births. The total number of centre treatments was 30,500: 16,727 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 13,773 visits by nurses to patients' homes.

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
RECEIPTS					
Government grants (a)	616	782	735	921	726
Collections, donations, etc.	112	96	148	151	124
Proceeds from entertainments	18	18	4	5	(b)
Patients' fees	932	1,049	1,193	1,498	2,180
Members' fees	56	55	52	55	49
Interest and rent	15	19	23	31	38
Miscellaneous	27	20	34	23	34
Total receipts	1,778	2,039	2,190	2,684	3,151
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (paid to central council)	760	778	837	1,062	1,424
Other	303	347	415	506	604
Provisions, fuel, lighting, etc.	188	204	216	232	249
Surgery and medicine	54	63	71	88	98

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>EXPENDITURE—continued</i>					
Repairs and maintenance	46	63	54	54	65
Furniture and equipment	27	28	16	14	7
Printing, stationery, etc.	23	29	32	35	48
Interest, rent, bank charges, etc.	6	6	8	7	11
Miscellaneous	105	94	125	134	148
Loan and interest repayments	15	20	12	20	34
Land and buildings	81	65	307	275	81
Alterations and additions	128	98	119	72	168
Total expenditure	1,736	1,797	2,211	2,500	2,937

(a) Includes \$36,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1968, \$31,000 for 1969, \$34,000 for 1970, \$26,000 for 1971, and \$8,000 for 1972.

(b) Less than \$500.

The hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and proceeds from auxiliaries. Through the Association hospitals received government maintenance grants amounting to \$470,000 in 1971–72. The money for approved capital works, such as buildings and new equipment, is initially raised locally, then subsidised by the State Government on a three for one basis. The government subsidy for capital works during the year 1971–72 was \$330,000.

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

Royal District Nursing Service

The Royal District Nursing Service was established in Melbourne in 1885 as the Melbourne District Nursing Society. At the time of its inception the need for such a service was extensive, not only because of limited hospital accommodation but also because of sub-standard housing, long work hours, and low incomes.

The Service is incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act as a benevolent society and is subsidised by the State and Australian Governments. Administration is from Melbourne, with centres at Camberwell, Caulfield, Essendon, Footscray, Frankston, Heidelberg, Melbourne, and Moorabbin.

Originally the Society's aim was to nurse the sick poor in their own homes, but owing to social changes and the introduction of more complicated and expensive forms of hospital, medical, and surgical treatment, the services of the district nurse have come to be made generally available. The Service now aims to provide comprehensive nursing service on a daily visiting basis. This includes active bedside nursing care, health

teaching, rehabilitation nursing, provision of aids to nursing, linen service as deemed necessary, a limited chiropody service, and some degree of social assistance. Close liaison has been established with several of the major metropolitan hospitals to ensure continuity of nursing care according to medical orders. Patients are admitted to the care of the Royal District Nursing Service by direct referral from hospitals or general practitioners.

There have been great changes in the type of nursing service provided during the past decade for the care of the physically disabled and elderly. Every effort is now being made to encourage them to maximum independence and rehabilitation. There has been a noticeable increase in requests for service for the young physically handicapped, largely as a result of the high incidence of road accidents. This type of nursing is exacting and time consuming.

Over the years the mode of transport has graduated to motor vehicles, and each day 220 cars transport district nurses to their patients. At 30 June 1972, 3,500 patients were receiving visits, the total number of patients visited for the period being 19,000 with a total of 390,000 visits.

Cancer Institute

For many years the Cancer Institute Board negotiated with the Minister of Health to seek ways and means of providing a suitable site which would allow the Board to develop its resources to meet the needs of this State. Early in 1970, 1.2 acres at the rear of the former Royal Mint Building in William Street was allocated to the Institute for re-development to meet the long-term needs of the Institute. The Board will meet the short-term development on the site of present buildings, even though several older buildings will have to be demolished to make way for a new 10 storey complex. In addition to the hospital services, accommodation for several services housed in the Administrative Building at the corner of La Trobe and William Streets is now necessary because the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority requires the area for the development of one of its railway stations.

It has been estimated that 400 inpatient beds are required for radiotherapy purposes alone, and that urgent steps would need to be taken to solve other accommodation problems, including a badly overcrowded outpatient department. The Board's present planning objectives are broadly as follows:

Hospital complex. The development of this will lead to the provision, in the short-term (within 5 years), of a total of 300 beds, with adequate diagnostic and supporting services, outpatient and other facilities, and other patient, research, and educational facilities and in the long-term (beyond 5 years) a total of 400 to 600 beds with supporting services.

Research units. These will be developed as suitable scientists become available but research units will be provided with supporting services such as clinical facilities, technical workshops, and animal facilities. Future units to be developed will deal with pharmacological research, immunology, cytogenetics, biology, and chemotherapy. In addition, a clinical research unit will be established.

Educational units. Teaching facilities and student accommodation will be provided for both undergraduate and postgraduate medical students. In addition, added expanded facilities will be available for training students in the various science disciplines and technology associated with the service departments at the Institute.

When completed, a 10 storey building in Little Lonsdale Street facing the Royal Mint site will provide facilities for new outpatient and diagnostic services, expanded facilities for radiotherapy, and approximately 200 inpatient beds. Several points within the building will be provided to make it possible to develop horizontally to the north across Little Lonsdale Street to the Royal Mint site where the long-term development is planned. Before the long-term development is undertaken, a study will be made to establish the relationship between the various functions of the Institute. The re-development at the rear of the Royal Mint will have due regard to the present building, which the Government, after consultation with the National Trust, has decided to preserve; the new building will blend aesthetically with the buildings on the William Street frontage. Matters that will require special consideration include the optimum size of the Institute, having regard to building economics, transport, geographical problems, and the human elements in the construction and maintenance of an organisation of such complex ramifications. The question of obsolescence will also be considered, as this would affect the use to which buildings could be put if there were dramatic changes in treatment methods.

The following statistical information indicates the growth which has taken place during the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Accommodation and patients—					
Indoor patients—					
Beds available	122	122	122	122	122
Under care at beginning of year	63	81	97	91	84
Admitted during year	3,080	3,165	3,416	3,195	3,136
Discharged during year	2,897	2,964	3,257	3,030	2,944
Died	165	185	165	172	195
Under care at end of year	81	97	91	84	81
Daily average	85.6	86.2	88.29	78.69	79.33
Outdoor and casualty patients—					
Patients treated	10,253	9,264	9,282	10,018	10,046
Attendances of patients	166,629	160,280	164,855	173,441	179,612
New patients admitted during year	5,857	5,022	4,939	4,712	4,559
Finance (\$'000)—					
Income	613	667	695	778	956
Expenditure	2,420	2,661	3,057	3,575	4,151
State Government grant	1,840	1,970	2,282	2,773	3,204
Staff—					
Medical	72	72	74	72	67
Nursing	162	163	178	130	126
Scientific and technical	140	170	167	188	176
All other	310	323	328	392	393
Salaries and wages (\$'000)	1,785	1,970	2,288	2,751	3,237

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established in 1936 by an Act of Parliament that entrusted the Council with the responsibility of co-ordinating all research in Victoria into the causation, prevention, and treatment of cancer; with the promotion and financial support of such research; and with the encouragement of measures designed to improve and facilitate treatment of persons suffering from cancer.

The Council conducts an active educational programme, with the co-operation of the State Departments of Health and Education. Through this programme the Council aims to encourage patients with symptoms suggestive of possible cancer to present for treatment at the earliest and most curable stage. A continuous campaign is conducted to inform school children of smoking hazards and of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

Since 1967 the Council has conducted a campaign to encourage smokers to change to brands which yield lower quantities of tar and nicotine. A testing system has been established at Monash University and the Council regularly publishes the tar content of popular brands of cigarettes.

A widespread campaign, aimed at encouraging women to examine their breasts every month, was recently shown on television with the objective of achieving earlier diagnosis of this form of cancer and consequent improvement in survival rates. This campaign gained good acceptance. The on-going campaign, aimed at persuading women to have a cervical smear to protect against cancer of the uterine cervix, has also progressed and it is now known that over half the women in Victoria under the age of 40 years have had one cervical smear test.

The Council provides advice and assistance for patients suffering from cancer who need help, financial or otherwise. Some 500 cancer patients are so assisted each year, involving an annual expenditure of \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1967-68 to 1971-72:

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

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Research	174,104	176,682	176,636	193,018	231,185
Education	44,596	43,297	59,162	56,314	63,388
Patient aid	30,239	31,187	34,208	41,584	39,875
Other	46,142	52,750	66,836	88,708	120,094
Total expenditure	295,081	303,916	336,842	379,624	454,542

Baker Medical Research Institute

The Thomas Baker, Alice Baker and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute was established in 1926 by the late Thomas Baker, his wife, and his sister-in-law to provide laboratory services for the Alfred Hospital and

to conduct medical research. Although situated in the grounds of the Hospital, it is independent of the Hospital, being administered by its own body of trustees. The service commitment inherent in its charter was transferred gradually to departments of the Hospital. This move was completed in 1948, and since then the workers in the Institute have been engaged solely in medical research. Formal agreements with the Alfred Hospital ensure a clinical side to research projects through the Clinical Research Unit which is mainly housed in the Institute. Affiliation with Monash University provides an academic backing and makes Institute facilities available to appropriate university students.

The comparative financial independence of the Institute is unusual in this country and is due to the generosity of the founders who set up the Baker Benefaction; this has since its inception provided about 65 per cent of the annual maintenance of the Institute. The rest of the necessary income has been obtained from grants-in-aid of research from various grant-making bodies, from payment for services rendered, and from the endowment funds accumulated by the Institute itself. The State Government contributed significantly to the capital cost of re-building and re-equipping the Institute from 1966 to 1968.

Over the past quarter of a century the research work carried out in the Institute has received international recognition. It has been mainly concentrated on studies relating to the cardiovascular system, which embraces the heart and the blood vessels, whose diseases are a major cause of illness in man. These researches have led to a better understanding of the manner in which the body controls its fluid volume, how this control is upset in heart failure, and methods for treatment of heart failure.

Drug treatment for high blood pressure is nowadays very successful in the short-term and the results of long-term treatment have now been studied by one group of investigators for 20 years. Disturbances of the ability of blood to clot produce either bleeding or unwelcome clotting in blood vessels. The chemical processes involved in clotting have proved a fruitful ground for research for many years and have yielded advances in the treatment of diseases as dissimilar as haemophilia and coronary occlusion. Heart failure often results from failure of the heart muscle to produce adequate power but the means by which the heart muscle converts its fuel (sugar and fat) into energy are not completely known. Studies in the Institute have shown that calcium ions play a large role in this conversion and research in this field has been most rewarding.

Because modern biological research requires techniques of investigation and ideas from many different disciplines, for many years projects either not related to, or only peripherally related to, the cardiovascular system have been encouraged at the Institute, to provide an inter-disciplinary backing of all projects. A series of investigations concerning the induction of cancer with chemicals, those concerned with cardiac surgery, those concerned with the alimentary canal, and those with respiration illustrate this need. The staff engaged in these projects varies in number from year to year but is usually about 45 of whom about half are university graduates in science or medicine.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, the C.S.L. research laboratories and manufacturing, service, and storage buildings now cover most of the 27 acre site granted to C.S.L. by the Australian Government in 1918. Since it was set up by the Australian Government in 1916 as a small unit to produce wartime emergency supplies of sera and vaccines, C.S.L. has become one of Australia's foremost scientific institutes. The scope and variety of its activities has paralleled the development of medical science.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were originally under the control of the Quarantine Division of the Department of Trade and Customs, until the transfer to the newly established Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921. The Laboratories continued as a division of the Department of Health until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act* 1961 established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. The primary function of the Laboratories was to produce and supply Australia's needs of vaccines and antisera for use in the prevention and treatment of human disease in Australia, but many secondary functions and research activities were added in the interest of public health. One of the products of the first year of operation was tuberculin for the testing of animals, and shortly afterwards anti-toxins and vaccines for veterinary use were produced. The laboratories now carry out extensive veterinary research.

Many of the important discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry since the 1920s have affected C.S.L.'s activities. The discovery of insulin by Banting and Best in 1922, of penicillin by Fleming and Florey in 1943, and of poliomyelitis vaccine by Salk in 1954 are outstanding examples. There have also been many other important although less spectacular achievements for preventing, diagnosing, and treating disease, and as a result some diseases which were common fifty years ago are now virtually non-existent in Australia. In 1932 there were over 7,000 cases of diphtheria in Victoria with 166 deaths. There are practically no deaths from this cause today.

Rapid developments in pathology and public health have increased the demand for new biological products; this has resulted in continuous expansion, often accelerated by sudden demands. For instance, during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 the original staff of thirty was more than trebled, and again during the Second World War the Laboratories produced greatly increased quantities of vaccines, anti-toxins, and blood products. From 1939 to 1945 the staff increased from 240 to 620, substantial additions being needed for the production of penicillin from 1944 and for influenza virus vaccine from 1945. In 1972, 943 persons were employed, and the scientific staff included about 130 professionally qualified people, among whom are fellows and members of about 40 different learned professional societies and associations. Members of the staff are serving on 30 national and international expert committees.

Among more than 600 products of the Laboratories are anti-toxins and other antisera, human and veterinary vaccines, both bacterial and viral, human blood products, antibiotics (especially penicillins), diagnostic products, allergen extracts, and bacteriological and tissue culture media.

Several of these products have resulted directly from original research at C.S.L. Others have been adapted and developed to meet local requirements. Active research in various scientific areas has always been a function of the Laboratories, but in 1935 a Research Division was established which has been a steadily developing section ever since. Its activities cover basic and applied research in the fields of bacteriology, virology, immunology, serology, biochemistry, and biophysics, all of which are directed towards improving the knowledge of human and animal health. Over 500 papers have been published in scientific journals in Australia and overseas.

C.S.L. collaborates closely with the Australian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service. It operates a modern blood fractionation plant which produces from human blood, donated to the Red Cross, the nation's supplies of blood plasma and a wide range of essential blood derivatives. These products are made available free to hospitals and medical centres through the Red Cross.

Medical research at University of Melbourne, 1964; National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965; Medical research at Monash University, 1966; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1969; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969; Para-medical services, 1969, Baker Medical Research Institute, 1970; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1970; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1971; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1972

Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923. The object of the founder was to rationalise and regularise the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual one day appeal to parishioners on the fourth 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 appeal and the fund during the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 were as follows:

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

Year	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Appeal	Total
1967-68	493	55	547
1968-69	484	49	534
1969-70	490	48	537
1970-71	549	47	595
1971-72	528	47	575

SOCIAL WELFARE

Australian Government social services

The principal social welfare benefits in Australia are provided by the Australian Government under the Social Services Act, which is administered by the Australian Department of Social Security. Finance for the scheme is provided from the National Welfare Fund to which the Australian Government appropriates from general revenue an amount equal to the expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 is shown in the following table:

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

Service	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Social services—					
Funeral benefits	407	382	440	418	409
Age and invalid pensions (a)	140,538	163,349	179,578	209,872	277,715
Widows' pensions	18,090	21,671	24,366	28,689	39,071
Maternity allowances	2,281	2,297	2,407	2,376	2,150
Child endowment (b)	54,133	62,419	55,924	60,891	71,683
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits	4,557	4,824	5,817	11,799	21,007
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	590	725	1,012	1,299	1,632
Health services—					
Medical benefits	13,188	14,610	24,397	34,142	41,859
Medical benefits for pensioners	4,277	4,895	5,180	7,218	7,743
Hospital benefits (c)	18,947	24,496	25,227	33,797	43,319
Pharmaceutical benefits	22,385	26,863	32,715	34,410	31,125
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	8,712	9,928	11,186	12,577	14,139
Nutrition of children	2,636	2,645	2,345	3,493	2,992
Handicapped children's benefits	7	83	89	87	77
Miscellaneous health services	362	461	609	709	1,167
Tuberculosis benefits	3,487	3,362	3,196	3,327	3,395
Home savings grants (d)	4,379	4,228	5,496	6,440	8,331
Other social services	241	483	1,660	2,597	4,043
Total	299,216	347,721	381,643	454,141	571,857

(a) Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

(b) In 1969-70 there were five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four.

(c) Including nursing home benefits and hospital benefits for pensioners.

(d) Under the *Home Savings Grant Act 1964*.

Social security benefits

The benefits now provided under the Social Services Act, with the date of introduction of each in brackets, are : age pensions (1909), invalid pensions (1910), widows' pensions (1942), unemployment, sickness, and special benefits (1945), and sheltered employment allowances (1967), all of which are subject to a means test; and maternity allowances (1912) and child endowment (1941) which are not subject to a means test. The Act also authorises the operation of the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (1948) and the payment of funeral benefits (1943). Assistance to State Governments and eligible organisations is provided under the following Acts : the *State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act 1968*, the *Aged Persons Homes Act 1969*, the *State Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*, the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act 1970*, and the *Delivered Meals (Subsidy) Act 1970*.

General eligibility

In addition to satisfying the means test, a claimant for pension is required to complete a qualifying period of residence in Australia. This varies from ten years continuous residence to qualify for the age pension to one year's residence immediately preceding her claim for a widow's pension where the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Widows' pensions are also paid to other categories of women who, for various reasons, no longer have a bread-winner.

Liberalisation of the means test from time to time has enabled pensions to be increased and greatly extended the upper limit of means which a person may have before being disqualified for a pension.

The first phase (see below) of the Australian Government's programme to abolish the means test on age pensions was introduced in 1973.

Age pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on an Australia-wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered greatly. The main essentials now are that pensions are granted subject to age and residence requirements, and a means test on income and property.

Amendments to the Social Services Act in 1972 increased the pension rates, and the rate of supplementary assistance to pensioners who pay rent. Supplementary assistance was also extended to married pensioner couples subject to eligibility. In addition a new pension called wife's pension replaced the wife's allowance formerly payable to non-pensioner wives of certain age pensioners. The new wife's pension also became payable to the wife of an age pensioner ineligible for a pension in her own right. In 1973 the means test was abolished for residentially qualified people over 75 years of age.

On 30 June 1973 there were 931,812 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total was 250,982), of whom about 70 per cent were women in both cases. The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men and that they generally live longer than men.

147,189 age pensioners in Australia (16 per cent of total age pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance. The proportion of age pensioners in the population of pensionable age has shown a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32.0 and by the 1971 Census it had reached 61.0 per cent.

Some people of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widows' pensions, or service pensions from the Repatriation Department.

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there

have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, income and property. Abolition of the means test in 1973 for residentially qualified people over 75 years of age does not apply to invalid pensioners. However, the amendments to the Social Services Act in 1972 detailed under age pensioners above, also apply to invalid pensioners.

On 30 June 1973 there were 149,609 people in Australia receiving invalid pensions of whom 85,305 were men. The Victorian component was 34,244 of whom 20,027 were men. 64,971 invalid pensioners in Australia (43 per cent of total invalid pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance. The percentage of invalid pensions in the population on 30 June 1973 was 1.14.

The following table for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of, and expenditure on, age and invalid pensioners between 1968-69 and 1972-73:

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year	Pensioners			Total payments (a)
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1968-69	183,776	26,625	210,401	140,538
1969-70 (b)	206,608	29,753	236,361	163,349
1970-71	213,852	31,342	245,194	179,578
1971-72	221,704	32,575	254,279	209,872
1972-73 (b)	250,982	34,244	285,226	277,715

(a) Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

(b) Liberalisation of the means test resulted in a higher number of grants of pensions.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled people engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those likely to become qualified if not provided with sheltered employment. The means test is the same as for invalid pensions except that, in the computation of income, more lenient treatment is given to earnings from sheltered employment. The additional benefits associated with invalid pensions are also payable.

Widows' pensions

For widows' pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain cases, a deserted wife, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain "dependent females" may also qualify. As with age and invalid pensions, there have been some changes in conditions but widows' pensions have always been subject to residence qualifications, and to a means test on income and property. Amendments to the Social Services Act in 1972 also increased the pension rates and the rate of supplementary assistance for widows. On 30 June 1973 there were 105,717 widow pensioners in Australia.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria between 1968-69 and 1972-73 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year	Number of widow pensioners	Total payments
		\$'000
1968-69	20,349	18,090
1969-70 (a)	23,318	21,671
1970-71	24,509	24,366
1971-72	25,787	28,689
1972-73 (a)	29,744	39,071

(a) Liberalisation of the means test resulted in a higher number of grants of pensions.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's allowance, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children or his non-pensioner spouse, he may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40.

Where a person other than a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or of a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during the year ended 1972-73 was \$1,579,000 for Australia, and \$409,000 for Victoria.

Maternity allowances

Except between July 1931 and June 1943, when a means test applied, maternity allowances have, since their introduction in 1912, been paid to mothers residing in Australia on the birth of a child. The one year's residence qualification is waived if the mother intends to remain permanently in Australia; in other cases, payment may be made when the mother has completed one year's residence. The amount of the allowance depends upon the number of other children under sixteen years of age in the mother's custody, care, and control. The maternity allowance is additional to any Australian Government health benefits.

The number of allowances paid annually in Australia increased steadily in the post-war years, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births, until a peak of 240,841 was reached in the year ended 30 June 1962. During the next four years the number fell away gradually to 224,311 for 1966, then rose during the next six years to 272,006 for 1972. However, during the year ended 30 June 1973 the number of maternity allowances paid decreased to 251,884, involving expenditure of \$7,969,821.

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year	Number granted	Total payments
		\$'000
1968-69	72,304	2,281
1969-70	72,259	2,297
1970-71	75,824	2,407
1971-72	75,082	2,376
1972-73	68,190	2,150

Child endowment

Child endowment is a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under sixteen years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students sixteen to twenty-one years of age. The rate of endowment for each child under sixteen depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other children under sixteen; a flat rate is paid for each qualified full-time student sixteen to twenty-one years of age. One year's residence in Australia is required if the mother and the child were not born here but this qualification is waived if the Department is satisfied that they intend to remain permanently in Australia. In certain circumstances a woman who gives birth to a child while temporarily absent from Australia may be paid a maternity allowance.

When it was introduced in 1941 this scheme provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first, in a family. The rates and conditions have changed over the years, and in October 1967 a cumulative increase was made for the fourth and subsequent children under sixteen years in families, so that for each such child the rate is 25 cents a week more than for the next immediate older child. In October 1971 endowment was increased 50 cents for the third and later children. This rate was also applicable at October 1973.

In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1973 was 1,870,638, and the number of endowed children in families was 4,014,366. There were also 19,856 endowed children under sixteen years and 591 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1972-73 was \$254m.

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year	Number of endowed families	Number of endowed children in families (a)	Number of endowed children in institutions (a)	Number of endowed student children	Total endowed children	Total payments
1968-69	472,693	1,041,713	5,462	69,563	1,116,738	\$'000 54,133
1969-70	487,592	1,069,440	5,526	72,987	1,147,953	(b) 62,419
1970-71	500,385	1,090,447	5,439	74,634	1,170,520	55,924
1971-72	511,947	1,106,485	5,673	78,354	1,190,512	60,891
1972-73	517,152	1,105,834	5,756	72,191	1,183,781	(b) 71,683

(a) Excludes endowed student children.

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

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

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

Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. There is a means test on income, but none on property. The one year's residence

qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently. Liberalisation of the means test in 1969 provided for the recovery of sickness benefits from compensation in certain circumstances, and the waiting period of seven days for unemployment and sickness benefits was changed so that it is now only necessary to be served once in any period of thirteen weeks. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics. From March 1973 the rates of pensions and benefits were brought into parity and this resulted in the abolition of the long-term rate of sickness benefit. A married rate was also introduced whereby each of a married couple was entitled to \$18.75 a week. This has since been increased to \$20.25 a week. Also in March 1973 additional benefit was extended to include student children over the age of sixteen years.

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 1972-73 a total of 280,573 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1973 there were 37,945 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 67,401 and 11,182, respectively.

Altogether 101,249 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1972-73 (26,013 in Victoria), and there were 18,744 persons on benefit at the end of the year (5,835 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1972-73 was \$77,531,000, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$21,007,000.

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	Sickness	Special (a)	Un-employment	Sickness	Special (a)	Un-employment	Sickness	Special (b)
							\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1968-69	27,172	13,798	7,856	3,608	2,199	1,763	2,246	1,473	838
1969-70	20,038	15,682	8,180	3,093	2,458	1,216	1,795	1,956	1,074
1970-71	29,271	17,273	5,369	5,499	2,997	1,026	2,345	2,877	594
1971-72	62,890	21,333	3,239	10,914	3,744	1,039	6,721	4,435	643
1972-73	67,401	26,013	2,706	11,182	5,835	1,116	(c)12,074	(c)7,923	(c)1,010

(a) Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

(b) Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

(c) Rise due mainly to increase in benefits granted and current during the year together with very substantial increases in the rates.

Miscellaneous benefits and services

In addition to the normal benefits there are a number of other concessions and services available to pensioners, such as the pensioner medical service, the subsidised medical service, hearing aids for pensioners, telephone rental concessions, and radio and television licence concessions, etc.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

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; (4) discharged national servicemen who are disabled but ineligible for repatriation assistance; (5) boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen; and (6) those who become disabled while working for the Australian Government and who are covered by the Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remedial, 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.

During 1972-73, 1,823 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 366 of them being in Victoria; 1,343 were placed in employment, 267 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during this year was \$1,503,230.

Assistance for organisations

The Australian Government also provides financial assistance to eligible organisations such as religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations, Australia-wide ex-servicemen's organisations, and municipal councils for approved activities. These include homes for the aged, personal care subsidies, delivered meals subsidies, handicapped children's subsidies, and sheltered workshop assistance.

Aged Persons Homes Act

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 and allows for Australian Government grants to eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, towards the capital cost of approved homes for aged people, including the cost of the land. The grants were originally on a dollar for dollar basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967 local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation providing up to half the total number of residential beds was supplied by the particular organisation in the same city or town. An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible ordinary domestic life for the aged residents.

Since the commencement of the Act, 2,739 grants amounting to \$169m had been approved to 30 June 1973. The projects gave accommodation to 48,807 aged persons. In Victoria, 681 grants had been approved amounting to \$40m. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 11,772 aged persons.

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a Personal Care Subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all meals and where staff is employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, and the cleaning of their rooms, and

those who need help with medication, may be approved for subsidy. A staff member is required to be available at all times to give assistance in the case of emergency. The amount of subsidy paid is \$10 a week payable at four-weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 and over residing in the approved accommodation. Up to 30 June 1973, 393 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia and the subsidy paid was \$7,827,280. In Victoria the number of homes was 112 and the subsidy paid \$2,290,360.

Aged Persons Hostels Act

The Aged Persons Hostels Act was introduced in September 1972 to stimulate the provision of more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people. Under the scheme the Australian Government meets the full cost of providing new hostel accommodation for two aged people for every one at present in an eligible unsubsidised home, or for one additional person for every two in a home previously subsidised on a dollar-for-dollar basis between 1954 and 1957. The organisation will not be required to make any contribution from its own resources unless the capital cost exceeds \$7,800 per person accommodated, or the bed capacity of the new home exceeds the number of free beds to which the organisation is entitled. A further grant of up to \$250 for each person accommodated is available for furnishing the new hostels.

The new scheme is limited to a period of three years expiring in September 1975 to encourage organisations to move quickly in taking advantage of the benefits the scheme offers, and eligible organisations seeking a grant must first enter into an agreement with the Australian Department of Social Security which stipulates in part, that accommodation in the new home must be allocated without any donation being required from the applicant and strictly on the basis of need.

Since the commencement of the Act, twelve grants totalling \$2,827,213 had been approved in Australia to 30 June 1973. In Victoria the number of grants was two, totalling \$217,225.

Delivered Meals Subsidy Act

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act assented to in April 1970 assists organisations establish, maintain, expand, and improve approved "meals-on-wheels" services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of 15 cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation during the previous calendar year. Also an additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal was introduced in October 1972 for those eligible "meals-on-wheels" services which undertook to provide an approved Vitamin C supplement for each delivered meal.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Australian or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 31 December 1973 the number of approved organisations in Australia was 348, the number of meals served 3,864,474 during the year, and the amount granted \$586,777. The Victorian totals were 109 approved organisations, 1,230,216 meals, and the amount granted \$187,706.

Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act

This Act which came into operation in June 1970 involves the Australian Government in a new area of welfare and creates another departmental link with voluntary agencies and community service groups. The Act provides for subsidies of \$2 for \$1 to be paid to eligible organisations towards the capital cost of premises to be used for the training of handicapped children; the cost of equipment to be used for or in connection with such training; and the capital cost of residential accommodation for handicapped children receiving training. Up to 30 June 1973 grants made since the commencement of the operation of the Act in Australia amounted to \$7,000,294. The Victorian total was \$2,007,282.

Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act

This Act was introduced in 1967 and provides for grants of \$2 for \$1 toward the capital cost or rental of premises used to provide sheltered employment, the cost of workshop equipment, and the capital cost of hostels or similar accommodation for disabled persons engaged in sheltered employment. During the year 1972-73 there were 30 new workshop premises declared in Australia (3 in Victoria). The total number of grants approved in Australia was 789 and the amount approved \$2,473,631. The Victorian share was 83 grants for \$174,714.

Special assistance to State Governments

State Governments may be reimbursed up to 50 per cent of the amount they spend on approved home care service schemes and senior citizens centres. A scheme may be initiated and conducted by the State Government, local councils, community organisations, or any two, or all of these acting conjointly. Assistance may also be given to the States under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act in respect of aid for mothers with children where they are not eligible for normal benefits.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act introduced in 1969 provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Australian Government to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During the year 1972-73 payments of \$1,686,614 were made to States under the Act, \$629,646 coming to Victoria.

State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act and Supporting Mother's Benefit

The State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation from 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Australian Government to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children where the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted *de facto* wives and *de facto* wives of prisoners, and other separated wives and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Australian Government widow's pension.

Deserted wives and wives of prisoners may now qualify for a widow's pension after the first six months of their husband's desertion or imprisonment, and from 3 July 1973 when a new benefit called a supporting mother's benefit was introduced, mothers in the remaining categories (i.e., unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, women whose *de facto* husbands are in prison and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons who are ineligible for a widow's pension) may qualify for a supporting mother's benefit, six months after the date of the event which gives rise to eligibility, e.g., the birth of a child or separation. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to a means test and other qualifications.

During the year ended 30 June 1973, payments to the States under the State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act totalled \$9,748,141. The Victorian total was \$2,861,284.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides for the Australian Government 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 were operating with New Zealand and Britain at 30 June 1973.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain 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.

Comprehensive coverage of all social service benefits available may be obtained in annual reports, handbooks, and pamphlets issued by the Australian Department of Social Security.

History of social services, 1962; Sheltered employment assistance, 1969

Repatriation Department

The Repatriation Department is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Repatriation, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of ex-servicemen and women, and the dependants of those who have died as a result of their war service. The main responsibilities of the Department concern pensions and medical treatment; other functions include the education and training of children of certain ex-servicemen, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled ex-servicemen, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of ex-servicemen and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance.

War pensions

War pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act* 1914, are intended to provide compensation for ex-servicemen and women who have suffered incapacity as a result of their war service, for their eligible dependants, and also for the dependants of those who have died as a result of war service.

War pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the ex-serviceman; they are not subject to any means test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Pensions are payable to the wife of a disabled war pensioner and for each child under sixteen years of age or a student child who is not receiving an Australian Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the ex-serviceman's assessed degree of incapacity.

If an ex-serviceman's death is accepted as being related to his war service, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of war pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under sixteen years of age. Eligible war widows also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 546,271 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen, miscellaneous personnel and their dependants at 30 June 1973, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$224,987,280. Of these pensions, 145,394 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$60,863,359.

Service pensions

In addition to compensatory payments for war caused incapacity and death, the Repatriation Department introduced service pensions in 1936. This type of pension is paid, subject to a means test, to an ex-serviceman who has served in a theatre of war, and who either has attained the age of 60 years (55 years in the case of an ex-servicewoman) or who is permanently unemployable. A service pension may also be paid to an ex-serviceman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of the area in which he served, and to a veteran of the Boer War. The wife of a service pensioner may also be eligible if she is not in receipt of a means test pension from the Australian Department of Social Security. The same means test is applied to service pensions as to social security age or invalid pensions. Most service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical benefits for disabilities not related to their war service.

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year	Members of forces						Dependants			Amount paid during year
	South African war veterans	First World War	Second World War, incl. native members and interim forces	Korea-Malaya	Other (a)	Total	Of incapacitated members	Of deceased members	Total	
WAR PENSIONS										
1968-69	..	9,830	49,358	697	514	60,399	87,422	17,024	104,446	51,654
1969-70	..	8,903	49,152	717	774	59,546	82,671	17,051	99,722	51,297
1970-71	..	7,997	48,660	715	971	58,343	78,018	16,908	94,926	52,636
1971-72	..	7,029	48,127	713	1,187	57,056	73,676	16,868	90,544	57,464
1972-73	..	6,216	47,446	716	1,257	55,635	73,199	16,560	89,759	60,863
SERVICE PENSIONS										
1968-69	16	8,462	4,394	8	11	12,891	3,086	584	3,670	8,070
1969-70	12	8,409	5,710	12	15	14,158	3,538	611	4,149	9,767
1970-71	9	7,832	6,673	19	16	14,549	3,650	648	4,298	10,696
1971-72	8	7,053	7,725	19	17	14,822	3,685	687	4,372	12,075
1972-73	4	6,736	10,405	24	28	17,197	6,302	755	7,057	18,033

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, and Act of Grace Pensions.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not due to war service.

An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, and at the repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to departmental panels. In addition, the Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving some 3,000 dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Treatment for inpatients is available at Repatriation General Hospitals and, under certain conditions, in country hospitals at departmental expense. For patients requiring long term treatment an Anzac Hostel is maintained in Victoria.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities.

In each State of Australia there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, also a sub-centre located at Darwin in the Northern Territory, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided for those eligible. The services of these centres are also extended to other Australian Government departments and agencies, and to the extent that production can be made available, to State Government departments and philanthropic organisations, and to private persons who cannot be fitted satisfactorily elsewhere.

The Department also provides a full range of ancillary services including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, rehabilitation, and social worker services.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognised postgraduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Training is also given in pathology, radiography, pharmacy, and social work. At 30 June 1973 the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,400 and during 1972-73, 10,948 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 17.9 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Outpatient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; and Macleod Hospital, Mont Park.

Education and training

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children

to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of ex-servicemen whose deaths have been accepted as due to war service, or who, as a result of war service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated, or receive a special rate war pension for pulmonary tuberculosis and are likely to receive such pensions for a period of three years.

Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Schemes

Ex-servicemen who are substantially handicapped through war caused disabilities, and for whom vocational training is necessary for their satisfactory re-establishment, may be assisted under the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme, introduced in 1953. Training is also provided under the War Widows' Training Scheme for the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service, where it is necessary to enable her to follow a suitable occupation.

Re-establishment benefits for National Servicemen

Subject to prescribed conditions, special re-establishment benefits are provided for former National Servicemen under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act. These benefits apply to all former National Servicemen whether they have served on "Special Service" or on any other service, and ensure that servicemen will not be at a disadvantage on their return to civil life. The scheme includes appropriate full or part-time training as a supplement to skills acquired in the Army, refresher training for specialists, and training for those who, for various reasons, may not be able to return to their former employment. The assistance includes payment of tuition fees, other associated fees and fares, and provision of appropriate books and equipment. A training allowance is also provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to those former National Servicemen who prior to call-up were engaged in business practice or agricultural occupations, or who, because of their call-up, were prevented from engaging in these occupations, and who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are : business and professional \$3,000, and agricultural \$6,000.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of ex-servicemen and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled ex-servicemen, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

National health benefits

The administration of the National Health Act, with its accompanying debate and investigation, was again an important factor in the activities for 1973 and during the year new benefit arrangements were implemented and under consideration.

At 30 June 1973 in Victoria, 85 per cent of the population were covered under varying rates of hospital benefits, and 83 per cent for medical benefits.

These percentages are based on details supplied by registered organisations to the Australian Department of Health, and exclude pensioners of various types, persons covered by repatriation provisions, the indigent, and others of non-insurable nature.

Subsidised health benefits plan

The subsidised health benefits plan introduced in 1970 assists low-income families, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and newly arrived migrants, with the costs of health insurance. Pharmaceutical benefits are also provided at a cost of 50 cents for each benefit prescription instead of the usual \$1.

The following benefits were available from 15 June 1973. Families whose weekly incomes do not exceed \$60.50 can receive free medical benefits and public ward hospital cover. Families with incomes above \$60.50 but not exceeding \$65.00 need to pay only one third of the normal health insurance contribution rate for the new benefits coverage and for coverage against public ward charges in hospitals. Families with incomes above \$65.00 but not exceeding \$69.50 need to pay two thirds of the usual contribution rate for this coverage.

To 30 June 1973 Australian Government fund benefit reimbursements for the subsidised Health Benefits Plan amounted to \$22,528,000 in Australia (\$4,361,000 in Victoria) for hospital benefits, and \$4,751,000 in Australia (\$1,022,000 in Victoria) for medical benefits.

Hospital benefits

During the year 1971-72 the complete re-structuring of charges and benefits occurred, and by July 1972 three tables relating to standard, intermediate, and private ward charges in public hospitals had been introduced. Contributors were automatically upgraded to tables which provided a corresponding level of cover to that which they had previously enjoyed and benefits payable were geared to meet increases in public hospital fees which took place. At the same time, as part of the re-structuring, fund benefits were limited to the actual charges made by hospitals. At 30 June 1973 the weekly family contribution rates for the major funds in Victoria were: public or standard ward 80 cents, intermediate ward \$1.30, and private ward (in public hospital) \$1.75. To 1973 Victoria had not introduced a private hospital table.

The following table shows details of registered organisations, numbers and hospital benefits for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73:

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Hospital benefits—					
Number of registered organisations	40	37	24	23	22
Number of members ('000)	1,191	1,208	1,231	1,213	1,238
Benefits paid—					
From registered organisations' funds (a)	\$'000 26,800	\$'000 31,643	\$'000 35,003	\$'000 56,482	\$'000 66,234
Commonwealth benefits (b)	11,080	11,136	11,998	13,607	14,167

(a) Includes ancillary benefits.

(b) Excludes special account deficits and management expenses and includes Subsidised Medical Services Scheme fund benefit reimbursements up to 1970-71 and Subsidised Health Benefits Plan Scheme fund reimbursements from 1971-72.

Nursing home benefits

New nursing home benefits were introduced on 1 January 1973. They provided for a new nursing home benefit, in addition to benefits in existence prior to that date, a statutory patient contribution of at least \$2.55 a day and for control by the Government over the admission of patients and the fees charged by nursing home proprietors.

These were the first major changes made to the nursing home benefits scheme since the existing benefits were introduced in January 1963.

The new nursing home benefit takes the form of an additional Commonwealth nursing home benefit for pensioner patients which is payable direct by the Government in respect of pensioners enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, and an equivalent benefit payable to non-pensioners provided such patients insure with a hospital benefits organisation.

The previously existing basic nursing home benefits remain unchanged and are payable at the rate of \$3.50 a day for patients requiring ordinary nursing home care plus a supplementary benefit of \$3.00 a day for patients who need and receive intensive nursing home care. These basic benefits are payable by the Australian Government irrespective of whether a patient is a qualified pensioner or is insured with a hospital benefits organisation.

The standard fees in Victoria and the appropriate levels of benefit payable for such fees at 30 June 1973 were as follows: patients requiring ordinary nursing home care—basic benefit \$24.50, patient contribution \$18.00, additional benefit \$22.40; patients requiring intensive nursing home care—basic benefit \$45.50, patient contribution \$18.00, additional benefit \$22.40; the total standard fees were \$64.90 for ordinary care, and \$85.90 for intensive care.

Where the approved fee charged by a nursing home is higher than the standard fee for that State the difference is met by an increase in the patient contribution. On the other hand where the nursing home fee is less than the standard fee, the patient contribution will, except in certain special circumstances, remain at \$18.00 per week (\$2.55 per day) and the rate of additional benefit that would otherwise be payable is reduced accordingly.

Together with the substantial increase in the Australian Government's financial commitment in this area the new nursing home benefits arrangements provide for closer Australian Government supervision over certain aspects of nursing homes operations.

As a condition of approval under the National Health Act, for the purposes of the payment of Commonwealth benefits, nursing homes (excepting those conducted by or on behalf of a State Government and which are prescribed in the National Health Regulations) cannot charge fees in excess of those determined by the Department from time to time. However, in the event that a nursing home wishes to contest a decision of the Department in relation to fees, provision exists for an appeal to the Minister for Social Security who then refers the matter to an independent Nursing Home Fees Review Committee which has been established in each State.

The concept of participation by nursing homes, as regards the fixing of fees, does not apply to nursing homes operated by State Governments as the fee charging policies of such nursing homes is considered to be the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

Under the new arrangements the prior approval for the admission of a patient to a nursing home (other than a prescribed nursing home) must

be obtained from the Department. In addition the National Health Act, as amended in 1972, now makes specific provisions under which applications for approval of premises, or extension of existing approved premises, may be refused when located in areas in which adequate provision for nursing home care already exists.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Australian Government benefits	6,468	10,052	9,350	13,168	19,152

Medical benefits

Australian Government medical benefits, which were introduced in 1953, are paid for medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, or by the dependants of such contributors. A medical fund contributor has to meet only 80 cents of the common fee for general practitioner consultations and \$1.20 of the common fee for general practitioner home or hospital visits. Higher benefits are paid for specialist consultations if the patient is referred by another practitioner. Medical benefits are payable for certain services by oral surgeons and are payable at the higher specialist rate on referral to an ophthalmologist by an optometrist. The higher specialist rate of benefits is also payable on referral to a medical specialist by a dentist.

A contributor bears no more than \$5 of the common fee of an operation performed by a general practitioner or by a specialist where the patient is referred by another practitioner. Differential rates of benefits are paid for over 300 services which are customarily performed by either a general practitioner or a specialist. Where an operation involves other direct services, including the administration of an anaesthetic, the contributor bears no more than \$5 of the combined common fees.

To ensure that all contributors are adequately covered against the cost of medical treatment, to eliminate any confusion or uncertainty as to the level of cover provided, and to simplify administration, only one table of medical benefits and three tables for hospital benefits (related to standard, intermediate, and private ward charges) operate in each State. All funds pay medical benefits at the same rate, but contribution rates may vary between funds depending on their financial position.

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Number of registered organisations	19	19	19	19	19
Number of members ('000)	1,104	1,128	1,168	1,155	1,179
Number of services received ('000)	9,210	10,095	10,633	11,475	12,757
Benefits paid during year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
From registered organisations' funds (a)	14,747	17,288	22,982	28,980	33,735
Australian Government benefits (b)	13,052	14,404	24,036	33,464	40,632
Total benefits	27,799	31,692	47,018	62,444	74,367

(a) Includes ancillary benefits.

(b) Excludes special account deficits and management expenses and includes Subsidised Medical Services Scheme fund benefit reimbursements up to 1970-71 and Subsidised Health Benefits Plan Scheme fund reimbursements from 1971-72.

Pharmaceutical benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, which was introduced in 1948, all prescriptions written in accordance with the regulations were available to the general public for the payment of a fee of 50 cents. From 1 November 1971 the fee was increased to \$1. For persons enrolled under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan, the fee is still 50 cents. Pensioners who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service (see below), and their eligible dependants, receive these prescriptions free of charge. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions of medical practitioners, but in areas where there is no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

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

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

The following table gives details of pharmaceutical benefits granted in Victoria during the years 1968-69 to 1972-73:

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number of prescriptions	15,885	17,301	19,157	19,081	19,967
Cost of prescriptions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australian Government contribution—					
Pensioners	8,712	9,928	11,186	12,577	14,139
Other population	18,112	20,744	25,361	25,391	24,743
Payments to hospitals and miscellaneous services	4,160	6,000	7,229	8,874	6,218
Patients' contributions	5,587	6,089	6,833	9,883	13,737

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service, which commenced in 1951, is a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this service the participating doctors provide medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as ordinarily rendered by a general practitioner in his surgery or at the patient's home, to enrolled pensioners and their dependants. In addition to the general practitioner service given to enrolled pensioners, the full range of medicines of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is available free of cost from a chemist on presentation of a doctor's prescription. The new nursing home benefits are also available (see pages 556-7). Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Commonwealth Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Wives, children under sixteen years of age, and children who have attained the age of sixteen years but who are under the age of twenty-one years and are receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, who are dependants of persons who are eligible, may also receive the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Number of pensioners and dependants enrolled ('000)	294	303	313	325	350
Number of participating doctors	1,768	1,740	1,766	1,738	1,760
Number of services—					
Surgery ('000)	1,449	1,594	1,723	1,823	1,972
Domiciliary ('000)	832	814	838	815	778
Payments to participating doctors for medical services (\$'000)	4,251	4,869	5,180	7,218	7,743

Handicapped children's benefit

The handicapped children's benefit scheme provides for the payment of \$1.50 a day on behalf of each handicapped child, under the age of sixteen years, who is residing in a home approved under the National Health Act as a handicapped persons' home.

Ministry of Social Welfare

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 established a separate Ministry of Social Welfare under a newly appointed Minister. The Social Welfare Department (previously a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department) is administered by a Director-General.

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

Family Welfare Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Family Welfare. It is responsible for providing family welfare, child care, and associated services. These services include preventive services and family counselling.

The Family Counselling Section provides an advisory service for the benefit of persons with family problems. Its prime aim is to prevent the disruption of the family unit and to lessen the effects of any breakdown that may take place.

A parent or other person who has the custody of a child under fifteen years of age can apply for family assistance payments and associated benefits. The age limit can be extended if the child continues at school full-time. Those who are eligible for a pension from the Australian Department of Social Security, or who have readily realisable assets exceeding \$500 plus \$100 for each dependent child, are not eligible to apply. The following categories of persons are eligible for assistance.

Deserted wives and the wives of prisoners are eligible for a widow's pension from the Australian Department of Social Security after they have been deserted for six months or if their husbands have been in prison for six months. In the meantime, if eligible, they receive assistance through the Family Welfare Division. A mother with one child receives \$27.00 (\$29.00 if there is an invalid child or a child under six) a week plus \$4.00 if she pays rent or board. For each additional child she receives \$5.00 a week.

Unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, and the *de facto* wives of prisoners—irrespective of age—receive the same assistance in the form of a

supporting mother's benefit six months after the event that led to eligibility (e.g., birth of a child or desertion by or imprisonment of a *de facto* husband).

In the above cases the Australian Government reimburses the State for half of the expenditure. The entire cost of assistance in the following cases is borne by the State:

1. Where a child without sufficient means of support is being cared for by a person other than a parent, a \$6.50 a week family assistance payment is made.
2. Emergency grants, not exceeding \$50 per family in one year, can be made to those eligible for family assistance. These grants are primarily intended to provide food during the period between lodging an application for family assistance and the first payment.
3. All children for whom family assistance is being paid are eligible to receive medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and optical services free of cost from the Health Department. An allowance is also made for school books up to a set scale determined by the Education Department. The cost of the secondary school books is borne by the Social Welfare Department.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Year	Number of applications		Number of children involved at end of period	Cost of assistance (a)
	Received	Approved		
1968-69	3,795	2,291	6,489	\$'000 829
1969-70(b)	4,724	3,162	7,337	1,081
1970-71	5,555	3,643	4,911	2,062
1971-72	6,133	4,150	7,191	2,709
1972-73	6,212	4,706	8,128	3,383

(a) Excludes medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and optical benefits, and school book payments.

(b) From 2 April 1970 the family assistance system was altered and statistics from 1969-70 are not comparable with previous years.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE: ANALYSIS OF FAMILIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE 1973

Type of case	Families receiving assistance	Children involved
Cases where the Australian Government reimburses half of the expenditure—		
Deserted wives	890	2,069
Wives of prisoners	80	189
Single mothers	2,539	2,915
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	1,050	2,086
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	37	74
Mothers with child (or children) not of marriage	32	58
Cases not subject to Australian Government reimbursement—		
Supplementary assistance to parents—		
Fathers incapacitated	4	17
On unemployment benefits	19	41
Assistance to people who care for children whose parents—		
Are deceased	122	144
Have deserted the child	326	481
Are in gaol	24	54
Total (a)	5,123	8,128

(a) During 1972-73 there were 1,535 cases of families receiving emergency grants to assist them during the period between lodging the application for assistance and the first payment.

The Division operates four reception centres for the initial reception of children newly admitted to its care. It also operates seven children's homes, each for about thirty children, and thirty-nine family group homes, twelve each for eight children and twenty-seven each for four children. The reception centres are for short-term care while the Division is planning for the children's future, whereas children's homes are for longer-term care.

Wards of the Social Welfare Department are children and young persons placed under the legal guardianship of the Director-General to the exclusion of their parents. They may remain wards until they are eighteen years of age, and in exceptional cases even longer, but generally they are discharged earlier.

The control, supervision, and after-care of those who are admitted as wards before they reach their fifteenth birthday is the responsibility of the Family Welfare Division. Those who are older when they are admitted as wards become the responsibility of the Youth Welfare Division. Those in the first group are referred to as "children" and those in the second group as "young persons".

There are two ways by which a child, or young person, is made a ward of the Department. One is by an order from the Children's Court. It may be either because a police officer has successfully applied to the Court that the child be deemed in "need of care and protection", or because the child has committed an offence, or because a person who has the care and custody of the child has successfully applied to the Court that the child be deemed "uncontrollable". The other way is by application to the Director-General of Social Welfare. No grounds for the application are specified, but the Director-General must be satisfied that it is in the best interests of the child.

Apart from caring for wards in its own reception centres and children's homes, the Division arranges their placement in approved children's homes conducted by churches and other charitable agencies, with foster parents, in adoptive placements, and with relatives.

The Division pays private foster parents \$12 a week for the care of wards, and pays approved children's homes, of which there are about seventy, amounts of up to \$28 a week for each child. In addition, medical, dental, and hospital services are available without charge, and allowances are made towards school books and school uniforms. It endeavours to recover from parents the cost of maintaining the wards, but usually it is possible to recover only a portion of this cost.

DISCHARGES OF WARDS FROM FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION (a)

Type of discharge	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legal adoption	47	38	85	18	27	45
By direction of Director-General	511	374	885	334	293	627
Death	2	2	4	3	2	5
Time expired at 18 years	51	58	109	47	51	98
Discharged after time expired (b)	7	7	14	3	7	10
Court appeal	1	..	1	2	1	3
Total	619	479	1,098	407	381	788

(a) See also tables on young persons—that is, those fifteen years and over—made wards and admitted to, and discharged from, the Youth Welfare Division on pages 566-7.

(b) Time cannot be extended beyond the twenty-first birthday.

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING ADMITTED AS
WARDS OF STATE

Reason for admission to Family Welfare Division	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Children's Court orders—						
Care and protection application—						
Found wandering or abandoned	20	16	36	24	17	41
No means of support, or no settled place of abode	174	166	340	115	85	200
In a brothel, associating with known thieves, etc.	..	..	..	1	1	2
Not provided with proper food, etc., ill-treated, or exposed	74	77	151	63	65	128
Unfit guardianship	72	96	168	120	142	262
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime	87	15	102	92	12	104
Exposed to moral danger	1	37	38	1	27	28
Truancy	9	4	13	6	..	6
Total	437	411	848	422	349	771
Offences—						
Assault	1	..	1	..	..	..
Robbery	2	..	2	..	..	..
Sex—natural	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking	54	2	56	55	2	57
Larceny	42	1	43	48	2	50
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	15	..	15	..	..	..
Other offences	7	2	9	5	..	5
Total	121	5	126	108	4	112
Applications for uncontrollable children	35	11	46	37	12	49
Total made wards by Children's Court	593	427	1,020	567	365	932
By Director-General of Social Welfare	67	40	107	69	55	124
Total	660	467	1,127	636	420	1,056

The following table shows the location of wards placed with the Family Welfare Division at 30 June 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS PLACED WITH THE FAMILY
WELFARE DIVISION AT 30 JUNE

Details	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
In Social Welfare Department institutions—					
Reception centres	306	363	347	423	401
Children's homes	178	169	206	211	193
Family group homes	93	101	137	146	195
Total	577	633	690	780	789
In approved children's homes	2,322	2,487	2,496	2,488	2,253
On home release with parents or relatives	1,847	1,794	1,842	1,710	1,899
In foster homes	609	608	634	601	536
Placed pending adoption	95	90	64	28	60
In Mental Health Authority institutions	166	172	165	150	146
Whereabouts unknown	11	12	8	10	5
Other	..	..	..	6	13
Total	5,627	5,796	5,899	5,773	5,701

Adoption service

When a parent or guardian signs a consent to adoption, he has the right to nominate either one of the sixteen approved private adoption agencies or the Director-General to arrange the adoption. The Director-General also arranges the adoption of wards who are available and suitable for adoption.

During the year ended 30 June 1973, 1,403 adoptions were legally finalised in Victoria. Of these, 302 were arranged by the Division—41 were wards and 261 non-wards.

Other services

The Division, through the Protection of Infants Provisions of the Social Welfare Act, safeguards the welfare of children under five years of age who are placed for payment away from their parents.

The following is a statement of operations under these provisions for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73:

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER PROTECTION OF INFANTS PROVISIONS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Children placed during year	403	518	404	315	314
Children discharged during year	376	540	434	364	286
Total children on placement at end of year	196	174	144	95	123

The Division also regulates street trading and employment of children under fifteen years in the entertainment field and is the legal guardian of children and young persons under twenty-one years who come from abroad without parents or relatives to live in Victoria. It maintains offices in the suburbs of Melbourne to make its services available locally to those in need of them. The suburban offices are in Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Glenroy, and Ringwood. It is departmental policy to increase the number of suburban offices as necessary. (For other suburban and country offices, see Regional Services Division, referred to on pages 577-8.)

Family Welfare Advisory Council

The Family Welfare Advisory Council is a body appointed by the Minister. Its twelve members, appointed for terms not exceeding three years, include representatives of family welfare and child welfare agencies. The functions of the Council are set out in the *Social Welfare Act 1970* as follows :

1. to advise the Minister on any alterations in practice and procedure considered desirable from time to time for the welfare, protection and care of children and young persons under the care of the Family Welfare Division ; and
2. to report on any matter of a like or allied nature referred to it by the Minister or on any matter on which it is authorised by this Act to report.

Youth Welfare Division

The Youth Welfare Division was established in July 1961 to deal with the social welfare of young persons. The initial emphasis was on the management of trainees aged 15 to 18 in youth training centres and the social work supervision of State wards in community placements. Youth training centres

detain and treat young persons charged with or convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment or, where appropriate, those admitted as State wards to the care of the Social Welfare Department.

The Division maintains institutions and services for the care and treatment of some 2,000 young persons, approximately 25 per cent of whom are serving a sentence of detention in a youth training centre at any one time. The remainder, State wards, are placed in youth training centres, youth welfare services, hostels, residential employment, private board, or in their parents' homes.

Under Section 476A of the Crimes Act, an offender under 21 liable to imprisonment for an indictable offence may instead be sentenced to a youth training centre for up to three years. Young persons may also be transferred between prisons and youth training centres. As an increasing number of boys below the age of 15 are being sentenced by the Children's Courts for offences, the effective age span of youth trainees is now 14 to 21 years.

Initially, the Division concentrated on the problems of trainees in youth training centres and most efforts were directed towards the institutional setting. Later, the emphasis in management of youth training centres changed from the custodial aspect to the development of a more therapeutic environment including approaches in various community settings.

Trainees now participate in many community service projects and the introduction of community-based treatment centres known as youth welfare services has increased opportunities for meaningful contacts with the community.

Treatment facilities available are as follows:

Turana Youth Training Centre

Turana is the initial point of intake for male wards and trainees. Situated in Parkville, the Centre combines remand, classification and training facilities and is geared to the needs of boys from 14 to 21 years of age. It has a staffing establishment of professional executive personnel, youth officers, trade instructors, administrative, artisan and general staff. In the eleven sections at Turana the average weekly number of boys is 300. Security depends upon particular cases and approximately half of the boys are located in open minimum security accommodation.

The treatment programme incorporates remedial, primary and secondary education, trade training, and socialisation by individual and group method.

Boys of 14 to 16 on a sentence are generally transferred to either Morning Star or Bayswater Youth Training Centre. However some are classified to remain in one of the sections of Turana.

Winlaton Youth Training Centre

Situated at Nunawading, the Centre caters for female wards of State and for girls sentenced to a youth training centre. Winlaton functions as a remand centre; a facility where diagnosis and treatment are provided; and a starting point for continuing care provided by the Division's social workers and community treatment facilities.

There is an educational programme similar to a girls secondary school covering educational courses, trade and vocational training.

Usually there are approximately 100 girls at Winlaton. Part of the Centre is Winbirra, a remand centre for girls awaiting a court appearance. The remaining four sections of Winlaton vary according to the treatment needs of the girls. The staff numbers seventy-eight persons.

Langi Kal Kal Youth Training Centre

This is a centre for male offenders aged 17 to 21 years. In addition to the normal treatment programme, including community service projects and weekend camps, the Centre operates a general purpose farm on the 2,700 acre property and supplies farm produce to other institutions. Group discussions and individual counselling are being used. There is accommodation for 112 trainees.

Malmsbury Youth Training Centre

On an 83 acre property on the Calder Highway, Malmsbury is the newest of the major Youth Welfare institutions and one specifically planned and built as a youth training centre. Accommodation is available for 152 trainees in the 17 to 21 years age group. The Centre has achieved excellent relationships with the local community and there are many examples of involvement of trainees in community service projects and sporting events.

Acheron Youth Training Centre

Near Buxton, the Centre is administered from Turana as an adventure camp for up to 45 trainees (boys or girls). Acheron provides an ideal environment for relaxed communication between staff and trainees.

Hawthorn Youth Welfare Service

Established in 1970 as an experiment in short-term, non-residential care for 14 to 17 year old boys, the Service has now shown that many young offenders who would otherwise be detained in a youth training centre may be helped successfully in a community setting.

The boys, all referred by the Children's Court as needing specialised assistance, take part in group discussions, individual counselling, and community service projects. The treatment programme of the Service is organised on a group work approach by which groups of ten boys are assisted by the process of guided group interaction to resolve their own problems with the assistance of a skilled group therapist. The object of this treatment technique is to use peer-group pressures in a positive manner to assist participants to accept a more socially acceptable lifestyle. The Service is able to operate three groups of ten boys at a time and approximately 110 boys attend each year.

Brunswick Youth Welfare Service

Brunswick differs from Hawthorn in that it combines residential accommodation for ten boys with a treatment programme aimed at helping State wards with problems relating to school attendance, employment, and the home situation.

Its Youth Officers establish contact with school teachers, employers, and parents in the hope of solving the boys' problems. The number of boys who pass through the Service annually is approximately 100.

Windsor Youth Welfare Service

This is the first community-based facility for girls to be established in Victoria. It provides residential accommodation for wards from Winlton Youth Training Centre and a combination of the treatment methods used at Hawthorn and Brunswick.

Non-Government Youth Training Centres

The Bayswater and Morning Star Youth Training Centres are conducted by the Salvation Army and the Franciscan Fathers, respectively. Varied educational and trade training programmes are provided for boys who have been classified from Turana Youth Training Centre.

Youth Training Centres are conducted in the Abbotsford and Oakleigh Convents of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Hostels

Sunshine Hostel for boys and Ivanhoe Hostel for girls provide care and accommodation for wards who require a period in a supportive environment before they are ready to cope with the full pressures of community living.

Social Work Section

The Division is responsible for approximately 1,300 wards not under sentence, all of whom are supervised and guided by a team of social workers. All wards remain under the guardianship of the Director-General until their 18th birthday; however, some may have their wardship extended until they are 21.

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR YOUNG PERSONS BEING ADMITTED AS
WARDS OF STATE

Reason for admission to Youth Welfare Division	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Children's Court orders—						
Care and protection application—						
Found wandering or abandoned	7	18	25	13	37	50
No means of support, or no settled place of abode	22	16	38	4	10	14
In a brothel, association with known thieves, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not provided with proper food, nursing, clothing, or medical aid	1	1	2	..	..	..
Unfit guardianship	1	4	5	4	4	8
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime	58	40	98	77	31	108
Exposed to moral danger	2	99	101	1	130	131
Truancy	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total	91	179	270	99	212	311
Offences—						
Assault	5	2	7	4	1	5
Robbery	3	..	3	1	1	2
Sex offences	5	..	5	4	..	4
Breaking	77	4	81	118	6	124
Larceny	42	9	51	55	17	72
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	46	2	48	66	4	70
Other offences	20	1	21	27	5	32
Total	198	18	216	275	34	309
Applications for uncontrollable children	9	1	10	13	8	21
Total	298	198	496	387	254	641

VICTORIA—DISCHARGES OF WARDS FROM
YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION (a)

Type of discharge	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By direction of Director-General	62	39	101	258	162	420
Court appeals	..	9	9	2	8	10
Death	1	2	3	..	..	..
Time expired at 18 years	297	114	411	496	245	741
Discharge after time extended beyond 18 years (b)	10	12	22	4	14	18
Total	370	176	546	760	429	1,189

(a) See also tables on children under fifteen years of age made wards and admitted to, and discharged from, the Family Welfare Division on pages 562-3.

(b) Time cannot be extended beyond the twenty-first birthday.

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

Location	Wards not under sentence		Young persons under sentence			
			Wards		Non-wards	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
AT 30 JUNE 1972						
Youth training centres—						
Government	101	104	62	1	277	17
Non-government	..	15	20	..	74	..
On home release	409	170	..	..	..	..
Residing with employer, in hostel, or in private board	256	163	..	..	..	..
On parole	..	..	(a) 12	3	207	1
In prison (b)	..	..	9	1	5	..
Other institutions	10	25	..	..	3	..
Absconded	..	..	..	..	16	..
Appeal bail	..	..	2	7	16	..
Whereabouts not known	38	55	..	..	..	..
Total	814	532	105	12	598	18
AT 30 JUNE 1973						
Youth training centres—						
Government	81	76	37	..	296	15
Non-government	..	7	27	..	68	..
On home release	293	145	..	..	..	..
Residing with employer, in hostel, or in private board	256	221	..	..	..	..
On parole	..	..	12	..	220	..
In prison (b)	..	..	8	..	11	..
Other institutions	14	11	..	..	3	..
Absconded	..	..	..	..	22	..
Appeal bail	..	..	5	1	5	4
Whereabouts not known	28	33	..	..	..	..
Total	672	493	89	1	625	19

(a) Wards on parole, although under the control of the Youth Parole Board, are still under the legal guardianship of the Director-General of Social Welfare.

(b) Wards and youth trainees in prison are either on remand or serving short-term sentences.

VICTORIA—OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES WERE IMPOSED

Offence	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Homicide	1	..	1	..	..	..
Assault	70	1	71	79	..	79
Robbery	32	..	32	84	1	85
Sex offences	25	..	25	38	..	38
Breaking	946	4	950	964	25	989
Larceny	634	3	637	565	28	593
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	812	2	814	779	2	781
False pretences	68	2	70	34	..	34
Other offences	419	1	420	396	2	398
Total offences for which sentences imposed	3,007	13	3,020	2,939	58	2,997
Persons sentenced	839	8	847	794	14	808

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES

Length of sentence	Number of sentences					
	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 days	17	1	18	16	..	16
14 days and under 1 month	40	1	41	37	1	38
1 month and under 2 months	71	1	72	80	..	80
2 months and under 3 months	43	1	44	51	2	53
3 months and under 6 months	143	..	143	100	2	102
6 months and under 9 months	198	3	201	178	3	181
9 months and under 1 year	84	..	84	92	1	93
1 year and under 1½ years	279	2	281	268	4	272
1½ years and under 2 years	68	..	68	77	1	78
2 years and under 3 years	68	..	68	50	..	50
3 years	17	..	17	12	..	12
Governor's pleasure	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total sentences	1,029	9	1,038	961	14	975
Persons sentenced	(a) 839	(a) 8	847	(b) 794	(b) 14	808

(a) Of the 839 males sentenced 627 were sentenced for the first time and of the 8 females sentenced 6 were sentenced for the first time.

(b) Of the 794 males sentenced 602 were sentenced for the first time and of the 14 females sentenced 13 were sentenced for the first time.

Prisons Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Prisons. It is responsible for the custody of all persons in prisons and is required to assist in the rehabilitation of prisoners and their subsequent readjustment in the community. The Prisons Division maintains twelve prisons for males and one prison for females.

Pentridge, the main central prison, holds about half of all the prisoners in Victoria, and is the site of the Classification Centre. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or of at least six months if they are under twenty-one years of age) and those who are eligible for parole, after

having been put through a selection and testing procedure, appear before the Classification Committee, which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution to assist their rehabilitation.

Pentridge has nine divisions—each accommodating a different type of prisoner. One division is for trial and remand cases, the second is for short-term and vagrant prisoners, the third is a psychiatric and medical clinic. In what is known as Pentridge proper there are four divisions for longer-term prisoners, one being for youths under twenty-one years of age and, finally, there is one division with accommodation for thirty-nine holding prisoners who are either regarded as security risks or who have been sent from other divisions or prisons for disciplinary purposes. Pentridge also has an industrial complex. There are fourteen kinds of industries producing goods valued at over \$250,000 annually.

In the training prisons technical instruction is provided in a number of industries. The Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre is intended for alcoholics and provides employment in the farm and orchard. McLeod Prison Farm on French Island concentrates on general farming. At Cooriemungle the prisoners undertake farming, large scale land clearing, and timber-milling. Prisoners in the reforestation prisons at Morwell River and Won Wron are engaged in forestry work. At Ararat there is forestry work, mat-making, and tubular steel furniture manufacture. Sale Prison is a local reception prison where prisoners are occupied in forestry work, mat-making, or gardening. Castlemaine Prison is used as a semi-hospital prison. It has a large vegetable garden and a mat-making industry. At Fairlea—Victoria's only female prison—instruction is given in arts and crafts, domestic economy, and sewing, and by volunteer instructors in academic work.

In all the prisons correspondence courses are encouraged and facilitated. The Education Department provides teachers for seven registered schools within prisons. The main one is at Pentridge with five teachers; the other schools are at Ararat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Geelong, McLeod, and Fairlea. They provide general education up to the Higher School Certificate level.

In their leisure hours prisoners can pursue hobbies, watch television, or play sports. There are opportunities to take part in cultural activities.

Prisoners earn up to 50 cents a day. They are allowed to spend \$1.30 a week on cigarettes, chocolate, hobby materials, and so on. The rest is saved and handed to them when they leave prison. Each convicted prisoner is allowed two visits each month but the governor may grant extra visits. Temporary leave may be given by the Director-General when appropriate. Often prisoners are allowed out unescorted. Chaplains are nominated by the major denominations and appointed by the Government to the various prisons, either on a full-time or a part-time basis. Voluntary organisations also assist prisoners.

Where a minimum term is set by the court the Parole Board has the power to release the prisoner on parole at any time after the minimum term has expired. The prisoner may earn up to three days remission for good behaviour for each month served, which is deducted from the minimum term. Where no minimum term is set by the court the prisoner may earn remission for good conduct amounting to one quarter of his sentence. Moreover, all prisoners may be granted an additional three days special merit remission for each month served on grounds of special application

to the tasks allotted to them. On the other hand, the governor of a prison may postpone discharge or release on parole by up to seven days for each breach of prison regulations.

Details of offences for which prisoners were sentenced, prison accommodation, and the numbers of prisoners received at and discharged from gaols are given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE SENTENCED,
1972-73 (a)

Offence	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Homicide	25	..	25	0.2
Assault	1,045	12	1,057	6.5
Robbery with violence	102	1	103	0.6
Sex—Natural	315	(b) 91	406	2.5
Unnatural	133	..	133	0.8
Breaking	1,428	4	1,432	8.7
Larceny	2,932	110	3,042	18.6
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	166	10	176	1.1
False pretences	1,261	43	1,304	8.0
Drunk and disorderly	2,048	47	2,095	12.8
Vagrancy	360	41	401	2.5
Indecent, riotous, and offensive or insulting behaviour	640	1	641	3.9
Breach of bond or probation	176	4	180	1.1
Breach of parole	48	2	50	0.3
Other	5,213	95	5,308	32.4
Total offences	15,892	461	16,353	100.0
Convicted persons received	5,135	353	5,488	

(a) Many individuals are convicted for more than one offence and are received in prison more than once during a year.

(b) Includes 90 prostitution offences.

VICTORIA—PRISON ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS
(Exclusive of police lock-ups)

Institution	Accommodation available at 30 June—		Prisoners			
			Daily average		In custody at 30 June—	
	1972	1973	1971-72	1972-73	1972(a)	1973(b)
Pentridge Prison	1,387	1,235	1,259	1,070	1,246	1,074
Ararat Prison	200	200	184	182	176	180
Beechworth Training Prison	115	115	103	103	110	98
Bendigo Training Prison	120	120	117	87	97	89
Castlemaine Prison	112	112	91	98	90	96
Cooriemungle Prison	60	60	53	51	53	45
Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre	75	75	58	58	53	60
Geelong Training Prison	130	130	131	132	143	128
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island)	127	127	109	92	91	103
Morwell River Reforestation Prison	80	80	68	60	72	60
Sale Prison	75	75	73	71	78	69
Won Wron Reforestation Prison	85	85	79	71	78	61
Total males	2,566	2,414	2,325	2,075	2,287	2,063
Fairlea Female Prison	100	100	41	32	31	33
Total	2,666	2,514	2,366	2,107	2,318	2,096

(a) Including 123 males and 3 females awaiting trial.

(b) Including 204 males and 12 females awaiting trial.

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS
(Exclusive of police lock-ups)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Number in confinement at beginning of period—					
Convicted	2,103	2,199	2,178	2,276	2,192
Awaiting trial	179	131	149	80	126
Total	2,282	2,330	2,327	2,356	2,318
Received during period—					
Convicted of felony, misdemeanour, etc.	8,745	8,003	8,474	8,190	7,161
Transfer from—					
Other gaols and youth training centres	2,462	2,261	2,741	2,681	2,881
Hospitals, asylums, etc.	159	155	176	190	208
For trial, not subsequently returned to prison	3,290	3,327	3,351	4,646	5,794
On parole board warrants	42	57	45	51	48
Awaiting deportation by Australian Department of Immigration	16	27	17	23	24
Returned on order	371	331	450	914	1,392
Total	15,085	14,161	15,254	16,695	17,508
Discharged during period	15,037	14,164	15,225	16,733	17,730
Number in confinement at end of period—					
Convicted	2,199	2,178	2,276	2,192	1,880
Awaiting trial	131	149	80	126	216
Total	2,330	2,327	2,356	2,318	2,096

Probation and Parole Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Probation and Parole. It supervises and provides case work services for persons released on probation from Victorian courts; assists in the rehabilitation into the community of persons released on parole from youth training centres or prisons; and provides, when requested by a court, reports and information on any person who has been found guilty—whether convicted or not.

Pre-court reports are also provided for Children's Courts in the cases of young persons who are charged with offences or are the subject of care and protection applications.

To fulfil its functions the Division is divided into four sections: Adult Probation and Parole (Male) Section, Probation and Parole (Female) Section, Youth Parole (Male) Section, and Children's Court Probation (Male) Section.

The officers of the Adult Probation and Parole (Male) Section are responsible for the supervision of all males admitted to probation from adult courts—that is, of those who have committed the offence after their seventeenth birthday, and of all males paroled by the Adult Parole Board. They are also responsible for submitting pre-sentence reports to adult courts and various types of reports to the Adult Parole Board. The latter include reports on all persons being detained at the Governor's pleasure.

The officers of the Probation and Parole (Female) Section supervise all female probation and parole cases irrespective of age. They also prepare reports on females for courts or parole boards.

The officers of the Youth Parole (Male) Section are responsible for the supervision of male trainees paroled from a youth training centre—that is, of young persons who were between their fifteenth and twenty-first birthday at the time of the offence. They prepare case histories and other reports for the Youth Parole Boards and courts.

The Children's Court Probation (Male) Section is located in Batman Avenue, Melbourne. The officers of this Section supervise all male offenders placed on probation by Children's Courts—that is, those who have committed the offence before their seventeenth birthday. They provide reports on most children and young persons who are required to appear before the Children's Court.

While officers of each Section serve their own particular range of clients, they are not excluded from supervising persons not falling into their particular category. For instance, Children's Court probation officers can supervise any adult male parolee or probationer, or a youth parolee.

In addition to the above-mentioned locations, probation and parole officers are located in various regional and suburban offices.

The Division uses the services of male and female stipendiary and honorary officers. All stipendiary probation and parole officers are required to be qualified social workers, while some 800 honorary probation officers are selected citizens who supervise less difficult cases (usually first offenders) who live in their neighbourhood. Honorary probation officers discuss problems and treatment methods with stipendiary officers and are encouraged to attend a course of training at the Institute of Social Welfare.

Probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. When an offender is admitted to probation—which may be for a period of between one and five years—he consents to comply with certain conditions: to abstain from violation of the law, to report to the Chief Probation Officer within forty-eight hours, to carry out the lawful instructions of the Probation Officer, to report and receive visits as directed by the Probation Officer, and to notify the Probation Officer within forty-eight hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court requiring abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, avoidance of specified company or place, and so on.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised" by a Probation Officer and it is the first responsibility of the officer to see that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, however, every attempt is made to assist the offender in developing his personal relationships and abilities to be able to live constructively within the framework of society. Contact between the probationer and the Probation Officer varies in intensity. Initially it tends to be more frequent and then gradually decreases. It depends on the seriousness of the offence committed, the individual's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer to the Chief Probation Officer who decides whether any action to instigate breach proceedings will be taken. Court action may

result in adjournment, fine, bond, admission to a new period of probation, or sentence to detention in either youth training centres or prisons. On the other hand, the court may also decide to take no action.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Year	Placed on probation during year		Children on probation at end of year	Adults on probation at end of year
	By Children's Courts	By adult courts		
1968-69	2,148	1,381	2,735	2,263
1969-70	2,375	1,514	3,049	2,153
1970-71	2,865	1,458	3,536	2,181
1971-72	3,131	1,561	4,049	2,326
1972-73	3,273	1,678	4,385	2,392

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	On Children's Courts probation orders			On adult courts probation orders			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	1971-72						
On probation at beginning of year	2,665	871	3,536	1,802	379	2,181	5,717
Placed on probation during year	2,397	734	3,131	1,394	167	1,561	4,692
Completed probation during year	1,786	573	2,359	1,022	118	1,140	3,499
Probation cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	132	82	214	209	16	225	439
Breach of other conditions	36	9	45	47	4	51	96
On probation at end of year	3,108	941	4,049	1,918	408	2,326	6,375
	1972-73						
On probation at beginning of year	3,108	941	4,049	1,918	408	2,326	6,375
Placed on probation during year	2,554	719	3,273	1,492	186	1,678	4,951
Completed probation during year	2,175	569	2,744	1,249	134	1,383	4,127
Probation cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	93	49	142	202	6	208	350
Breach of other conditions	42	9	51	20	1	21	72
On probation at end of year	3,352	1,033	4,385	1,939	453	2,392	6,777

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age of probationers	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By Children's Courts—						
Under 8 years	6	30	36	9	15	24
8 years and under 9 years	12	6	18	9	1	10
9 years and under 10 years	22	6	28	32	2	34
10 years and under 11 years	53	10	63	67	10	77
11 years and under 12 years	107	13	120	110	5	115
12 years and under 13 years	159	33	192	198	36	234
13 years and under 14 years	320	104	424	395	119	514
14 years and under 15 years	542	173	715	551	180	731
15 years and under 16 years	540	193	733	579	194	773
16 years and under 17 years	580	157	737	517	147	664
17 years and over (a)	56	9	65	87	10	97
Total	2,397	734	3,131	2,554	719	3,273

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION—*continued*

Age of probationers	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By adult courts—						
17 years and under 21 years	676	86	762	790	87	877
21 years and under 25 years	217	33	250	232	35	267
25 years and under 30 years	93	9	102	139	21	160
30 years and under 35 years	42	9	51	70	8	78
35 years and under 40 years	28	9	37	37	8	45
40 years and over	40	9	49	83	17	100
Not known	298	12	310	141	10	151
Total	1,394	167	1,561	1,492	186	1,678
Total probationers	3,791	901	4,692	4,046	905	4,951

(a) Those 17 years and over admitted to probation by Children's Courts committed the offence before their seventeenth birthday.

Parole

In Victoria there are two Youth Parole Boards and two Adult Parole Boards. They have power to release on parole those who have been sentenced to detention but are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence is served. The Youth Parole Boards can release on parole young persons sentenced to detention in a youth training centre at any time during the currency of the sentence, while the Adult Parole Boards are required to consider every adult case in which what is known as a "minimum term" prison sentence is set by the court.

When a Parole Board considers a case its main concern is whether the person is a good risk on parole. It bases its decision on the report it receives from the parole service and the prison authorities. Medical and psychological reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is a major consideration. The Board can either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole.

Youth Parole Boards consider each case soon after the admission of the young person to a youth training centre, and generally set a review date. Those trainees who are sentenced to detention for six months or less are, as a rule, not regarded as suitable for parole. The earliest date an Adult Parole Board can release a prisoner on parole depends not only on the minimum term set by the court but also on the remissions the prisoner has earned while in prison for good conduct and for special application to the task allotted to him. On the other hand, release may be postponed either because the governor of the prison, or a visiting justice, has imposed punishment following a breach of prison regulations or because the prisoner is required to serve time in lieu of unpaid fines.

By and large parole procedures are similar to probation procedures. On the day of release the parolee is handed a Parole Order which contains conditions similar to those on Probation Orders. The Parole Officer helps the parolee to carry out these conditions and also assists with some of his problems such as finding employment.

If the parolee is sentenced to another term of imprisonment his parole is automatically cancelled. In addition the Boards can cancel parole at any time should the parolee breach a condition or should his behaviour be unsatisfactory. However, most parolees complete parole successfully. The date of completion is when the full sentence set by the court expires.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF PERSONS ON PAROLE

Particulars	Youth parole			Adult parole			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
				1971-72			
On parole at beginning of year	224	1	225	749	20	769	994
Released on parole during year	421	8	429	731	19	750	1,179
Completed parole during year	320	3	323	470	14	484	807
Parole cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	81	1	82	127	1	128	210
Breach of other conditions	25	1	26	84	2	86	112
On parole at end of year	219	4	223	799	22	821	1,044
				1972-73 (a)			
On parole at beginning of year	219	4	223	799	22	821	1,044
Released on parole during year	430	..	430	794	17	811	1,241
Completed parole during year	330	3	333	549	16	565	898
Parole cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	73	..	73	111	..	111	184
Breach of other conditions	14	1	15	90	1	91	106
On parole at end of year	232	..	232	843	22	865	1,097

(a) Preliminary figures.

The probation service prepares "pre-court" reports in the case of Children's Courts and, when requested, "pre-sentence" reports in the case of adult courts. The following table gives the number of pre-sentence reports required by the various adult courts during the years 1968-69 to 1972-73:

VICTORIA—ADULT PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Year	Supreme Court		County Court		Magistrates' Courts		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1968-69	4	2	101	5	298	37	447
1969-70	12	..	155	9	267	28	471
1970-71	7	..	121	1	259	29	417
1971-72	5	..	122	6	234	28	395
1972-73	5	..	114	2	247	40	408

The parole service prepares reports for the Youth Parole Boards on most youths admitted to youth training centres. In the case of adult prisoners eligible for parole, a parole officer interviews the prisoner about four to six weeks before the date on which he will be eligible. He investigates the prisoner's background, prospects for work and lodging, and other matters. In the case of female prisoners, of whom there are relatively few, relatives and friends are nearly always interviewed. A report is then submitted to the Adult Parole Board.

Training Division, Institute of Social Welfare

This Division—located at 12 Lisson Grove, Hawthorn—is administered by the Director of Training. Its main function is to provide training courses covering the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies.

In addition, the Division is responsible for the educational and trade training programmes in all Social Welfare Department institutions. It administers tests to determine the suitability for training of those sentenced to detention in a youth training centre or prison, and is represented on their respective classification committees. It is the liaison authority between the Department and the Education Department, which provides teachers for school programmes within the various institutions and arranges technical correspondence courses for inmates in the government and non-government institutions. It also supervises Social Studies Cadets of the Department of Social Welfare who attend the University of Melbourne. Finally, it supervises the testing of new staff for departmental institutions.

Social Welfare Training Council

The Social Welfare Training Council has twelve members including the Director of Training and the Directors of the Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, and Prisons Divisions. The other members are appointed by the Minister for terms not exceeding three years. The functions of the Council are set out in the *Social Welfare Act 1970* as follows :

1. to exercise a general supervision over theoretical and practical training prescribed by the Council ;
2. to prescribe courses of instruction and training in social welfare ;
3. to conduct written, practical, and oral examinations ;
4. to issue certificates of qualification to persons who have passed examinations at the prescribed standards of proficiency ; and
5. to maintain a register of persons who have passed examinations at the prescribed standards of proficiency.

Training courses

Tuition for all courses at the Institute of Social Welfare is free. Each year the State Government makes available bursaries for the Youth Leadership Diploma Course, the full-time Child Care Workers Course, and the Welfare Officers Course. The value of these bursaries is \$1,000 and students are not required to enter into an agreement to work for the State Government after graduating.

Courses offered by the Institute include the following:

(a) *Child Care Workers Course*

This course provides basic training for persons employed or interested in being employed in the residential care of children separated from their parents. Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age and should have attained Leaving standard or its equivalent.

(b) *Youth Workers Course*

This course is designed to train persons employed or interested in employment in the care of young people who are committed to youth training centres. The qualifications required are the same as those for the Child Care Workers Course.



A view of Monash University towards the administrative offices.

Monash University

Graphic design studios at the new Bundoora campus of the Preston Institute of Technology.

Victoria Institute of Colleges

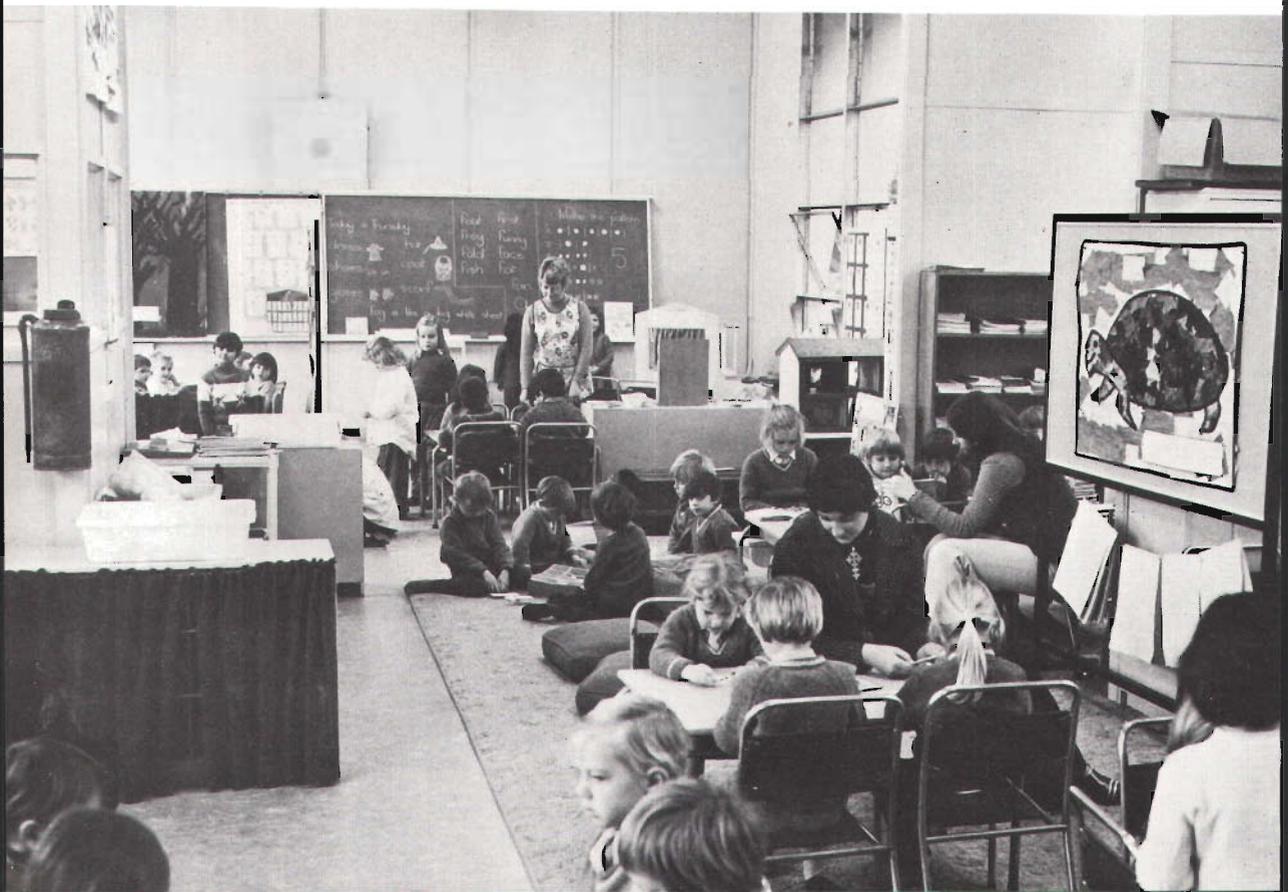




Moreland Primary School, one of the Victorian Education Department's most recently established schools.

Audio Visual Education Centre

Children in an open classroom at the Aberfeldie Primary School.



The Prahran City council day nursery which provides day care for children of working mothers. Councils also provide services for the elderly.

Social Welfare Department



Children play in the grounds of the Atherton Gardens Estate high rise flats development in Fitzroy, an inner Melbourne suburb.

Social Welfare Department



Children from high rise flats at work after school on projects supervised by a play leader provided by the local government council.



The first of the high rise Housing Commission flats at Emerald Hill, showing the older style four storey walk up flats nearby. The future of high rise flats is being reconsidered.

Social Welfare Department



(c) Prison Officers Course

Part I provides training for newly recruited prison officers before they take up their positions in prison. It involves twelve weeks theoretical and twelve weeks practical training. Part II and Part III are conducted by correspondence. Part II is required for promotion to Senior Prison Officer, and Part III is required for promotion to Chief Prison Officer and all higher prison positions.

(d) Youth Leadership Diploma Course

This is a three year full-time course designed to train adult men and women to work with young people. Applicants must be eighteen years of age and have attained Higher School Certificate standard or its equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have had an additional year of study or some work experience.

(e) Welfare Officers Course

This course provides training, as well as an opportunity for discussion, for those who plan to make a career helping people who have special problems. Students learn about the structure of society, and the various methods of helping people and the community resources available for the purpose. They also gain skills in interviewing. This course is not an alternative to the university course for social workers. It is expected that welfare officers will work in welfare organisations and hospitals under the direction of social workers or in conjunction with a committee. Applicants must have four Leaving subjects, including English.

(f) Honorary Probation Officers Course

This course provides training, as well as an opportunity for discussion, for honorary probation officers and those who intend to volunteer for probation work. The course involves two evenings a week for a period of ten weeks.

(g) Supervisors Course

This course is for those who have the task of supervising students from this Institute while they are on practical work placements.

(h) Adoption Workers Course

This course is for staff from adoption agencies. They gain an understanding of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964* and have an opportunity to discuss the various aspects of adoption work. One aim of this course is to encourage uniform standards of work in adoption agencies.

Research and Statistics Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Research and Statistics and conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates in non-governmental research projects and supervises any investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organisation or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all Divisions, the collation of all material for issue from the Department, and the dissemination of information to the public with regard to social welfare.

Regional Services Division

Regional Services is a relatively new Division and is administered by a Director.

The aims of this Division are to co-ordinate the services of the Department with those of other organisations, encourage the development of local welfare programmes, and generally to improve the welfare services available to people in outer metropolitan and country areas.

Regional centres now operating in Geelong, Preston, Ballarat, and Morwell cover a wide field of services now being performed by the Department. For example, family counselling, family assistance, and probation and parole services are available.

Smaller regional offices are conducted by the Division at Bairnsdale, Bendigo, Hamilton, Mildura, Shepparton, and Swan Hill. Further regional centres are planned for Broadmeadows, Bendigo, Horsham, and Wodonga.

Finance

The following table shows the financial operations of the Social Welfare Department from 1968-69 to 1972-73:

VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Revenue—					
Sale of goods produced in—					
Prisons	333	358	419	409	358
Youth training centres	21	27	25	28	58
Child endowment	25	64	74	90	93
Maintenance collection	79	82	96	117	125
Quarters, rations, and rents	58	68	73	85	91
Other revenue	23	16	17	24	43
Total revenue	540	615	704	753	768
Expenditure—					
Central Administration and Research and Statistics Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	286	358	446	531	1,079
Grants to approved welfare organisations	..	..	..	250	401
Fare concessions for pensioners	..	..	..	..	1,611
Family Welfare Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	475	565	646	776	832
Maintenance of reception centres and departmental children's homes	1,277	1,542	1,869	2,503	2,939
Payments for wards in—					
Approved children's homes	1,286	1,316	1,443	2,594	2,809
Foster homes	297	286	322	292	363
Family assistance	829	1,081	2,062	2,709	3,383
Other expenditure	50	46	57	126	101
Youth Welfare Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	150	177	214	263	253
Maintenance of remand and departmental youth training centres	1,453	1,660	1,882	2,246	2,525
Payments to non-departmental youth training centres	197	207	202	232	294
Other expenditure	130	133	142	176	218
Grants to youth organisations	304	310	303	340	(a)

VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
<i>Expenditure—continued</i>					
Prisons Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	3,463	3,884	4,239	4,954	5,485
Probation and Parole Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	340	398	462	540	504
Parole boards' expenses	8	9	9	9	8
Training Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	124	159	169	201	277
Total expenditure	10,670	12,131	14,467	18,742	23,082
Net expenditure	10,130	11,516	13,763	17,989	22,314

(a) Vote fund contributions and works and services grants to youth organisations assistance fund were transferred to the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation from 1972-73.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972*, recognising that a more affluent society with more leisure time has increased the demand for recreational opportunities and facilities, established the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation which is designed to meet the challenges of these changes.

Broadly, the objectives of the Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of the youth of Victoria by encouraging involvement of youth in community life, and by assisting and co-ordinating youth services and activities affecting youth; to promote the fitness and general health of the people of Victoria by encouraging participation in sport, and by assisting and co-ordinating the activities of government agencies, municipalities, and any other persons or bodies concerned with sport; and to improve the facilities available for leisure time pursuits by encouraging and assisting with the provision of additional opportunities for recreation for individuals and family units.

The legislation also provides for the appointment of a State Youth Council and a Sports and Recreation Council, both of which will establish and maintain regular consultation with organisations involved in the fields of youth work, sport, and recreation. The State Youth Council will be responsible for advising the Minister on the formulation and regular review of policy including financial policy relating to grants, subsidies and loans from the special Youth Fund. The Sports and Recreation Council has a similar responsibility in relation to the Sports and Recreation Fund and the Australian Rules Football Fund. The former will provide a wide range of assistance for sporting and recreational activities, while the latter will be used to provide facilities and amenities, and to encourage and improve the standard of Australian Rules Football.

Ministerial responsibility with respect to horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing has been transferred from the Chief Secretary to the Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation, who is now also responsible for the National Fitness Council and the subsidies relating to the aims of the new department which were previously authorised by the Treasurer or the Minister for Local Government.

Social welfare activities in local government

Local government authorities in Australia have played only a minor role in the provision of social welfare services for the community. Their role was largely determined by the historical circumstances surrounding their establishment in a young colony, their dependence on central government, and their general lack of finance to carry out any but the most basic functions such as road making, building of bridges, and drainage. However, the situation in Victoria, particularly since the Second World War, has changed considerably, and there has been an increasing acceptance by local authorities of a growing number of social welfare functions, particularly in the area of personal welfare. Consolidations and amendments to the Local Government Act have reflected changing community attitudes towards the accepted functions of local authorities.

In 1943 a social services survey was conducted by the University of Melbourne at the request of an inner municipality, South Melbourne, which had provided some welfare services since the First World War. The decision to make the survey was based on the Council's determination to establish its priorities and rationally plan future services. Recommendations resulting from the survey included plans for the integration of local groups and services, and the development of the municipal health and welfare services by the appointment of appropriate professional staff. The subsequent implementation of many of the proposals provides one of the earliest models in Victoria of an integrated plan for social welfare activities by a local government authority.

While municipal councils undertook few welfare functions prior to the Second World War, one exception is seen in the establishment of infant welfare centres. Originally established by voluntary effort during the First World War, they were developed by the provision of subsidies from the State to local government. This pattern of State subsidisation was followed from 1945 and stimulated the establishment of kindergartens, day nurseries, pre-school dental clinics, and ante-natal clinics. In 1970 a limited number of subsidies became available for the establishment of family planning clinics by municipal councils. To assist families in time of sickness, home help services were subsidised from 1946, and later, in 1955, with Commonwealth Government financial assistance, extended to enable the aged to participate. From 1956 elderly citizens clubs sponsored by municipal councils attracted capital grants and maintenance subsidies from the State Government. The subsidy for elderly citizens clubs covered municipal expenditure on other services for the aged, such as meals-on-wheels, chiropody treatment, and the provision of free firewood. While this system of State subsidies encouraged many municipalities to undertake a wider range of health and welfare services, the failure of the subsidy system to keep pace with rising costs left many municipal councils to find an increasing proportion of the cost. The cost of maintaining municipal welfare services was considered by the Committee of Inquiry into Local Government in 1962 and again by the Board of Inquiry into Local Government Finance in 1972. The Board made recommendations for a variation of the present system of State subsidies based on specific purpose grants, and recommended a formula by which the rate of subsidy should be regularly adjusted. The Board also recommended that the Australian Government be invited to provide greater financial

aid towards the cost of municipal health and welfare services. In recent years the Australian Government has shown an increasing interest in local government welfare activities, and a number of specific purpose grants have been made available, some directly to municipal councils, others through the agency of the State.

The Commonwealth *Aged Persons Homes Act* 1954 was amended in 1967 to include local government bodies as organisations eligible to receive capital grants towards the cost of approved homes for the aged. However, loan money was excluded from subsidy and this condition resulted in only limited acceptance by municipal councils of this opportunity to provide housing for their aged citizens. The *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act* 1970 provided a subsidy (increased by an amendment in 1972) for each meal delivered to an aged or invalid person by meals-on-wheels services organised by municipal councils and other organisations. The *Child Care Act* 1972 provided unmatched capital grants and a variety of maintenance subsidies which were available to municipal councils and other non-profit organisations to establish child care centres for children of working mothers. In 1971 Victoria agreed to participate in the Commonwealth *States Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969 which introduced the first subsidy available to local government through the agency of the State for the employment of social workers and welfare officers to promote and integrate domiciliary services for the aged. This Act also provided additional finance for home help services and additional capital grants for elderly citizens clubs.

By 1958 the *Local Government Act* had been consolidated and amended to include a number of provisions enabling local government authorities to provide a range of specified welfare services. While little advantage was taken of some of these provisions, for example the provision of housing for sale to persons of small means (housing of such people had become a major function of the Housing Commission), in the field of housing elderly pensioners municipal councils began playing a significant part. In 1961 an amendment to the *Housing Act* 1958 enabled the Housing Commission to accept donations of land from local government authorities for the building of flats for elderly pensioners; by June 1972, 58 Victorian municipalities had made donations of land to the Housing Commission for this purpose. In addition to the donation of land, a municipal council participating in this scheme undertook to refund to the Housing Commission a sum equal to half the rates levied on the property, and to maintain gardens. Under the terms of the agreement the municipal council became entitled to nominate ingoing tenants and replacement tenancies. In 1969 the Commonwealth Government agreed to grant finance to the Housing Commission to provide additional housing for the aged, such finance to be expended in co-operation with local municipalities.

While local government in Victoria became more involved in the provision of some welfare services after 1945, a further trend became apparent in the 1960s. Prior to 1960 only one Victorian municipality, the City of South Melbourne, had consistently employed professional social workers. However, an increasing number of municipalities were incorporating duties of a welfare nature with the work carried out by home help supervisors, in response to a growing awareness of needs. By 1972, 41 Victorian municipalities had appointed social welfare workers, of whom seventeen

were qualified social workers, the others having experience or qualifications in related fields. The role of such welfare workers varies according to the level of training and the requirements of the particular municipal council. Advice and counselling of individuals with personal problems is frequently a function of municipal social workers, and many have a developmental role in the planning and establishment of local services and in ensuring the integration of all welfare provisions, whether provided by the Australian Government, the State, or voluntary organisations.

The effects of rapidly changing social conditions, including increasing urbanisation and the spread of population to outer areas, a high migrant intake over a number of years, and high density housing programmes in the inner city areas were seen to be creating many pressures in the community. The stimulus to increase the involvement of local government in social welfare, and particularly the employment of personnel such as social workers and welfare officers, came from a number of different community groups. Among these were local welfare committees, church-organised movements, and professional groups. Many municipal councillors played an active part in encouraging councils to extend welfare services.

A report published in 1963 by the Victorian Branch of the Australian Association of Social Workers found a need for an integrated family welfare service at the local community level to assist individuals with personal problems and to collaborate in the planning and integration of local services. Following this report an expert committee was set up in 1965 by the Victorian Council of Social Service, a co-ordinating body of voluntary welfare agencies, to act as consultant to areas seeking to establish such a service. This committee, through the social worker attached to it since 1968, has assisted a number of municipal councils in the development of their welfare services and appointment of welfare workers. In 1970 the findings of a survey of living conditions in Melbourne were published by the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research. This report found that there were many vulnerable groups in the community who could be assisted by the provision and integration of welfare services at the level of the local community.

The move towards the increased provision of home care programmes for the aged rather than an expansion of institutional care has, in Victoria, involved local government through the existing system of home help services and meals-on-wheels. As Victoria has agreed to participate in the Commonwealth States Grant (Home Care) Act, finance will be made available for the employment of welfare officers to integrate and further develop these services. It is anticipated that the availability of this finance will encourage many councils to undertake the further development of welfare services for the aged of their municipalities.

As many Victorian municipalities gradually expanded their welfare functions, concern was frequently expressed that expenditure on such social services went beyond the scope and functions empowered by the Local Government Act. This position was clarified in 1972 when an amendment of the Local Government Act authorised all municipal councils to expend moneys on the provision of any social services for the benefit of the people of the municipality. Prior to this amendment, only the City of Melbourne had the express power to incur expenditure on any social services.

The responsibilities of local government have become much broader than the traditional provision of works and services financed by rates, and are now concerned with planning for the welfare of the whole community. An increasing range of grants from State and Australian Governments has expanded the role of local government in social welfare but the question of overall financial provision for this wider role still remains to be resolved.

Voluntary social services, 1965; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966; Voluntary child welfare, 1967; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968; Care of the elderly, 1969; Rehabilitation, 1970; Employment of the handicapped, 1970; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971; Volunteer services for the mentally handicapped, 1972

Australian Red Cross Society

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria. Red Cross is a voluntary organisation maintained by donations and subscriptions; it conducts an annual appeal for funds. While its primary responsibility is assistance for ex-service personnel and their dependants, Red Cross carries out a wide range of community services, meeting needs not otherwise met. These include:

Blood transfusion service. Whole blood and blood derivatives are provided free of charge to all in need of them.

Transport. Red Cross vehicles take children and adults to special schools, hospitals, or treatment centres, or elderly people on outings, etc.

Disaster and emergency relief. Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies. Teams of volunteers are trained to set up Red Cross posts whenever the need arises. In individual emergencies such as house fires, Red Cross provides essential items such as bedding, clothing, toilet requisites, etc.

Social work service. A family counselling agency is available in both city and country areas to advise individuals and families with personal or social problems.

Community services. Service personnel carry out a wide range of services in hospitals, baby health centres, and geriatric homes, and to the aged and sick in their own homes.

Handcrafts. All types of craftwork are taught at Red Cross centres, hospitals, and homes throughout Victoria.

Home nursing equipment. Items required for nursing patients at home including wheelchairs are available on loan free of charge. Approximately 6,500 loans are made annually.

Enquiry and Tracing Bureau. This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross. The Bureau handles enquiries and personal messages in conflicts or disaster. It is still engaged in re-uniting people displaced by the Second World War.

Hospital services. Libraries have been established in 121 hospitals, and during 1971-72 over 40,000 magazines were distributed. Hospital visiting services are carried out in hospitals throughout the State. These cover a wide range of extra services for the patients, which are not within the scope of the nursing staff. A Picture Library Service is established in 56 hospitals and homes. From a selection of 2,169 prints, pictures are on loan and can be changed regularly.

Music therapy service

Inspired by the exploratory work done in England in the then new field of activity, the Victorian Division in 1950 pioneered this service by introducing music in mental hospitals as a therapeutic group activity. A committee of psychiatrists, musicians, and Red Cross personnel was set up to implement the scheme on an experimental basis. The project began with live recitals at Sunbury Mental Hospital; it was soon realised that the patients derived considerable pleasure and interest from these, and the service was extended to other hospitals. The next step was the provision of a record library at Red Cross Headquarters. The service continued to grow quickly but steadily, and a trained musician with a background of Red Cross hospital visiting was appointed. In addition to providing records for hospitals, annotated programmes were compiled, and these became part of the Occupational Therapy programmes.

In 1961 an important new activity was introduced. Percussion instruments were provided and rhythm groups formed at several hospitals for seriously regressed patients, or those with difficulty in participating in group activities. The results were encouraging and the response of the patients good. It was found that percussion bands afforded a means of active participation for those who hitherto had not been reached by passive listening to music. Orff music-making was also incorporated into the sessions, and additional instruments provided for this purpose.

As music sessions of one type or another were extended to more hospitals and psychiatric units, more music therapists were needed to carry out this work, and further appointments were made. The music therapy service at 30 June 1972 comprised four music therapists and a record library of some 15,000 titles. Five live recitals were given and over forty percussion-discussion groups were held each month, in 27 hospitals, clinics, and similar units.

The following table gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work carried out by the Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society:

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Unit	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Income (a)	\$'000	1,501	1,742	1,974	2,175
Expenditure (b)	\$'000	1,629	1,829	2,046	2,251
Accumulation account	\$'000	1,280	1,295	1,297	1,320
Expenditure on—					
Blood transfusion service	\$'000	774	867	1,067	1,222
Convalescent homes and hostels	\$'000	179	203	210	233
Handcraft and curative training	\$'000	63	73	82	85
Social service and welfare	\$'000	111	117	114	114
Service and repatriation hospitals, including recreation centres	\$'000	153	162	162	165
Civilian hospital and civilian relief					
Red Cross branches and companies	number	601	601	586	577
Junior Red Cross Circles	number	530	519	540	617
Blood donations	number	112,553	125,409	132,404	149,924
Blood distributed	half litres	77,556	86,261	88,323	99,829
Serum distributed	litres	489	570	601	838
Transport mileage	'000 miles	1,053	1,058	1,053	1,018

(a) Excludes legacies.

(b) Excludes stock adjustments and depreciation.

Blood Transfusion Service, 1971

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

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

Friendly societies

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

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

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: FUNDS (\$'000)

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Ordinary societies (a)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	17,582	18,182	18,689	19,173	19,429
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	3,166	4,049	5,306	6,705	8,444
Medical services funds	2,816	3,461	4,049	4,617	3,735
Hospital benefit funds	4,495	5,442	6,388	7,430	8,370
Medicine, management, and other funds	5,651	5,666	5,941	6,378	6,883
Dividing and other societies	1,215	1,355	1,480	1,534	1,786
Total funds	34,925	38,155	41,853	45,837	48,647

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a)					
Number of societies	20	20	20	20	21
Number of branches	1,120	1,112	1,091	1,086	1,075
Number of members contributing for—					
Sick and funeral benefits (b)	104,455	103,077	102,250	100,629	100,124
Medical services (b)	249,373	252,679	260,344	266,074	272,999
Hospital benefits (b)	263,552	268,090	276,241	287,034	292,596
Number of widows registered for funeral benefits	7,970	8,643	8,688	8,216	8,888
Number of whole of life and endowment assurance benefits in force	17,254	20,148	22,924	26,799	29,954

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: MEMBERSHIP, ETC.—*continued*

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES					
Number of societies	109	106	104	102	102
Number of members	47,310	50,906	51,341	50,558	48,699
ALL SOCIETIES					
Number of members who received sick pay	24,871	23,625	24,183	24,069	(c)
Number of weeks for which sick pay was allowed	409,005	396,635	388,113	364,766	370,555
Number of deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,589	2,481	2,586	2,405	2,439
Number of deaths of wives and widows	608	783	615	654	753

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

(b) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

(c) No longer tabulated.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (a)
RECEIPTS					
Ordinary societies (b)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	1,324	1,416	1,405	1,440	1,427
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	837	1,256	1,859	2,212	2,580
Medical services funds	7,477	7,786	8,253	9,152	11,301
Hospital benefit funds	7,018	8,207	9,427	10,728	10,592
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,351	1,324	1,531	1,866	1,857
Dividing and other societies	570	614	695	779	822
Less inter-fund transfers	206	254	238	287	429
Total receipts	18,371	20,349	22,932	25,890	28,150
EXPENDITURE					
Ordinary societies (b)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	879	816	899	955	1,165
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	222	373	601	813	896
Medical services funds	6,814	7,141	7,664	8,584	12,550
Hospital benefit funds	6,080	7,259	8,480	9,685	10,270
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,119	1,310	1,256	1,429	1,498
Dividing and other societies	450	474	570	725	641
Less inter-fund transfers	206	254	238	287	429
Total expenditure	15,358	17,119	19,232	21,904	26,591
Excess of receipts over expenditure	3,013	3,230	3,700	3,986	1,559

(a) Figures for the year 1970-71 have been compiled on a "revenue" basis of "income and expenditure" whereas previous years were compiled on a "cash" basis of "receipts and expenditure (payments)".

(b) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicinal, and hospital benefits during the years 1966-67 to 1970-71:

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

Nature of benefit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Sick pay	549	544	570	590	580
Funeral benefits	247	248	266	248	262
Non-contributory endowment benefits	84	93	83	109	233
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits (a)	153	238	394	641	596
Medical services—					
Society benefit	3,127	3,355	3,658	4,178	6,230
Government subsidy	2,909	3,041	3,229	3,537	5,390
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	4,207	5,249	6,259	7,270	8,093
Government subsidy	1,064	1,070	1,126	1,192	1,169
Medicine	242	215	229	246	(b) 44

(a) Since 1966-67 several new types of assurance benefits have been developed.

(b) Represents society benefits only, exclusive of medicine assessments paid to dispensaries, which had been included in previous years' figures for "Medicine".

Dispensaries

At the end of 1970-71, 30 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries were registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances for members and for persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1970-71 was 76,973. During 1970-71 the income of the dispensaries was \$3,980,599 and their expenditure was \$3,828,057. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1970-71 amounted to \$3,508,167 and \$666,720, respectively.

Specially authorised societies

At the end of 1970-71 there were four societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act which did not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorised under section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1970-71 was 98 and their funds amounted to \$278,984.

Co-operative societies

In December 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act 1958*. The Act 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 object. At 30 June 1972, 578 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$6,137,558.

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.

Details of the activities of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act are shown in the following tables :

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE (a)

Type	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Producer	69	70	70	65	64
Trading	54	57	59	60	67
Community settlement	6	6	6	7	6
Community advancement	423	498	573	650	710
Credit	156	164	182	190	205
Associations	1	2	2	2	2
Total	709	797	892	974	1,054

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 701-4 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES WHICH
SUBMITTED RETURNS (a), 1971-72

Type	Number of societies	Number of members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' funds	External	
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Producer	63	52,091	3,370	5,876	9,245
Trading	55	35,657	2,895	2,953	5,848
Community settlement	6	301	51	186	237
Community advancement	598	46,376	1,797	5,580	7,376
Credit	193	73,356	717	32,936	33,652
Associations	2	165	—25	1,097	1,072
Total	917	207,946	8,806	48,624	57,430

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 701-4 of this *Year Book*.

Charitable trusts in Victoria, 1972

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

Historical

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did prior to Federation and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Legal profession

Prior to 1891 the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches—barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and 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 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 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 County Courts. There were eleven such Prosecutors in 1973 who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

Public Solicitor

The office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General as head of the Law Department through the Public Solicitor who is a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Until 1 June 1970 the office assisted persons in civil and matrimonial matters under the Poor Persons Legal Assistance Act. That Act was repealed by the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. Legal assistance is now provided by the State of Victoria through the Public Solicitor only in the following criminal matters:

1. where any person has been committed for trial or has received Notice of Trial for an indictable offence against the laws of Victoria;
2. where any person has been charged with treason, murder, or manslaughter; and
3. to an appellant to the Full Court of the Supreme Court upon any appeal with respect to an indictable offence and to the Privy Council in respect of an offence for which he has been sentenced to death.

The Attorney-General may grant an application for legal assistance if he is of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of justice that an applicant should have legal representation on any such proceedings and that the applicant is without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself.

A summary of the criminal cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1968 to 1972 follows:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S
OFFICE : CRIMINAL CASES
DEALT WITH

Year	Number of criminal cases dealt with
1968	612
1969	647
1970	772
1971	813
1972	1,144

Legal Aid Committee

The *Legal Aid Act* 1969 transferred some of the functions of legal assistance to poor people, previously administered by the Public Solicitor, to the Legal Aid Committee from 1 June 1970. This Committee now provides legal assistance for poor people in civil and matrimonial matters and also has universal jurisdiction to assist in any other kind of legal proceeding which cannot be undertaken by the Public Solicitor. A person who is unable to afford the services of a private solicitor may approach the Legal Aid Committee for the assignment of a solicitor under the terms and conditions of the Act. The following business was conducted by the Legal Aid Committee during 1972:

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE BUSINESS, 1972

Type of case	Number of applications	Number actually assisted
Divorce	3,053	2,191
Maintenance	3,201	2,035
Custody and affiliation	652	443
Motor accident damages claims	768	431
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County Court appeals)	1,134	737
Civil causes	2,132	821
Workers compensation	270	174
Probate and testators family maintenance	178	67
Others	1,628	187
Total	13,016	7,086

Further references, 1962-1972

High Court of Australia

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power

of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

In 1903 the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933 the number was reduced to six and in 1946 the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices are all appointed for life as is required by the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the Court.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the Court has the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus* or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers and to control the jurisdiction of tribunals constituted under Commonwealth legislation, e.g., Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (prior to 1956), Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

In addition the Constitution provided that the Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Parliament of the Commonwealth has in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903-1969 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- “(a) Matters arising directly under any treaty;
- (b) Suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
- (c) Suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State;

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

(d) Suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth ;
(e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.”

As yet it has not conferred jurisdiction on the High Court in matters arising under any laws made by the Parliament but has done so in relation to a number of particular statutes such as the Income Tax Assessment Act, the Patents Act, the Trade Marks Act, and the Life Insurance Act. In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

However, although original jurisdiction has been exercised to a considerable extent over the years, the primary functions of the High Court have been, first, interpreting the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgments of the Courts of the States and of the Courts of Territories.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question howsoever arising as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States unless the High Court decides that the question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section over the years a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate been granted.

In 1968 the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968* enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve Federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act 1903* provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926 section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

Company law in Victoria

The last fifteen years have seen a great deal of company legislation in Victoria. A new Companies Act was passed in 1958 and this was followed in 1961 by the passage of the current Act. There has for some time now been general accord among State and Australian Governments on the desirability of achieving substantial uniformity in their companies legislation.

In 1967 it was decided there should be a further review of company law and in August of that year the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General appointed The Hon. Sir Richard Eggleston, Mr J. M. Rodd, and Mr P. C. E. Cox to constitute the Company Law Advisory Committee. Their task was to "inquire into and report on the extent of the protection afforded to the investing public by the existing provisions of the Uniform Companies Acts and to recommend what additional provisions (if any) [were] reasonably necessary to increase that protection." To 1972 the Committee had submitted seven interim reports and more are expected. Its recommendations have formed the basis of a number of significant amendments to the *Companies Act* 1961.

The need for regular reviews of the Act has been brought about by a combination of factors. Foremost among these has been the considerable growth in the number of companies registered in the State and in the activities of companies generally. Since the Second World War there has been a substantial growth in the number of company registrations due not only to the great increase in Victorian trade, commerce, and industry, but also to the increasing interest being shown in the State by companies whose origins are overseas or in other parts of Australia. The number of companies registered in Victoria at 31 December 1970 was 63,000, comprising 59,000 companies incorporated in Victoria and 4,000 incorporated outside Victoria and registered here as "foreign" companies. The comparable figures at the end of 1945 were 8,704 companies incorporated in Victoria and 75 "foreign" companies.

The following outline of the principal provisions of the Act indicates the general nature of the legislation operating in Victoria. Where detailed information is required on particular aspects, reference should be made to the Act and rules and regulations made under the Act.

Nature of companies

Companies are legal entities distinct from the body of their members who form a company usually to carry on some commercial or industrial undertaking. To safeguard the interests of shareholders and creditors and others dealing with a company, it must be registered and the Act details various requirements with which it must comply. It also contains provisions regulating the appointment and conduct of directors of a company. The Act is administered by the Registrar of Companies and provides for a Companies Auditors Board which is responsible for the registration and discipline of company auditors and liquidators. Official liquidators for the purpose of conducting proceedings in winding up companies and assisting the Court in a winding up are appointed by the Attorney-General.

There are various types of companies used according to the nature of the enterprise and the type of liability to be undertaken by the members. Thus a company may be a company limited by shares, a company limited by

guarantee, a company limited by shares and guarantee, an unlimited company, or in the case of a mining company, a "no liability" company. Where a company is limited by shares, the shareholder's liability is limited to the unpaid amount of the nominal value of his shares. Proprietary companies must restrict the right to transfer shares and limit the number of members (excluding employees) to 50. They must also prohibit invitations to the public to subscribe for shares or debentures in, or to deposit money with, the company. Where a company is limited by guarantee, the members undertake to contribute up to a specified amount in the event of the company being liquidated. In the case of a "no liability" company, the acceptance of shares does not involve any liability to pay calls or contribute in a winding up.

Business partnerships are limited to 20 persons but partnerships up to 50 persons in particular cases may be allowed by the Governor in Council for a profession or calling not customarily carried on by a corporation, and partnerships of accountants of up to 100 are permitted.

Registration of companies

In forming a company, the promoters must adhere to certain procedures prescribed by the Act. First, the company must be registered. Registration is effected by five or more (in the case of a proprietary company, two or more) persons subscribing their names in a Memorandum of Association. In the Memorandum of Association there are included the objects of the company and the amount of share capital and shares.

Companies incorporated in Victoria are (unless they provide otherwise) assumed to have extensive powers as set out in the Third Schedule to the Act. The Registrar has wide discretionary powers to refuse registration of a company if he considers the name undesirable and this power is exercised to prevent the registration of companies of the same or similar names. The Act provides for reservation of an available company name for two months and the Registrar may extend this period for a further two months. The Act makes provisions for companies to adopt Articles of Association regulating their affairs. These Articles must be registered.

Prospectuses

As many companies seek to raise money from the public, the Act requires them to comply with particular conditions where public subscriptions are involved. Prospectuses for shares or debentures in or for the deposit of money with a company must include a substantial amount of detailed information including an auditor's report as to profits and losses, assets and liabilities, and rates of dividends. The auditor's report must also deal with any guarantor and subsidiary company and any other corporation whose shares are being acquired and any business which is being acquired. No form of application for shares or debentures being offered to the public can be issued, circulated or distributed until a prospectus has been registered. The Act also strictly limits the amount of information which may be given in an advertisement of a prospectus. Directors and others authorising the issue of a prospectus containing an untrue statement or omitting material information can not only become liable to pay compensation to subscribers for shares or debentures, but can also be criminally liable.

A public company having a share capital which does not issue a prospectus on formation must, before allotting shares or debentures, issue a statement in lieu of a prospectus containing information similar to that required in a full prospectus. A series of amendments relating to prospectuses is currently under consideration following recommendations by the Eggleston Committee.

Shares and share capital

Whenever shares are allotted, a return must be filed with the Registrar within one month of allotment. If the shares are not allotted for cash, the return must be accompanied by the relevant contract (or copy thereof) or, if there is no written contract, certain particulars must be provided. Shares can only be issued at a discount with the approval of the Court. Shares may be issued at a premium, but the value of the premium must be transferred to a "share premium account" which is only available for specified purposes. Companies can issue redeemable preference shares, but redemption can only take place if the shares are fully paid up and must be made from profits available for dividend or from the proceeds of a fresh issue made for the purposes of redemption.

In the course of a company's development it sometimes becomes necessary to alter the share capital, e.g., by increasing the number of shares available for subscription. The Act permits a company, subject to certain conditions, to alter the provisions of its Memorandum or Articles of Association, to increase share capital, and to alter share capital in various ways. Reduction of share capital requires confirmation by the Court which has the duty of protecting the interests of creditors. Companies are prohibited from giving financial assistance in connection with the purchase of their own shares or otherwise dealing with or lending money on their own shares.

Debentures and charges

Companies must keep in the State a register of debenture holders and, if debentures are offered to the public for subscription in the State, must make provision for a corporation trustee for debenture holders. The Act contains extensive provisions dealing with the qualifications of the corporation trustee, the provisions to be inserted in a trust deed, and the duties of the trustee. A borrowing corporation must lodge quarterly reports with the Registrar and also a half yearly profit and loss account. Certain charges given by companies require registration with the Registrar if they are to be effective.

Directors

The Act contains a number of provisions relating to directors and their responsibilities. These include provisions for disclosing interests in contracts, the prohibition of loans to directors, the liability of directors who use confidential information to their own advantage, and the keeping of a register of directors' shareholdings. There must be at least three directors of a public company and at least two directors of a proprietary company. In the case of a public company at least two of the directors, and in the case of a proprietary company at least one of them, must ordinarily reside in Australia.

Annual general meeting

A company must hold a meeting of its shareholders at least once in every calendar year (except the year of incorporation) and not more than fifteen months after the holding of the preceding Annual General Meeting. Shareholders are entitled to vote by proxy. All companies must file an annual return with the Registrar.

Accounts and audit

The Act provides in detail for the keeping and audit of accounts and requires companies to make out annually a balance sheet and profit and loss account which must be sent to members at least seven days before the annual meeting. These accounts are available to the public as, except in the case of an exempt proprietary company, a copy of the annual accounts must accompany the annual return. The Act requires directors to attach a report to each balance sheet dealing with a wide range of their company's activities. Included among the matters with which the report must deal are the amount to be paid in dividends, writing off of bad debts, valuation of assets, and any significant changes in the company's affairs which have occurred since the end of the financial year.

Investigation

The Act also enables a company's affairs to be investigated either by inspectors appointed by the Governor in Council or by specially appointed investigators. Inspectors may also be appointed to investigate ownership of shares or debentures and the circumstances of their acquisition or disposal.

"Takeovers"

"Takeover" offers cannot be made unless certain notices are given and special procedures are followed. Special provision has recently been made to prevent the "takeover" of Australian-owned companies by foreign corporations. The Federal Government has passed legislation which is designed to permit it to "freeze" such "takeovers" pending enquiry into their desirability. If the appropriate Minister decides that a "takeover" would be contrary to the national interest he may make an order preventing implementation of the "takeover" offer.

Other provisions

As well as providing in detail for the winding up of companies (either by the Court or voluntarily), the Act also makes provision, in lieu of winding up, for "official management" of companies which are unable to pay their debts as and when they become due. Corporations incorporated outside the State must register as "foreign" companies if they establish a place of business or carry on business within the State.

Future developments

Section 51 (xx) of the Commonwealth Constitution gives the Australian Parliament power to make laws with respect to trading and financial corporations formed within Australia and with respect to foreign corporations. In 1909 the High Court held that this provision did not permit the Federal Parliament to make laws to control the purely intrastate dealings of companies and so the position remained until 1971 when the

High Court in a case involving the Trade Practices Act (*Strickland v. Rocla Concrete Pipes Ltd*) overruled its previous decision. In so doing the Court was very cautious in its statements on the range of legislation which section 51(xx) might now justify. Certainly it gives the Australian Government power to make laws restricting trading practices of corporations even if they are only in operation in one State.

Section 51(xx) seems to presuppose the existence of companies before Commonwealth legislative competence arises. This being so the Australian Parliament would not be able to regulate the formation of companies. However once a company is formed it may be possible for the Parliament to control all the dealings it has with the public (such as share issues and borrowings) and perhaps also internal company administration in matters such as balance sheets, registers of members, and payments of calls which have a direct relation to outward transactions.

It is in this context that one of the Eggleston Committee's major proposals is particularly relevant. In its First Interim Report and again in its Fifth Report the Committee advocated the establishment of a Companies Commission. The purpose of the proposed Commission was to bring uniformity to the administration of the various Companies Acts throughout Australia. The Committee suggested that this could be done by each of the States and Commonwealth Territories giving power to such a national body. However, when the Reports were made the High Court's decision in *Strickland v. Rocla Concrete Pipes Ltd* had not been given. It may now be the position that instead of all the States and Territories having to pass legislation to establish a Companies Commission all that will be necessary will be one Commonwealth Act.

It remains to be seen whether and to what extent the Australian Government decides to involve itself in the control of companies. This area has always been the preserve of the States and, while the extent of the power given the Commonwealth by Section 51(xx) remains uncertain, it can be anticipated that attempts by the Commonwealth to legislate on matters affecting companies will face challenge in the High Court.

Functions of law in a community, 1961; Legal system in Victoria, 1961; Criminal law and its administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of retail sales and hire purchase in Victoria, 1966; Company law in Victoria, 1967; Law relating to export trade, 1968; Commonwealth and State taxation law, 1969 and 1970; Industrial law in Victoria, 1971; Administrative law in Victoria, 1972

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 Court (the criminal section of which was formerly called General Sessions), and the Magistrates' 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 eighteen puisne judges, appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retiring at the age of 72. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

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 County Court.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (three at present), the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges; are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court; and are Registrars in divorce. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a public servant—the Masters and Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act—is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's Office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time; otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's office.

When the matter comes before the Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn filing documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its 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 unsuccessful 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 Magistrates' 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. (See page 592.)

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of places at which sittings were held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	28	10	12	19	35
For trial	1,702	1,496	2,015	2,312	2,577
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,292	1,224	1,246	1,219	1,327
By a judge	517	532	527	627	725
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	76	115	186	160	151
Defendant	1	15	21	22	28
Amount awarded (\$'000)	892	1,108	1,495	1,161	1,118
Writs of summons issued	4,640	5,028	5,847	6,223	5,998
Other original proceedings	165	166	154	193	160
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	62	61	58	53	56
By a judge	85	142	93	135	80

NOTE. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases being settled out of court have resulted in fluctuations in court business.

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$4,000 in ordinary cases and \$12,000 in motor vehicle accident cases, and in criminal cases 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. The County Court also sits, without a jury, as an Appeals Court to hear appeals from Magistrates' Courts. In theory, justices of the peace may sit with the judge of the County Court, but in fact they never do. County Court judges 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. In 1973 there were twenty-five County Court judges.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne, and visits 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 civil actions for the years 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CIVIL ACTIONS

Year	Number of causes heard and cases tried
1968	2,266
1969	2,649
1970	2,742
1971	2,896
1972	3,484

NOTE. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases being settled out of court have resulted in fluctuations in court business.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's writs against person and property	Subjects' writs against—		Total
		The person	Property	
1968	9	11	847	867
1969	10	7	827	844
1970	4	8	913	925
1971	1	6	1,117	1,124
1972	..	16	1,241	1,257

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' 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 Magistrates' Courts, a clerk of courts must pass an examination conducted by the Department. Stipendiary magistrates are, ordinarily, clerks of court of ten years standing, who have passed an additional examination, and they attain the Bench as vacancies occur.

Magistrates' Courts deal summarily with the less serious criminal cases; hold preliminary inquiries in indictable criminal offences; and have a civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed \$200 in ordinary debt cases, \$600 in cases of contract and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort, and \$1,000 in any action in tort arising out of any accident in which a vehicle is involved. (A tort is a wrong or injury committed by one person against another, or an infringement by one person of another person's right.) Children's Courts deal with juveniles under seventeen years of age, and Coroners' Courts conduct inquiries where the cause of death appears to be violent or unusual.

When an accused person is charged with an indictable criminal offence, a Magistrate's 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 County Court. 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.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Civil cases—					
Number heard	208,682	200,801	211,893	213,640	213,167
Debts or damages—					
Claimed (\$'000)	20,800	21,025	23,663	28,593	31,471
Awarded (\$'000)	16,927	17,246	18,361	22,361	25,127
Other cases—					
Eviction (a)	3,250	3,349	3,130	3,472	3,454
Fraud summonses	10,978	11,270	9,737	9,480	10,479
Garnishee	20,272	19,680	17,264	15,382	11,785
Maintenance	6,732	7,264	8,166	10,014	10,141
Show cause summonses	37,596	37,440	36,149	38,847	34,123
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	22	84	4	5	8
Miscellaneous	66,979	61,925	55,776	55,220	47,773
Licences and certificates issued	26,910	26,564	27,830	27,453	28,557

NOTE. See footnote to table on page 599 concerning fluctuations in court business.
 (a) Figures shown represent cases listed before courts.

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Magistrates' Courts are shown on pages 606-7.

Consolidation of the Statutes, 1961

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968 the *Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965* was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* came into operation.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1968-69	518	2	82	602
1969-70	489	5	111	605
1970-71	506	6	121	633
1971-72	597	5	102	704
1972-73	447	5	107	559
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1968-69	3,618	26	1,786	5,430
1969-70	5,011	20	2,052	7,083
1970-71	3,758	25	2,922	6,705
1971-72	10,623	68	3,843	14,534
1972-73	4,253	29	2,231	6,513
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1968-69	1,685	18	1,023	2,726
1969-70	1,425	6	1,822	3,253
1970-71	989	42	2,129	3,160
1971-72	3,187	14	1,773	4,974
1972-73	1,258	20	1,237	2,515

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Magistrate's Court 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 Magistrates' Court and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the metropolitan area, two Special Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed and they visit about thirty 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 Social Welfare Act.

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

Offences

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts. However, it has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts and may deal with any offence except homicide. The child (or the parent if the child is under fifteen years of age) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner,

otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

Applications

The police and certain others may apply to the Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Social 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.

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. More Stipendiary Probation Officers are now being appointed to supplement the large number of Honorary Probation Officers throughout the State. Some Honorary Probation Officers are employed by the churches.

As a last resort children under fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department and those fifteen or over may be detained in a Youth Training Centre for periods of up to two years.

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 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.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF :
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1970			1971		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the person	645	17	662	666	34	700
Against property	10,361	712	11,073	11,212	681	11,893
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	140	21	161	121	49	170
Against good order	861	18	879	826	30	856
Driving offences	858	5	863	930	8	938
Miscellaneous offences (a)	221	32	253	245	40	285
Total	13,086	805	13,891	14,000	842	14,842

(a) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF
HEARING, 1971

Nature of offence	Result of hearing					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Depart- ment (a)	Ad- journed without probation	Other
Against the person—						
Assault and grievous bodily harm	145	63	96	88	79	8
Sex offences	36	5	48	40	82	10
Total	181	68	144	128	161	18
Against property—						
Robbery	5	..	17	21	6	1
Breaking and entering	91	39	2,116	1,314	815	74
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	158	177	1,593	696	1,189	128
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	129	174	975	772	567	59
Wilful damage	44	59	125	90	114	16
Other offences against property	36	19	107	55	104	8
Total	463	468	4,933	2,948	2,795	286
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	7	8	111	19	25	..
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	7	3	13	8	39	3
Other offensive behaviour	26	47	8	7	39	8
Obscene and insulting language	4	45	12	3	26	..
Firearms	23	41	18	5	58	4
Other offences against good order	55	43	110	73	125	3
Total	115	179	161	96	287	18
Driving offences	67	210	257	176	214	14
Miscellaneous offences (b)	21	42	38	148	33	3
GRAND TOTAL	854	975	5,644	3,515	3,515	339

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Social Welfare Department.

(b) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

Result of hearing	1970			1971		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	748	22	770	933	42	975
Placed on probation	4,848	319	5,167	5,303	341	5,644
Admitted to Social Welfare Department	1,687	65	1,752	1,663	106	1,769
Sentenced to youth training centre	1,464	16	1,480	1,715	31	1,746
Adjournd without probation	3,077	349	3,426	3,277	238	3,515
Other	341	8	349	303	36	339
Total convictions	12,165	779	12,944	13,194	794	13,988
Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	921	26	947	806	48	854
Total	13,086	805	13,891	14,000	842	14,842

Warning juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a juvenile court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or a guardian, who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member continues to take an interest in the child until his future is assured, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardian.

The following tables give details of police warnings during the years specified :

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence group (a)	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	8	..	14	..	20	1	10	6
Robbery with violence	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sex	24	1	41	1	45	3	35	2
Breaking and larceny (c)	945	299	1,113	359	1,271	536	1,290	656
Other offences	226	12	284	20	285	20	362	33
Total	1,203	312	1,452	380	1,622	560	1,698	697

(a) Based on Major Crime Index as prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS : AGE OF OFFENDER, 1971

Offence group (a) and sex		Age last birthday (years)					Total
		10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault (b)	M	..	1	4	4	1	10
	F	..	..	4	2	..	6
Robbery with violence	M	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	M	1	7	14	10	3	35
	F	..	..	2	..	..	2
Breaking and larceny (c)	M	167	329	472	295	27	1,290
	F	27	98	272	231	28	656
Other offences	M	47	68	128	104	15	362
	F	3	5	11	11	3	33
Total		245	508	907	658	77	2,395

(a) Based on Major Crime Index as prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

Crime statistics

Magistrates' Courts

In the following tables details are given of the number of cases dealt with in Magistrates' Courts (known as Courts of Petty Sessions prior to 1970), excluding Children's Courts (details of which have been shown under that heading) and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 601.

If one wishes to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population.

Comparison with Victorian figures for earlier years may be affected by changes in the population structure in regard to sex and age, or by changes in the law. An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February 1963, enables Magistrates' Courts to deal summarily with certain offences nominated in the amendment and previously dealt with by the higher courts. Also, improved methods of statistical collection were commenced in 1963. Accordingly, figures for Magistrates' Courts since 1964 are not comparable with those of previous years.

The following tables give details of the number of cases summarily disposed of in Magistrates' Courts :

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1970				1971			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	2,541	69	1,312	39	2,700	90	1,608	48
Against property	11,259	1,413	1,253	119	11,131	1,765	1,337	227
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1,219	431	87	42	1,729	248	98	30
Against good order (a)	5,785	578	1,382	114	6,199	664	1,566	112
Driving offences	6,126	84	3,222	49	6,425	67	3,224	37
Miscellaneous (b)	1,514	115	222	30	1,868	130	230	18
Total	28,444	2,690	7,478	393	30,052	2,964	8,063	472

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1970, 25,307 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1971 was 26,081. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

(b) Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY CONVICTED: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

Result of hearing	1970		1971	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	13,565	1,200	14,390	1,537
Imprisoned for—				
Under 1 month	1,704	106	1,611	144
1 month and under 6 months	4,445	254	4,839	127
6 months and under 12 months	891	11	1,055	8
1 year and over	272	142	380	27
Released on probation	2,201	252	2,199	329
Adjourned for a period without probation	1,040	122	1,312	182
Released on bond or recognisance	3,223	546	3,124	580
Other	1,103	57	1,142	30
Total	28,444	2,690	30,052	2,964

See footnotes to preceding table.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1971		1972	
	Convicted	Dismissed, with-drawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, with-drawn, struck out
Against the person	1,046	1,344	1,049	1,618
Against property	3,163	1,432	3,443	1,803
Against good order	1,356	568	1,744	632
Driving offences	162,366	17,553	180,836	17,601
Miscellaneous (a)	50,914	10,601	49,957	10,399
Total	218,845	31,498	237,029	32,053

(a) Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of State and Australian Acts of Parliament.

NOTE. Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Magistrates' Courts summons cases.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction.

His duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Mines Act, Children's Welfare Act, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy-coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy-coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, within his bailiwick, to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (a) when the coroner considers it desirable; (b) when in any specified case a law officer so directs; and (c) when it is expressly provided in any Act (as is the case under the Mines Act) that an inquest shall be taken with jurors. Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

The following table shows the number of inquests held during the years 1970 to 1972, within the jurisdiction of the Melbourne Coroner's Court :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S COURT :
INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1970	1,551
1971	1,578
1972	1,517

NOTE. The following variations apply to previously published data. Details for the whole of Victoria are not available from 1970, and details on the new basis are not available for periods prior to 1970.

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 table below shows the charges for the whole of Victoria on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter			Culpable driving		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1968	22	4	26	9	1	10	}	(a)	(a)
1969	17	2	19	30	1	31			
1970	28	5	33	17	..	17			
1971	27	4	31	9	..	9	7	..	7
1972	26	2	28	17	..	17	15	1	16

(a) Not available separately prior to 1971.

Higher courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme and County Courts in Victoria in the years shown. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS :
AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED

Age group (years)	1970			1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 20	433	20	453	469	21	490
20-24	559	18	577	582	24	606
25-29	210	8	218	232	8	240
30-34	140	7	147	144	9	153
35-39	110	14	124	104	7	111
40-44	77	5	82	85	2	87
45-49	63	1	64	58	2	60
50-54	41	5	46	24	3	27
55-59	26	1	27	19	2	21
60 and over	14	..	14	10	..	10
Total	1,673	79	1,752	1,727	78	1,805

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF
SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Offence (a)	1970			1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—						
Murder	12	2	14	10	1	11
Attempted murder	6	..	6	3	..	3
Manslaughter	14	..	14	13	3	16
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	3	..	3	..	..	..
Culpable driving causing death	10	..	10	16	..	16
Assault with grievous bodily harm	49	3	52	66	1	67
Assault	43	..	43	19	..	19
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	192	..	192	157	..	157
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	5	..	5	..	..	..
Incest	16	..	16	22	..	22
Rape	27	..	27	31	..	31
Indecent assault on female	47	..	47	39	..	39
Indecent assault on male	29	..	29	34	..	34
Unnatural offences	19	..	19	19	..	19
Bigamy	4	..	4	1	..	1
Other offences against the person	15	3	18	19	3	22
Total	491	8	499	449	8	457
Against property—						
Robbery	137	8	145	115	2	117
Breaking and entering—						
Houses	249	13	262	307	12	319
Shops	71	..	71	38	..	38
Other	51	1	52	47	..	47
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	121	13	134	137	17	154
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	92	1	93	123	1	124
Cattle and sheep stealing	24	..	24	29	..	29
Other offences against property	56	2	58	73	4	77
Total	801	38	839	869	36	905
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	136	20	156	144	20	164

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES—
continued

Offence (a)	1970			1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Other offences—						
Driving under the influence (b)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dangerous, etc., driving (b)	..	..	..	3	..	3
Miscellaneous offences (c)	244	13	257	262	14	276
Total	245	13	258	265	14	279
GRAND TOTAL	1,673	79	1,752	1,727	78	1,805

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) In March 1968 an amendment to the Motor Car Act classified some of these offences as summary offences which may be heard in Magistrates' Courts.

(c) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC
OFFENCES : RESULT OF HEARING, 1971

Offence (a)	Fined	Im- prison- ed twelve months and under	Im- prison- ed over twelve months	Death sen- tence (b)	Sen- tence sus- pended on entering a bond	Placed on pro- bation	Other	Total
Against the person—								
Murder	..	..	1	5	1	..	4	11
Attempted murder	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Manslaughter	..	..	13	..	1	..	2	16
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable driving causing death	3	4	6	..	..	..	3	16
Assault with grievous bodily harm	5	15	22	..	15	7	3	67
Assault	3	2	1	..	8	3	2	19
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	3	19	13	..	86	32	4	157
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incest	..	3	15	..	1	3	..	22
Rape	..	1	25	..	3	..	2	31
Indecent assault on female	2	11	9	..	10	5	2	39
Indecent assault on male	..	5	2	..	17	10	..	34
Unnatural offences	..	2	8	..	6	2	1	19
Bigamy	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other offences against the person	..	9	4	..	5	4	..	22
Total	16	71	121	5	153	66	25	457
Against property—								
Robbery	..	18	67	..	12	8	12	117
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	..	104	50	..	56	69	40	319
Shops	1	7	14	..	8	2	6	38
Other	..	20	12	..	4	7	4	47
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	2	33	15	..	65	31	8	154
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	..	29	19	..	38	19	19	124
Cattle and sheep stealing	..	9	1	..	15	3	1	29
Other offences against property	2	23	11	..	20	16	5	77
Total	5	243	189	..	218	155	95	905
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	3	43	19	..	68	28	3	164
Other offences—								
Dangerous, etc., driving	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous offences (c)	17	106	29	..	62	39	23	276
Total	19	107	29	..	62	39	23	279
GRAND TOTAL	43	464	358	5	501	288	146	1,805

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) The death sentence has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967.

(c) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1971

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—Age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the person—								
Murder	..	3	3	1	1	..	3	11
Attempted murder	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Manslaughter	2	..	7	3	1	1	2	16
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable driving causing death	..	3	5	2	2	..	3	16
Assault with grievous bodily harm	2	10	22	9	9	6	9	67
Assault	2	2	6	2	3	2	2	19
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	7	62	69	12	2	1	4	157
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incest	..	1	2	..	3	3	13	22
Rape	..	5	17	4	2	2	1	31
Indecent assault on female	3	2	9	1	4	5	15	39
Indecent assault on male	1	3	4	10	2	3	11	34
Unnatural offences	..	2	4	1	3	1	8	19
Bigamy	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other offences against the person	1	5	5	6	..	2	3	22
Total	18	98	154	51	34	28	74	457
Against property—								
Robbery	11	33	37	15	11	4	6	117
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	56	80	96	32	26	10	19	319
Shops	3	6	13	6	..	5	5	38
Other	2	5	20	6	7	2	5	47
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	7	26	46	28	21	12	14	154
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	12	39	56	9	2	3	3	124
Cattle and sheep stealing	3	3	9	7	2	4	1	29
Other offences against property	4	11	32	13	7	7	3	77
Total	98	203	309	116	76	47	56	905
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	5	13	32	33	24	16	41	164
Other offences—								
Dangerous, etc., driving	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Miscellaneous offences (b)	9	46	111	38	19	19	34	276
Total	9	46	111	40	19	20	34	279
GRAND TOTAL	130	360	606	240	153	111	205	1,805

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED :
RESULT OF HEARING

Result of hearing	1970			1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	40	1	41	42	1	43
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 months	52	..	52	57	7	64
3 months and under 6	101	4	105	86	3	89
6 months and under 12	134	3	137	163	2	165
12 months	107	1	108	146	..	146
Over 12 months and under						
2 years	98	..	98	100	1	101
2 years and over	253	7	260	254	3	257
Death sentence (a)	5	..	5	5	..	5
Placed on probation	319	30	349	252	36	288
Released on recognisance or bond	394	29	423	477	24	501
Other	170	4	174	145	1	146
Total	1,673	79	1,752	1,727	78	1,805

(a) The death sentence has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, which came into force on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the Chairman being a County Court judge. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and moneys incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act* 1958. A completely new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the moneys remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year are greater than the moneys therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Revenue.

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
RECEIPTS					
Fees, fines, and sale of confiscated liquor	77	67	66	63	81
Liquor licence fees	9,580	10,461	11,170	11,600	12,523
Permits, certificates, and other receipts	811	816	846	868	907
Total	10,467	11,343	12,082	12,531	13,512
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries, allowances, and office expenses	363	388	426	489	596
Compensation payments	12	19	336	448	290
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue	9,276	10,275	10,658	10,933	11,964
Other expenditure (a)	818	661	661	661	661
Total	10,469	11,343	12,082	12,531	13,512

(a) Under the Liquor Control Act, which came into force on 1 July 1968, annual payments are no longer made to municipalities and to the Police Superannuation Fund from the Licensing Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hotel	1,541	1,517	1,494	1,464	1,453
Registered club	309	325	347	367	384
Retailed bottled liquor	552	587	626	655	669
Wholesale liquor merchant	67	71	93	97	99
Australian wine	18	20	19	18	16
Canteen (a)	15	15	1	1	1
Vignerons	9	9	12	15	19

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Type of licence	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Brewer	7	7	6	6	7
Restaurant	105	136	157	181	196
Cabaret	2	7	9	10	13
Ship	..	1	1	1	1
Theatre	..	..	1	1	3
Total	2,625	2,695	2,766	2,816	2,861

(a) To 1969 figures included fifteen separate licences granted to Railway refreshment rooms. Following an agreement between the Victorian Railways Commissioners and the Governing Council, one liquor licence was granted to allow all Railway refreshment rooms to sell liquor.

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act 1958* regulates horse and pony racing and trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalisators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is found in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960*. Also, the *Stamps Act 1958* contains provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

The following table gives details of horse racing and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31 July 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	66	70	70	68	69
Other courses	356	361	368	374	381
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	507	533	533	556	549
Other courses	2,481	2,499	2,660	2,666	2,612
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	(\$'000) 2,023	2,226	2,524	2,840	2,879
Other courses	(\$'000) 1,228	1,257	1,457	1,617	1,688
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	37	36	37	43	44
Other courses	187	200	201	199	202
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	259	252	259	323	343
Other courses	1,423	1,568	1,632	1,658	1,727
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	(\$'000) 468	461	596	728	862
Other courses	(\$'000) 516	562	641	797	802

Victoria Police

The fundamental role of the Victoria Police force is the maintenance of the Queen's peace and the protection of the lives and property of all

citizens, enabling them to live safely in their homes and go freely about their lawful business. The question of law enforcement is generally regarded as a problem for the police, but in Victoria, as in other communities whose background is based on the British tradition of democratic government and the English common law, the maintenance of peace and order is actually the responsibility of the whole community.

Until the industrial revolution accelerated the gathering of citizens into large conurbations, it was possible for the maintenance of law and order to be handled locally by the citizens of the various villages and parishes. With the growth of large centres of population this system of law enforcement proved inadequate and resulted in an acceptance of the need for professional police who, although not taking over the community responsibility for the maintenance of peace and good order, provided a level of service in law enforcement which the ordinary citizen was unable to provide because of his pre-occupation with earning a living. It was not until 1829 that the first modern style police force became established in London, from which spread the English system of law enforcement existing in Victoria today. This concept of professional police was brought to Melbourne in 1836. The present centralised system of policing Victoria has its origins in the *Police Regulation Act 1853* which gathered into a unified service all the police groups then providing various forms of law enforcement in the newly established Colony.

In general terms the three major objectives of the Victoria Police are the prevention of crime, the deterrence of criminals, and the detection and apprehension of offenders. To these basic tasks have been added other functions, both regulatory and administrative. While the imposition of these extra tasks has enabled the community to gain additional services efficiently and economically, their effect has tended to divert police and police resources from the discharge of basic police responsibilities.

The present main functions of the Victoria Police are to maintain law and order and to protect persons and property; to detect offenders (in the course of interrogating suspected persons police play a part in the early stages of the judicial process and act under judicial restraint); to decide whether, on the evidence available, to prosecute persons suspected of criminal offences; to conduct prosecutions for offences punishable summarily, and to conduct proceedings in indictable matters up to the committal for trial; to control road traffic, prevent congestion and accidents, and investigate accidents which do occur; to carry out enquiries for other government departments, both State and Australian Government; the service and execution of process; to befriend anyone who needs their help; and at any time to handle minor or major emergencies.

The last two requirements extend from such mundane matters as directing a stranger to his destination, to problems such as organising and participating in search and rescue operations, particularly in times of fire, flood, rail, and other major disasters. In all these disaster situations the police are expected to be early on the scene to take such action as is immediately necessary to ensure the most favourable conditions for remedial action by experts.

To discharge these major functions satisfactorily, the Victoria Police has developed a marked degree of specialisation, not only in such diverse

traditional areas as the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Traffic Control Branch, but also in sections within those major branches, and in other parts of the Force. Examples of these specialisations in sections include the creation, as part of the C.I.B. Headquarters, of groups specialising in the investigation of homicide, armed robbery, arson, etc.; and in the Traffic Control Branch, the investigation of serious accidents and the operation of breath analysing instruments, etc. In the field of the operations of the Uniformed Branch, which provides general purpose policing, it has been necessary to develop a degree of specialisation. Groups with special skills are needed for such diverse activities as are found in the Mounted Branch, the Motor Boat Squad, and the Search and Rescue Squads, as well as squads specialising in the enforcement of legislation concerning liquor control, gaming, vice, and obscene publications and related offences.

There has always been change in the community, but until the quickening development of the natural sciences it came slowly enough to be assimilated into the social structure with little disruption. The present century, especially the past twenty-five years, has seen a substantial transformation in education, the application of science and technology to affect both work and leisure patterns in the community, and substantial changes in other standards of behaviour. The result is that society today is undergoing rapid and profound change, particularly in relation to the traditional values and attitudes involving political, economic, religious, and social relationships. These changes, especially the liberalising of community attitudes towards the enforcement of the law in many areas, have required of the police a continuing reevaluation of their commitment and approach.

The rapid improvement in the methods of communication has added to the pressures in this changing society. Despite the claims of youth for freedom to develop its own personality, the rapidity of modern communication methods have tended to ensure that there is a world-wide uniformity apparent in the pattern of youthful behaviour. Whether this behaviour manifests itself as delinquency, or as a movement protesting against a real or imagined injustice, the ultimate effect of the great speed of modern communication is to impose new pressures and strains upon both the general community and the Force.

The Victoria Police, as well as adapting to meet the changes and challenges resulting from the new technologies, has accepted the advances and integrated many of them into its organisation; these new technologies enable an improved level of police service to be provided to the community. The motor vehicle brought problems for police; apart from problems of traffic congestion and the severity and incidence of traffic accidents, it gave the criminal a degree of mobility he had not previously enjoyed. However, the acceptance by the police of this form of speedy transportation, especially with the application of radio control, gave them a comparable improvement in mobility together with a marked advance in capacity to deploy personnel over a wider area and as circumstances required.

Similar benefits have accrued from the application of improved communications methods to the transmission of information interstate and overseas. As early as 1947 facsimile transmission of photographs and

fingerprints between the Victoria Police and the Metropolitan Police in London had demonstrated the value of its contribution. Since the greater portion of the Victoria Police budget is expended on personnel, the application of technological advances which improve the effectiveness and productivity of individual members of the Force is regarded as an administrative economy. It is essential that advances in science and technology continue to be examined—not only in the search for applications which will improve police performance, but also in devising ways those technologies could be used by criminals so that preventive techniques can be developed.

During the past three years the Victoria Police has been engaged in a programme of reorganisation and expansion. The programme, which introduced a number of changes to the administrative structure at Police Headquarters and substantially altered supervisory arrangements, especially in the area of metropolitan Melbourne, has sought to improve the quality of service. These changes have bettered the promotion opportunities for members of the Force and appear to have played a large part in making the Force more attractive as a profession, so producing a significant improvement in the recruiting rate. Unless this higher rate of recruiting is maintained, the police will be unable to continue to meet the demands of the community for a constant improvement in the standards of operation.

Community policies and police abilities are integral parts bearing on the police role, and together form the basis of the mutual responsibility each group has for the other. The community requires an efficient police force; the police require to know what is expected of them, and to have the support of the community in achieving their objectives. Despite the difficulties confronting them, the role of the police in a democratic society will always be one of impartial enforcement of the law. In today's society, it is anticipated that the road toll, the drug problem, the impact of serious crime, and the problem of juvenile delinquency will continue to demand a high priority of police attention in the future.

During the past quarter century the Victoria Police has adapted to the challenges of changing community standards, and to the impact of scientific and technological development; there is no doubt this process will continue and provide the community with an appropriate level of police service. The Force is aware that, to serve the constantly changing society, there is a need to modernise itself. It is also aware that, to satisfactorily serve the community, it must maintain the traditional virtues of stability, devotion to duty, and public service. With this combination, and the conscious search for new methods and systems, the Force seeks to fully discharge its responsibilities to the community it serves.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Authorised strength	4,731	4,781	4,823	5,073	5,372
Actual strength (a)	4,687	4,743	4,739	4,945	5,274
C.I.B., etc. (b)	657	666	653	686	733
Police-women	64	70	71	109	144
Cadets	138	176	184	204	250

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Reservists	84	61	59	51	53
Number of inhabitants per active police officer (a)	698	714	718	707	672

(a) Includes police-women, but excludes cadets and police reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plainclothes police, and scientific section.

Further references, 1961-1972

HOUSING AND BUILDING

Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1972

One of the main points of interest for the year ended 30 September 1972 was the completion of Melbourne's tallest building, B.H.P. House, on the south-east corner of William and Bourke Streets at 504 feet above ground level. The next tallest, for the time being, is the Commonwealth Bank Building at 359-73 Collins Street which is 501 feet above ground level, but not yet completed. The A.M.P.-Mainline Twin Towers project (Collins Place) at the corner of Collins and Exhibition Streets will be approximately 600 feet above ground level. Another interesting building completed was the Bryson Centre at 180-92 Exhibition Street, which contains a showroom, theatre, restaurant, hotel, motel, car park, offices, and residential units, the first building of this type in Melbourne.

The following is a list, supplied by the City of Melbourne, of major buildings under construction at 30 September 1972 :

Owner	Location	Estimated cost (\$m)
A.M.P., A.N.Z., Mainline	17-65 Collins Street	23.0
	(Office, Hotel)	2.1
	(Foundation only)	15.8
Anjou Developments	124-34 Exhibition Street	1.1
Artegan Investments Pty Ltd	539-55 Collins Street	7.2
C.M.L. Assurance	459-69 Collins Street	7.9
C.M.L. Assurance	40-52 Queen Street	2.8
Commonwealth Bank	359-73 Collins Street	17.4
Compac Ltd	228 Victoria Parade	1.6
Costain (Aust.) Pty Ltd	177-88 William Street	1.0
Fambro Nominees Pty Ltd	166 Wellington Parade	1.4
A. V. Jennings	25-31 Spring Street	2.0
The London Assurance Co.	452-6 Lonsdale Street	1.8
Melbourne City Council	150-8 Lonsdale Street	9.8
Muirfield Properties	518-32 Little Bourke Street	5.0
Nauru Phosphate Royalties Trust	85-109 Exhibition Street	13.2
Northrock Nominees Pty Ltd	163-73 Queen Street	1.3
Est. J. O'Sullivan	49-51 Spring Street	1.2
Ratnapura Pty Ltd	376 William Street	1.6
Sackville Estates	612-20 Bourke Street	1.3
State Savings Bank	45-63 Swanston Street	2.0

Further references 1961-1971; Development of architecture in Victoria, 1962; Building trends since 1945, 1963; Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964; Building materials, 1966; Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967; Early building in Victoria, 1968; Housing for aged persons, 1969; Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970; Bridges in Victoria, 1971; Division of Building Research, C.S.I.R.O., 1972

Supervision and control of building

The *Town and Country Planning Act 1961* and the *Local Government Act 1958* provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and country planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1944*. A major consolidation and amendment of the legislation occurred in 1961. This principal Act was substantially amended early in 1968 :

1. to increase the membership of the Town and Country Planning Board from three to four ;
2. to increase the Board's responsibilities, including the preparation of statements of planning policy ;
3. to set up a State Planning Council ;
4. to provide for the establishment of regional planning authorities ;
5. to provide for a tribunal to hear and determine town planning appeals ;
6. to extend the metropolitan planning area and define more satisfactorily the relationship for planning between the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as the metropolitan planning authority and metropolitan councils ; and
7. to improve the provision of the 1961 Act in the light of experience gained since its inception.

Statements of planning policy

Statements of planning policy provide physical planning authorities with a predetermined, co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for the formulation of detailed planning proposals. They are prepared by the Board, in consultation with the State Planning Council, and to be effective they must be approved by the Governor in Council. Every responsible authority, including regional planning authorities, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, must have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area. Statements have been approved for Western Port, the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, and the Yarra River. Others are in the course of preparation.

State Planning Council

The State Planning Council, inaugurated on 17 October 1968, comprises the Chairman, Town and Country Planning Board (Chairman), the Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Chairman, Country Roads Board, the Chairman, State Electricity Commission, the Chairman, Victorian Railways Commission, the Secretary to the Premier's Department, the Director-General of Public Works, the Chairman, Housing Commission of Victoria, the Chairman, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Chairman, Soil Conservation Authority, the Under-Secretary, and the Director-General of Education.

Its functions are to co-ordinate planning by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities of future works and developments for which

they are responsible and to act as consultant and adviser to the Town and Country Planning Board with respect to the preparation and adoption of any statement of planning policy. In effect the authorities represented on the Council, while continuing to be responsible for planning and execution in their own specialised fields, become direct participants in broad policy planning at government level.

Regional planning authorities

Under the amending Act a regional planning authority may be established to prepare a planning scheme for any specified area extending beyond the boundaries of any one municipality and to enforce and carry out that scheme. A regional planning authority shall consist of representatives of every municipality within the region and may also include other approved specially qualified people. It shall be financed by the participating municipalities on an agreed basis and shall be a body corporate with powers to acquire and dispose of land. It has the power to appoint its own staff and technical advisory committees and it can become the sole responsible authority for any interim development order or planning scheme in operation in the region. It can also delegate to the council of a municipality within the region such powers as it thinks fit and are capable of being delegated.

The two regional planning authorities described below have already been established under the Act.

Western Port Regional Planning Authority

On 25 February 1969 the Governor in Council approved the establishment of the Western Port Regional Planning Authority. This covers 648 sq miles and includes the Shires of Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, and Phillip Island, the Parish of French Island, that part of the Shire of Cranbourne outside the extended metropolitan planning area, and part of the Shire of Bass. The Authority consists of two representatives from each council in the region. It has appointed technical and administrative staff and has started the studies necessary for the preparation of a regional plan. It has also appointed four technical committees—Industrial Development, Tourism and Recreation, Conservation, and Pollution—to advise it on methods of maintaining a balanced environment.

Geelong Regional Planning Authority

The establishment of the Geelong Regional Planning Authority was approved on 22 April 1969. The region includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown, the Shires of Bannockburn, Barrabool, Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon, and the Borough of Queenscliffe. This is an area of 973 sq miles. The Authority consists of two representatives from each council in the region. It has formally resolved to prepare a regional planning scheme and has started several of the necessary studies. It has also commissioned a consultant to carry out a regional environment and land resources study.

The establishment of the Geelong authority completes the formation of the three regional planning authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works) concerned with the development of the Port Phillip district.

Preparation of planning schemes

The Town and Country Planning Board is also responsible for the preparation of planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance where the local authority lacks the necessary resources to undertake the task or where a unified approach is necessary and a regional planning authority is not appropriate. This applies particularly to coastal areas and to inland areas such as those with man-made lakes as a result of water conservation schemes.

Local Government Act

Under the *Local Government Act 1958*, Uniform Building Regulations provide for the uniform control of building operations in Victoria. Particulars relating to some of the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of the *Victorian Year Book 1961*.

Building statistics

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. In the following tables, i.e., as from 1 July 1968, *all* alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over are included in the values stated. Prior to this date published data included such major alterations and additions only in respect of buildings *other* than houses. 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 new 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 responsible for the whole job.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Australian, State, semi-government, 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 up to 1 December 1972 exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :

Building approvals. These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Australian, State, semi-government, or local government authorities.

Private or government. Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried

out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent purchase, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person is classed as private.

Owner-built. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e., unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, *once* a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are *excluded*.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Building approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)

Year	Houses and flats	Other new buildings	Alterations and additions to buildings (a)	Total all buildings
1968-69	339,110	221,561	44,913	605,584
1969-70	364,916	319,218	47,788	731,922
1970-71	336,044	289,864	51,987	677,895
1971-72	410,880	352,956	61,273	825,109
1972-73	591,119	496,083	73,409	1,160,611

(a) Valued at less than \$10,000.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, as the relationship is affected by the fact that (a) some intended buildings are never begun, and new building plans

may be re-submitted later, (b) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (c) as previously mentioned, building permits issued up to 1 December 1972 did 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 1968-69 to 1972-73. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE (\$'000)

Type of building	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Houses	241,646	263,536	280,745	337,324	453,444
Flats	96,935	92,886	70,752	76,128	109,344
Shops	24,329	19,540	22,430	19,294	46,737
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	20,708	21,556	18,280	19,550	26,708
Factories	54,419	65,830	74,195	55,952	90,551
Offices	34,699	87,279	79,878	106,824	166,239
Other business premises	21,855	26,265	30,487	19,924	21,603
Educational	44,905	46,671	54,615	46,389	76,837
Religious	2,916	3,929	2,804	4,152	2,707
Health	14,660	29,210	13,923	16,104	22,515
Entertainment and recreation	7,205	8,453	8,806	10,515	11,123
Miscellaneous	11,728	9,434	15,121	21,265	20,333
Total	576,005	674,588	672,037	733,418	1,048,141

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may be 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 1968-69 to 1972-73. Renovations, repairs, and minor alterations and additions are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Houses	230,420	261,899	278,109	306,315	372,099
Flats	90,085	101,953	85,717	75,421	82,668
Shops	21,284	23,808	17,956	16,710	24,974
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	6,490	16,283	22,762	20,197	13,194
Factories	56,137	67,104	69,174	73,415	63,132
Offices	53,390	35,638	62,714	57,770	92,278
Other business premises	21,370	33,186	34,985	26,577	40,280
Educational	42,029	39,781	43,591	52,262	65,226
Religious	3,188	3,108	3,695	3,265	3,578
Health	10,352	21,367	29,080	25,428	18,521
Entertainment and recreation	9,714	9,807	10,120	7,877	11,982
Miscellaneous	33,667	15,176	10,061	12,145	21,968
Total	578,126	629,109	667,966	677,381	809,900

Value of new buildings under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$520,378,000 at 30 June 1971 to \$598,243,000 at 30 June 1972.

Value of work done during period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1968-69 to 1972-73. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of increases in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Houses	233,502	265,058	281,327	319,217	402,326
Flats	99,709	99,721	79,254	74,066	94,505
Shops	18,917	22,536	17,829	20,278	31,507
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	10,137	21,493	21,055	17,252	15,380
Factories	55,157	66,137	70,758	68,713	78,992
Offices	48,879	45,903	72,527	91,073	117,117
Other business premises	30,879	34,402	33,099	24,941	22,536
Educational	42,040	43,172	50,814	50,047	64,309
Religious	3,119	3,347	3,193	3,145	4,182
Health	15,437	21,331	26,431	18,372	22,310
Entertainment and recreation	8,484	9,325	9,313	8,561	11,745
Miscellaneous	14,115	12,775	11,874	17,706	17,879
Total	580,375	645,200	677,474	713,369	882,786

NOTE. The above table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Number of new dwellings

The following tables show the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction classified by geographical distribution and ownership for the

years 1968-69 to 1972-73. Due to the new concepts used at the Census of 30 June 1966 for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area (see pages 122-3), figures other than "State total", subsequent to 30 June 1966, are not comparable with those of earlier years.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS:
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced		Completed		Under construction (i.e., unfinished) at end of period	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1968-69	17,829	13,121	17,085	12,885	7,511	8,567
1969-70	18,771	12,457	18,772	12,971	7,407	7,826
1970-71	19,095	9,201	19,290	11,105	7,125	5,705
1971-72	21,703	8,927	20,070	8,840	8,493	5,596
1972-73	25,213	10,611	21,931	8,475	11,535	7,613
REMAINDER OF THE STATE						
1968-69	5,752	996	5,646	890	3,779	591
1969-70	5,804	1,048	5,930	1,021	3,553	573
1970-71	5,676	1,111	5,889	982	3,243	693
1971-72	5,897	1,408	5,557	1,251	3,467	804
1972-73	7,785	1,937	6,329	1,448	4,861	1,272
STATE TOTAL						
1968-69	23,581	14,117	22,731	13,775	11,290	9,158
1969-70	24,575	13,505	24,702	13,992	10,960	8,399
1970-71	24,771	10,312	25,179	12,087	10,368	6,398
1971-72	27,600	10,335	25,627	10,091	11,960	6,400
1972-73	32,998	12,548	28,260	9,923	16,396	8,885

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS:
CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	New houses and flats erected for—				Total houses and flats
	Government ownership (a)	Private ownership (a)			
		By contractors	By owner- builders	Total private	
COMMENCED					
1968-69	2,549	31,903	3,246	35,149	37,698
1969-70	3,208	31,649	3,223	34,872	38,080
1970-71	2,762	29,088	3,233	32,321	35,083
1971-72	2,839	31,626	3,470	35,096	37,935
1972-73	2,263	38,726	4,557	43,283	45,546
COMPLETED					
1968-69	2,251	30,914	3,341	34,255	36,506
1969-70	2,975	32,005	3,714	35,719	38,694
1970-71	3,085	30,720	3,461	34,181	37,266
1971-72	2,845	29,734	3,139	32,873	35,718
1972-73	2,197	32,455	3,531	35,986	38,183
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD					
1968-69	2,102	14,292	4,054	18,346	20,448
1969-70	2,326	13,561	3,472	17,033	19,359
1970-71	2,008	11,629	3,129	14,758	16,766
1971-72	1,982	13,105	3,273	16,378	18,360
1972-73	2,114	18,930	4,237	23,167	25,281

(a) See definition on page 591 of the *Victorian Year Book 1972*.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMMENCED,
1963-64 TO 1972-73

For government instrumentalities, owner-builders, and private persons (or firms)

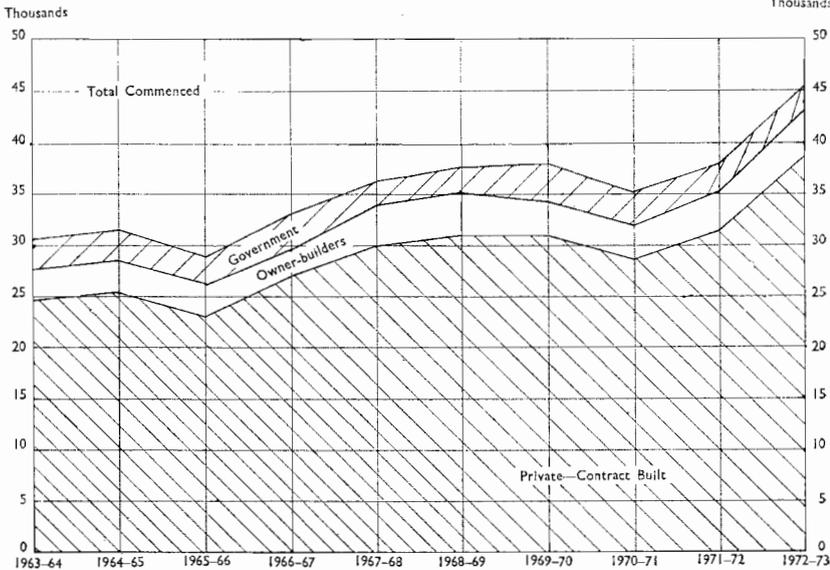


FIGURE 18. Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES
COMMENCED BY KIND, 1963-64 TO 1972-73

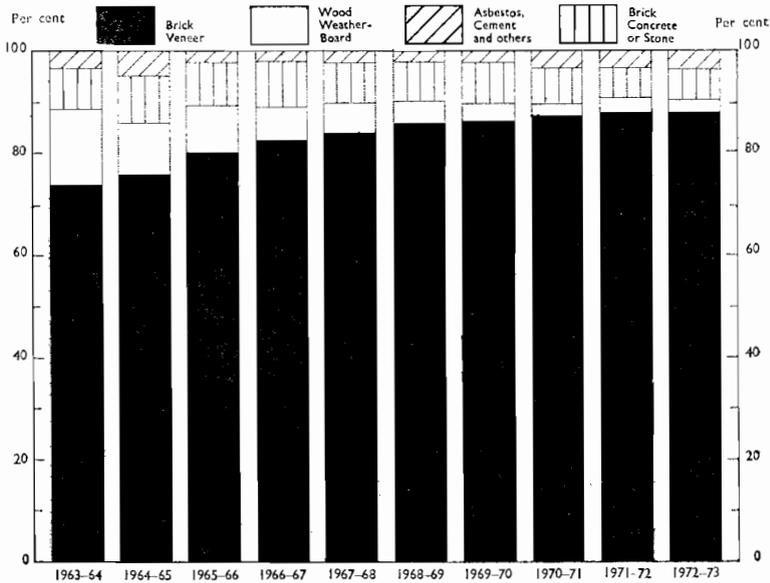


FIGURE 19. Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

Number of new houses

Particulars of the number of new houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES: CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1968-69	538	20,266	1,085	1,566	126	23,581
1969-70	642	21,126	937	1,797	73	24,575
1970-71	778	21,451	775	1,708	59	24,771
1971-72	873	24,350	710	1,647	20	27,600
1972-73	1,177	29,075	759	1,947	40	32,998
COMPLETED						
1968-69	531	19,228	1,218	1,594	160	22,731
1969-70	641	21,055	1,133	1,796	77	24,702
1970-71	716	21,678	862	1,864	59	25,179
1971-72	706	22,515	738	1,649	19	25,627
1972-73	887	24,930	688	1,724	31	28,260
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1968-69	519	8,108	894	1,699	70	11,290
1969-70	551	8,088	638	1,651	32	10,960
1970-71	579	7,812	491	1,457	29	10,368
1971-72	626	9,486	441	1,382	25	11,960
1972-73	849	13,435	482	1,599	31	16,396

Government housing activities*Australian Government authorities**Department of Housing*

The principal functions of the Australian Department of Housing include the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Defence Service Homes Act, the Homes Savings Grant Act, the States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act, and the Housing Loans Insurance Act under which the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established. It is also responsible for the provision of transitory accommodation for Australian Government-assisted migrant families.

Australian Government-State Housing Agreements

Under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements the Australian Government makes substantial long-term loans to the States for the provision of housing.

The 1945 Agreement. In November 1945 the Australian Government entered into an Agreement with the Governments of the States whereby the Australian Government would provide finance for, and the State Governments would undertake the building of, housing projects. Between 1945-46 and 1955-56, under this Agreement, the Australian Government advanced to the States a total of \$481,118,000.

Initially, dwellings constructed under the 1945 Agreement were only sold to tenants if the tenant was able to arrange payment of the full purchase price to the State immediately on sale. Subsequent amendments to the Agreement progressively eased conditions of sale.

The 1956 Agreement. In 1956 the Australian Government and the States entered into a new Agreement under which added emphasis was placed on the construction of dwellings for private ownership. The Agreement provided that parts of the loans advanced to each State were to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders and purchasers. The balance of the amounts advanced to each State was used by the States for the erection of dwellings for either rental or sale. The Australian Government was entitled to specify that up to five per cent of the moneys allocated for the erection of dwellings by the State be set aside for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces.

The 1961 Agreement. The period during which Australian Government advances to the States could be made under the 1956 Agreement terminated on 30 June 1961. A new Agreement was entered into which extended for a further five years the period during which advances could be made and also amended the 1956 Agreement in certain respects concerning funds for the erection of dwellings for rental to servicemen and the rate of interest payable on Australian Government advances.

The 1966 Agreement. A new Agreement was entered into which extended for a further five years the period during which advances could be made, and also amended the 1956-1961 Agreement in certain respects concerning the definition of 'member of the forces', the erection by the States of blocks of flats in metropolitan areas, the erection of dwellings for rental to servicemen, and the provision of finance to home builders in rural areas. Interest rates under the Agreement have been from 1 July 1961 to 6 November 1968, 4.25 per cent per annum; 7 November 1968 to 9 July 1969, 4.4 per cent per annum; 10 July 1969 to 6 May 1970, 5 per cent per annum; 7 May 1970 to 30 June 1971, 6 per cent per annum.

States Grants Housing Act 1971

The 1956-1966 Housing Agreement expired on 30 June 1971 and was not further renewed. Instead, the Australian and State Governments agreed upon a new arrangement under which the provisions contained in the Housing Agreement would be substantially continued for a period of five years up to 30 June 1976. Financial assistance of greater benefit to the States than was previously provided under the Agreements is being made available principally in the form of non-repayable interest-free grants for specific purposes.

A basic housing grant of \$2.75m per annum is payable for 30 years in respect of State housing activities in the 1971-72 financial year. Similarly a further \$2.75m per annum is payable for 30 years in respect of State housing activities in each of the following four financial years. In total, over the period for which the grant is payable, the States will receive \$412.5m. The grant is to be applied towards reducing the payments that would otherwise, but for the grant, have been required to be made not only by tenants and purchasers of State housing authority dwellings but also by borrowers from building societies and certain other approved institutions operating on advances from a special Home Builders' Account.

A Rental Assistance Grant of \$1.25m per annum in each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76 is being distributed among the States for use by each State housing authority in reducing the rents of dwellings for

families they consider to have insufficient means to meet the rents ordinarily payable to the authority.

A further benefit to the States is that they will no longer be under an obligation to use portion of the moneys allocated to the State housing authority for construction of houses for serving members of the Forces. The full cost of these houses is met by the Australian Government.

Operations under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1971 are summarised as follows :

1945 Agreement—1 July 1945 to 30 June 1956

Loan funds advanced	\$171,562,000
Number of dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	30,925

1956-1966 Agreement—1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971

	\$
Loan funds advanced	410,700,000
Loan funds allocated to State Housing Commission	291,230,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account	119,470,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by co-operative terminating housing societies	164,301,001
Supplementary advances made by Australian Government for housing for defence forces	24,558,182
	number
Dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	37,349
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Account	24,013

Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918-1973*, the Australian Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were members of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia or on a ship of war, during the First and Second World Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962-1973*; regular servicemen who on or after 7 December 1972 complete three years full-time effective service in the Defence Force ; national servicemen serving at 7 December 1972 who completed the period of service they were engaged to serve; and members of approved welfare organisations appointed for service, and who served outside Australia with Australian Forces on or after 3 September 1939. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The Director of Defence Service Homes is responsible for the administration of the *Defence Service Homes Act*, subject to the directions of the Federal Minister for Housing. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person ; sell homes on a rent-

purchase system ; and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home.

The maximum loan which may be made available is \$12,000 and a period of repayment may be granted up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an eligible person the period may be extended to 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in Victoria under the War Service Homes Act, the total amount advanced under the Act, the instalments paid, and the number of loans repaid in each of the five years from 1967-68 to 1971-72:

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Homes provided during year				Total homes provided from inception to end of year	Annual expenditure	Instalments paid (a)	Loans repaid
	By erection	By purchase	By discharge of mortgage	Total				
						\$'000	\$'000	
1967-68	197	1,046	321	1,564	81,431	10,511	20,298	1,532
1968-69	174	1,320	326	1,820	83,251	13,085	21,039	1,576
1969-70	206	1,249	362	1,817	85,068	13,675	22,175	1,735
1970-71	233	1,423	333	1,989	87,057	15,156	22,255	1,677
1971-72	189	1,477	412	2,078	89,135	17,613	23,581	1,890

(a) Includes excess instalment payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist young married persons, and young widowed or divorced persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance.

The scheme is governed by the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-1972* which authorises the payment of the grants from the National Welfare Fund.

The scheme provides for the payment of grants of \$1 for every \$3 saved by eligible persons under 36 years of age for the first home they own after marriage. The savings must be made in an approved form and held over a period of at least three years immediately before the date the contract to buy or build the home was made, or the building of the home as an owner builder began. The maximum grant to a married couple, to a husband or wife if only one is eligible, or to a widowed or divorced person, is \$750 on savings of \$2,250 or more. Smaller grants, down to a minimum of \$10, are payable on lesser amounts saved.

The grant is payable for existing homes and homes being built. A home unit or own-your-own flat may also qualify. The value of the home, including the land, the house itself, and any other improvements, must not exceed \$22,500, or \$17,500 if the contract to buy or build the home was made, or building of the home as an owner builder began, before 16 August 1972. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from the State housing authorities and built with money advanced by the

Australian Government under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements at concessional rates of interest.

The main forms of savings acceptable under the scheme are savings accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits with trading banks, deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies, and savings with credit unions that have sought to be, and have become, approved credit unions for the purposes of the scheme.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Grants Branch of the Australian Department of Housing show particulars of its activities for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	number	number	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1967-68	11,329	10,717	4,527	422	4,470
1968-69	11,685	9,948	4,233	426	4,379
1969-70	11,806	9,617	4,256	443	4,228
1970-71	13,911	12,751	5,746	451	5,496
1971-72	14,698	13,934	6,267	450	6,440

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home owners in general.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : APPLICATIONS APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION, AND TOTAL VALUE OF HOMES

Manner of acquisition	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Purchase of home (a)—					
Number of applications approved	5,992	5,743	5,863	7,924	9,259
Total value of homes (\$'000)	62,550	63,983	67,542	97,362	120,382
Purchase of flat/home unit—					
Number of applications approved	60	59	47	91	131
Total value of homes (\$'000)	638	639	531	1,129	1,657
Built under contract—					
Number of applications approved	4,084	3,729	3,353	4,343	4,232
Total value of homes (\$'000)	47,956	46,102	42,735	59,869	61,428
Owner-built—					
Number of applications approved	581	417	354	393	312
Total value of homes (\$'000)(b)	6,509	4,717	4,338	5,110	4,238
Total all homes—					
Number of applications approved	10,717	9,948	9,617	12,751	13,934
Total value of homes (\$'000)	117,654	115,440	115,146	163,470	187,705

(a) Includes purchase of new and previously occupied houses.

(b) Usually based on the cost of the land and the assessed value of the dwelling.

The average value of homes for which applications for grants were approved during 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72, were \$11,973, \$12,820, and \$13,471, respectively.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: APPLICATIONS APPROVED,
METHOD OF FINANCING, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF
MORTGAGE FINANCE

Year	First mortgage loan only	First and second mortgage loans	Other (a)	Total mortgage loans	Average first mortgage loan (b)	Average second mortgage loan
	number	number	number	number	\$	\$
1967-68	8,341	1,544	832	10,717	7,182	1,542
1968-69	8,109	1,260	579	9,948	7,894	1,646
1969-70	7,841	1,203	573	9,617	8,173	1,813
1970-71	10,134	1,813	804	12,751	8,551	2,063
1971-72	11,208	1,689	1,037	13,934	9,058	2,334

(a) Homes financed either from the applicant's own resources or with personal or unsecured loans or purchased under a terms contract of sale.

(b) Includes homes financed with first mortgage only and with first and second mortgage loans.

Transitory flats for migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for maximum periods of six months was introduced in 1967. The purpose of the scheme is to improve the standard of transitory accommodation available to migrant families and to allow them to enjoy a normal family life during their settling-in period. At 30 June 1972 the programme provided for 440 flats, of which 104 were provided in Melbourne. The Australian Department of Housing is responsible for the provision, management, and maintenance of the flats.

Dwellings for Aged Pensioners Scheme

The scheme is governed by the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969* which was assented to on 27 September 1969. The legislation arose from the Australian Government's offer to make grants to the States for the provision of self-contained accommodation for eligible single age pensioners, upon the States undertaking not to reduce the level of their expenditure during recent years on aged persons housing from funds other than the grants.

An amount of \$25m has been allocated among the States to be made available to them over the 5 year period 1969-70 to 1973-74.

The purpose of the scheme is to provide reasonable accommodation, at rents they can afford to pay, for single elderly pensioners living alone in private accommodation and paying too high a proportion of their pensions in rent. Accordingly, an eligible pensioner as defined by the Act is a person in receipt of an age pension, or one who qualifies for a service pension because of age, and is entitled to receive supplementary assistance under the *Social Services Act 1947-1969* or *Repatriation Act 1920-1969*.

Building schemes are submitted by the State housing authorities to the Department for approval by the Minister. The accommodation to be provided, apart from meeting other requirements, must be single, self-contained, of an adequate size and standard, and be available at reasonable rentals. Following approval of each scheme the Department arranges payment of a grant in quarterly instalments in accordance with the progress made on construction.

The Minister has approved for the purposes of the Act all twenty-four building schemes submitted to 30 June 1972 by the Housing Commission,

Victoria. These schemes, estimated to cost \$5,751,790, will provide 803 units of accommodation. To 30 June 1972 a total of \$4,372,247 in grants had been paid to Victoria.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965-1966 to administer the Australian Government's Housing Loans Insurance Scheme under which approved lenders may be insured against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation consists of a chairman (who is also managing director) and a deputy chairman, who are full-time members, and three part-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General.

The main purpose of the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme is to assist people to borrow as a single loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to re-pay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

To encourage lenders to make high ratio loans, the Corporation may insure a loan of up to \$40,000. The maximum loan to valuation ratio is 95 per cent where the security is a house or a unit. For loans in respect of two units of accommodation the maximum is 90 per cent.

A once and for all premium is charged by the Corporation at the time the loan is made. The premium is payable by the borrower but lenders may agree to add it to the amount of the loan for repayment by the borrower over the period of the loan. In May 1971 reduced premium rates came into force. On loans comprising 90 to 95 per cent of the valuation of a home the premium is 1.5 per cent of the amount of the loan. On loans less than 90 per cent of valuation, the premium falls progressively down to 0.25 per cent on loans of less than 70 per cent of valuation. At 30 June 1972 the maximum rate of interest chargeable on loans being insured was 8.25 per cent per annum and the maximum period of repayment was forty years. The maximum rate of interest is kept under review and may be varied by the Corporation with the concurrence of the Federal Minister for Housing.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower who is to occupy the dwelling to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. Loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc., are also insurable. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender. Approved lenders are appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Federal Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life insurance and general insurance companies, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, and trustees of superannuation funds.

During 1971-72, 4,179 loans for \$42.4m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1970-71 were 3,446 loans for \$32.15m.

*State authorities**Housing Commission, Victoria*

The recommendation of a Board of Inquiry in 1936, which investigated housing conditions within the State, resulted in the passing of the *Housing Act 1937*, and the appointment of the Housing Commission in March 1938 to be the housing authority of the State.

The main objects of the Commission as now laid down are the improvement of existing housing conditions; the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons displaced from slum reclamation areas or living under unsatisfactory conditions, and for persons of limited means; the sale of houses to eligible persons and the making of advances to such persons to enable them to own their homes; the development of land for housing and related purposes; the giving of advice to the public with respect to finance for the purchase or construction of homes; and the preparation and implementation of urban renewal proposals.

Commission policy is to encourage home ownership and of the 72,421 dwelling units built up to 30 June 1972 a total of 33,131 houses have been sold (17,620 in the metropolitan area and 15,511 in the country).

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution(a)	Houses and flat units				
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,349	1,228	1,815	1,936	1,719
Remainder of State	865	903	835	951	1,014
State total	2,214	2,131	2,650	2,887	2,733
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,483	1,964	2,299	2,028	1,518
Remainder of State	612	695	851	638	875
State total	2,095	2,659	3,150	2,666	2,393

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
REVENUE					
Rentals	15,044	15,861	16,657	19,044	21,091
Gross surplus—house sales	1,628	1,872	2,496	3,202	2,873
Interest—					
House sales (net)	1,826	1,831	1,852	1,817	2,136
Sundry	148	314	418	287	599
Miscellaneous	230	337	314	299	745
Total revenue	18,875	20,214	21,737	24,649	27,445
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	6,268	6,842	7,482	7,971	9,280

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>EXPENDITURE—continued</i>					
Loan redemption—					
Australian Government—State Agreement 1,967		2,093	2,216	2,294	2,370
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	3	3	17	21	17
Redemption of debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	8	8	8	8	7
Administration—					
General	1,222	1,298	1,318	1,382	1,588
House and land sales	720	766	839	1,022	1,138
Rates—less amount capitalised	2,407	2,556	2,668	3,000	3,407
Provision for accrued maintenance	2,554	2,586	2,636	2,871	2,914
Provision for irrecoverable rents	27	27	57	32	107
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	272	377	695	958	1,234
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	469	463	461	473	464
Transfer to house sales Reserve Suspense Account	527	573	1,358	1,845	1,273
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	121	243	213	240	299
Other	382	402	457	592	1,092
Total expenditure	16,947	18,236	20,424	22,709	25,189
Operating surplus	1,928	1,978	1,313	1,940	2,256
Fixed assets at 30 June	275,293	294,332	315,245	339,247	357,507
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	379,043	402,512	425,803	452,013	457,499
Debenture issues	600	600	600	400	400
Death Benefit Fund advances	2,846	3,449	3,959	4,522	5,241

(a) Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further reference, 1965*Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs*

Under the *Aboriginal Affairs Act* 1967 the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs is empowered to purchase houses or land on which to erect houses for occupation by Aborigines, and to make grants or loans to enable Aborigines to purchase houses. During the year ended 30 June 1972, 12 houses were acquired for rent by Aborigines and 3 were removed to a camp site. A total of 27 houses (including 2 former staff residences) were transferred to the ownership of the Lake Tyers and Framlingham Aboriginal Trusts and 6 other houses were sold (including one to an Aboriginal family) or demolished. The Ministry owned 170 houses in Victorian cities and provincial towns at 30 June 1972.

Under the terms of the Ministry's Aboriginal Housing Grant Scheme, designed to stimulate interest of Aborigines in house purchase, grants of \$1,500 were paid to 20 applicants during the year ended 30 June 1972. A total of 67 grants had been paid up to 30 June 1972.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March 1962 by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act* 1961, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission administered the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of the general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and land settlement under the *Land Settlement Act* 1959. At 30 June 1972 a total of 3,387 houses had been completed since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1945.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Government of Victoria, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of first and second mortgages. Under the terms of the Act the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1972 and subsisting totalled 3,742 on the security of first mortgages and 1,648 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$26.4m and \$2.3m, respectively.

Further reference, 1967

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security. Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1972 there were fourteen approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 247, the amount involved being \$414,373.

Further reference, 1967

Co-operative housing societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956 co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but from 1956 they have received a portion of the State's housing loan allocation under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating

to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the five years 1968 to 1972:

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	Unit	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Societies registered	number	1,126	1,165	1,267	1,316	1,429
Members registered	number	54,340	53,563	53,028	54,612	54,646
Shares subscribed	number	2,888,262	2,886,738	2,897,916	3,073,813	3,476,736
Nominal share capital	\$m	289	288	289	307	347
Advances approved	number	46,165	46,273	46,445	47,637	47,220
	\$m	265	274	281	292	317
Government guarantees executed	number	689	718	758	787	811
	\$m	180	184	191	195	199
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	2,679	2,793	2,773	2,998	3,481
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	1,297	1,407	1,410	1,600	1,925
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	87	98	108	119	130
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	63,255	66,253	68,994	72,275	75,660
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	2,142	1,496	1,279	1,125	1,248

(a) Includes residential flats.

Further reference, 1967

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 may be found on page 691.

Other State authorities

State Government authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, State Electricity Commission, Victorian Railways, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the permanent finance made available by the major institutions to persons buying or building new homes in Victoria for their personal use are shown, for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, in the following table. The amounts shown are actual payments during the periods indicated, as distinct from loans approved, and do not include loans made to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons building or buying homes for resale or for investment purposes. A new home is regarded as a house or flat not more than twelve months old and permanent finance means finance granted for a term of three years or more.

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS : PERMANENT FINANCE FOR
 NEW HOMES ONLY : PARTICULARS OF AMOUNTS PAID BY MAJOR
 INSTITUTIONS AS LOANS TO PERSONS BUYING OR BUILDING
 HOMES IN VICTORIA FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE
 (\$'000)

Institution	Payments during year—				
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Savings banks and co-operative					
housing societies	89,737	100,234	104,074	112,801	120,214
Life insurance offices	7,071	9,243	9,851	9,672	8,104
Friendly societies	763	1,049	1,650	2,006	2,169
Building societies	5,984	11,855	18,317	19,527	48,906
Government instrumentalities	16,778	15,952	21,055	21,319	16,115
Total	120,332	138,333	154,946	165,325	195,508

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

Economic importance of government financial activity

Financial transactions

During the last three or four decades, governments have come to accept new and wider responsibilities for economic stability and growth and for the social welfare of their peoples. They are now in a position where a large proportion of their actions is undertaken to achieve economic and social ends. This applies not only to their regulatory activities but also to their financial transactions. These transactions may be classified in the following ways :

Purchases of goods and services

Governments are important purchasers of goods and services which they require to provide current services, e.g., defence services, health and educational facilities; and capital assets such as office buildings, power installations, and railway track and rolling stock. Expenditure of this kind generates income and, consequently, rises or falls in its level affect the purchasing power of the community. In addition, governmental requirements determine the allocation of national resources and the composition of national capital assets.

Transfers of income between sections of the community

Governments are also agents for the redistribution of incomes throughout the community. Their role of tax gatherer permits them to do this by compulsorily withdrawing purchasing power from one section of the community and transferring it to another in the form, for example, of social service benefits or subsidies to producers. The receipt and payment of interest are other ways in which governments redistribute income.

Production and trading

As well as providing a considerable volume of services free (or at nominal charges), governments also engage in trading activities in which they produce and sell goods and services at prices designed substantially to cover costs. These services are usually of the public utility type, e.g., the supply of gas and electricity, transport services, and water supply and sewerage, of which governments are usually the sole providers. Their distinguishing characteristic is that they are, to a certain extent, subject to market forces.

Victorian governmental activity

Victorian governmental activity is carried out by:

1. the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State ;
2. semi-governmental bodies being statutory authorities created to carry out specific activities, e.g., the provision of gas, electricity, water supply, and sewerage facilities on behalf of the State Government or bodies in which the State Government has a controlling interest; and
3. local government bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out the functions of local government in defined areas (known as municipalities), and which are elected by the residents or property owners or both in the area. This category also includes authorities created or acquired by local government authorities.

Particulars of the activities of semi-governmental and local government authorities are to be found in Part 5 and other appropriate Parts of this *Year Book*. It is informative, however, in this Part to summarise the public authority activity in the State.

Particulars of Australian and State Government transactions classified so as to facilitate economic analysis are included in the *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The following summaries of the transactions of Victorian public authorities are on the same basis as to scope and classification as tables of the Current and Capital Accounts of State and Local Government Authorities published in the *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure*, and in the annual budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*. They are a consolidation (necessarily approximate) of the activities of the major funds and authorities in the State.

Particulars in the summaries were compiled from financial statements published by the authorities concerned which in some instances did not

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CURRENT ACCOUNT
(\$m)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
RECEIPTS					
Taxation	318.8	370.2	393.1	417.4	542.9
Interest, etc., received	13.4	13.9	18.5	30.2	158.7
Public enterprises' income	117.8	128.3	127.6	137.5	
Grants from Australian Government authorities	262.7	286.0	318.5	407.7	424.4
Total receipts	712.8	798.4	857.7	992.7	1,126.0
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	389.7	438.0	508.4	596.0	698.5
Subsidies	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.4
Interest, etc., paid	177.3	192.7	211.0	229.9	254.0
Cash benefits to persons	4.7	6.3	5.2	6.0	6.3
Grants towards private capital expenditure	3.6	3.9	4.9	5.2	5.4
Surplus on current account	134.2	154.7	126.5	153.8	159.4
Total outlay	712.8	798.4	857.7	992.7	1,126.0

contain all the information desired. For this reason, the figures shown must be regarded as estimates and subject to revision as further investigation proceeds. A large proportion of governmental financial transactions is in the nature of transfers between funds, e.g., transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Hospitals and Charities Trust Fund, and between authorities, such as transfers from the Works and Services Account to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Where they could be identified, such transfers have been cancelled out. In some cases, different bases of classification from those used in succeeding sections of this Part were adopted for national income purposes (see Appendix B, pages 811-6, for details of Australian National Accounts).

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(\$m)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
SOURCES OF FUNDS					
Depreciation allowances	56.3	58.3	63.2	55.6	58.1
Net sale of securities—					
Australian Government securities other than Treasury bills—					
Australia	140.4	136.6	142.3	98.4	149.4
Overseas	-24.7	-4.9	-18.0	-5.2	-6.2
Local and semi-governmental securities	106.7	123.7	117.2	142.9	n.a.
Advances from Australian Government authorities	33.2	24.9	48.5	39.2	1.5
Net receipts of private trust funds	10.6	15.5	16.1	13.8	n.a.
Grants from Australian Government authorities	51.4	51.8	61.6	122.9	136.3
Surplus on State and local government authorities current account	134.2	154.7	126.5	153.8	159.4
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	35.3	29.4	36.2	40.4	n.a.
Reduction in—					
Cash and bank balances	-7.5	-0.7	20.4	-22.0	-38.5
Security holdings	-20.7	-32.0	-29.9	-35.6	
Total sources of funds	515.4	557.4	584.2	604.2	635.3
USES OF FUNDS					
Gross fixed capital expenditure on new assets	481.9	533.3	554.8	570.1	598.8
Expenditure on existing assets	0.3	3.5	4.8	4.7	11.9
Increase in value of stocks	2.5	-0.5	2.5	-1.9	
Advances to public financial enterprises	30.7	21.1	22.1	31.4	24.5
Total uses of funds	515.4	557.4	584.2	604.2	635.3

Financial relations with the Australian Government

The Commonwealth Constitution specifies the matters regarding which the Australian Parliament has power to legislate. They include defence, external affairs, trade and commerce with other countries and between the States, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, navigation, lighthouses, quarantine, census and statistics, currency and banking, insurance, copyright and trade marks, naturalisation, immigration, invalid and age pensions, social services, industrial relations where disputes extend beyond the boundaries of a State, taxation that does not discriminate between States

or parts of States, the taking over by the Australian Government of the public debts of the States, and the borrowing of money by the Australian Government for the States. Some of these powers are given exclusively to the Australian Government, e.g., defence, and customs and excise, but, in the majority of matters, the Australian and State Governments have concurrent powers, Australian law prevailing where there is conflict. Matters other than those specified in the Constitution remain the concern of the States. Governmental activity at the State level embraces education, health and welfare services, the development of internal resources, e.g., irrigation and water supply, land settlement, soil conservation, maintenance of law and order, and the provision of public utility services, e.g., roads, electricity and gas, public transport, water supply, and sewerage. These activities are carried out by State departments and by statutory and local governing bodies created by the State Governments. The States have direct access to a small proportion only of moneys required for revenue and capital purposes. This has come about in three ways :

1. through the surrender, under the Constitution, of the right to levy customs and excise duties ;
2. through the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Australian and State Governments, under which the Australian Government became the borrowing agent for the States ; and
3. through the Australian Government exercising its right to impose taxation in the field of personal and company income.

The lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue available to the Australian and State Governments, respectively, has given rise to a system of grants from the Australian Government to the States. These grants may be unconditional or may be earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are the financial assistance grants payable under the uniform tax system and special grants payable under section 96 of the Constitution, which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue or providing services on a comparable level with the other States. At present, South Australia and Tasmania are the only States receiving special grants under section 96. Western Australia, which withdrew from claimancy in 1968-69, has since received a grant in lieu of the special grant. However, this grant is subject to progressive reduction until the last payment is made in 1974-75.

Australian Government fiscal superiority is supported by present day acceptance of the role of governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions, the central government must have a substantial measure of control over taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

Financial Agreement between the Australian and State Governments

The Financial Agreement of 12 December 1927 between the Australian and State Governments came into being because it was thought desirable to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the loan market instead of independent approaches by the several governments, and because of the necessity of establishing sound sinking fund arrangements. It also provided for the

sharing of State debt charges by the Australian Government. The following is a summary of the main provisions :

1. *Consolidation of public debt*

On 1 July 1929 the Australian Government took over the existing public debts of the States and assumed responsibility for the payment of related interest. This interest is reimbursed by the States, less the sum of \$15,169,824 per annum which the Australian Government agreed to contribute for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Of this amount, Victoria receives \$4,254,318 annually. This payment is in compensation to the States for relinquishing, after Federation, the right to levy customs and excise duties.

2. *Regulation of government borrowing*

The Australian Loan Council was set up to co-ordinate the public borrowings of the Australian and State Governments. It consists of the Prime Minister (or his nominee) as Chairman, and the State Premiers (or their nominees). Each financial year the Australian Government and the several States submit to the Loan Council programmes setting out the amounts they desire to raise by loan during the ensuing year. Revenue deficits to be funded are included in the borrowing programmes, but borrowings for "temporary purposes" need not be included. Borrowing by the Australian Government for defence purposes is outside the Agreement.

If the Loan Council considers that the total amount of the programmes cannot be borrowed at reasonable rates and conditions, it determines what amount shall be borrowed and may, by unanimous decision, allocate such amount between the Australian and State Governments. In default of a unanimous decision, the allocation is determined by means of a formula written into the Agreement. Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, the Australian Government arranges all borrowings including those for conversions, renewals, and redemptions. However, the Australian Government may borrow from the Australian Government, or a State within its territory, from authorities, bodies, or institutions, or from the public by counter sales of securities subject to Loan Council approval. Australian Government securities are issued for moneys borrowed in this way and amounts so borrowed are treated as part of the borrowing programme for the year. In addition the Australian or a State Government may borrow for "temporary purposes" by way of overdraft or fixed deposit subject to limits fixed by the Loan Council.

3. *Sinking fund provisions*

The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these are made jointly by the Australian and State Governments on bases laid down. The sinking funds established under the Agreement are under the control of the National Debt Commission, an authority constituted under Australian legislation and consisting of the Treasurer of the Australian Government, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Secretary to the Australian Treasury, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Australian Attorney-General's Department, and a representative of the States.

Sinking fund moneys are used to redeem unconverted securities at maturity, and to re-purchase securities on the stock market.

4. *Borrowing by semi-governmental authorities*

Under a "gentlemen's agreement", originally entered into by the members of the Loan Council in 1936, the Loan Council approved an aggregate yearly borrowing programme for semi-governmental and local authorities proposing to raise more than \$200,000 in a year. In June 1967 the Loan Council increased this amount to \$300,000. Individual borrowings by each of these authorities are also subject to Loan Council approval.

Before 1962-63 the Loan Council had approved overall borrowing programmes for authorities with individual programmes of \$200,000 or less. Since 1962-63 the Loan Council has placed no overall limits on the programmes of these smaller authorities. In keeping with the decision of June 1967 noted above, authorities may now borrow up to \$300,000 individually without any limit being placed on their aggregate borrowing.

The terms and conditions on which the Loan Council from time to time approves loan raisings are the same for both the large and small authorities.

5. *Australian Government influence on supply of loan moneys*

The Australian Government is in a position to control the supply of local loan moneys through the influence of its policy on the borrowing system, indirectly through alterations in rates of taxation (which affect personal savings), and through the money it is prepared to make available from its own trust funds. Although loan raisings for each of the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were adequate to complete governmental expenditure programmes (including redemptions), Australian Government support was needed in other years. From 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1973, out of loan programmes amounting to \$12,299m, the Australian Government has provided \$3,006m from the Australian currency proceeds of overseas loans and from budget surpluses.

The need for Australian Government assistance by way of special loans should be considerably reduced as a result of the arrangements made at the June 1970 Loan Council meeting when it was decided that the Australian Government will in future make an interest free capital grant to finance part of the States' annual works programmes. This grant will not increase the total funds available to State Governments, but, as it will result in lower State Government debt than would otherwise have been the case there will be a substantial saving to the States in debt charges.

The first grant (\$200m, of which Victoria's share was \$51m) was made in 1970-71. In accordance with the undertaking given by the Australian Government at the June 1970 Premiers' Conference to increase the grant in subsequent years in proportion to the increase in the total works and housing programmes, the total grant for 1972-73 became \$248.5m with Victoria's share \$63.4m.

Grants to the States

The history of the principal payments to Victoria can be summarised as follows :

Financial agreements

Australian Government contributions to interest and sinking fund charges on State debt have been described above.

Financial assistance grants

The States were supplanted by the Australian Government as income taxing authorities during the Second World War when the Australian Government needed to exploit this field of taxation to the full to meet its wartime obligations. Under the uniform taxation scheme it became the sole authority levying taxes upon income. In return for vacating that field of taxation, the States received an annual payment from the Australian Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. A similar arrangement was made for entertainments tax, but this tax is no longer levied by the Australian Government.

The validity of the uniform tax legislation was challenged in the High Court in 1942 by Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia. The challenge was unsuccessful, the High Court finding that the Australian Government could enforce priority in the collection of income

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE
STATE (a)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (b)	4,885	5,189	5,600	5,926	6,378
General revenue grants	233,091	253,562	293,643	361,584	362,085
Debt charges assistance	..	..	..	2,783	5,566
Capital assistance grants	..	..	..	51,020	55,890
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	31,286	33,113	38,160	43,460	49,820
Tuberculosis hospitals—reimbursement of capital expenditure, etc.	10	175	327	151	119
Mental institutions—contribution to capital expenditure	1,382	1,200	947	798	828
Grants to universities	17,164	19,180	18,455	22,228	25,255
Colleges of advanced education	5,465	5,545	7,728	11,093	12,921
Teachers colleges	500	1,621	3,252	1,251	2,750
Capital grants for government schools	..	..	..	..	1,700
Research grants	770	675	864	954	1,177
Science laboratories	3,553	3,055	4,037	3,546	3,368
Technical training	5,091	1,550	3,000	3,912	1,500
School libraries	..	500	2,225	3,199	2,519
Independent schools	..	..	3,952	7,832	9,655
Home care services	..	..	..	..	137
Grants for agricultural extension services	667	986	1,027	1,194	1,364
Salinity reduction—Murray River	600	800	170	25	22
Aboriginal advancement	..	225	347	367	400
Housing grants	..	..	..	..	1,005
Dwellings for aged pensioners	..	..	200	1,929	2,243
Unemployment relief	..	..	..	..	6,075
Road safety practices	23	23	23	30	30
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	..	..	37	577	700
Natural disaster payments	5,291	6,000	277	43	..
Blood transfusion services	176	193	225	251	269
Water resources	131	159	163	420	422
King River Dam	..	15	1,385	2,000	212
Other payments	8	8	133	6	156
Total	314,347	338,028	390,431	530,833	558,821

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, payments from National Welfare Fund, and repayable loans.

(b) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

tax and could make grants to the States under section 96 of the Constitution on the condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Victoria made a further challenge to the validity of the uniform tax legislation in 1955 and was supported by New South Wales in 1956. In particular, the power of the Australian Government to make tax reimbursement grants conditional upon the States not levying income tax and the absolute priority of payment of Australian income tax over State income taxes was disputed. In 1957 the High Court ruled :

1. unanimously, that the condition attaching to the tax reimbursement grants that the States should not levy income tax was valid; and
2. by a majority of four to three, that section 221 (1) (a) of the *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936-1956*, which prohibited a taxpayer paying State income tax until Australian income tax was paid, was invalid.

Details of the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942*, the *States Grants (Entertainments Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942*, and the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946-1948* are given in the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, No. 37, pages 633-9 and No. 46, pages 835-8. Grants under the provisions of the 1946-1948 Act ceased after 1958-59.

The whole question of Australian-State Governments financial relations was examined in 1959 and this resulted in the enactment of the *States Grants Act 1959* (operative until 1964-65—see *Victorian Year Book 1965* and previous issues). These arrangements were reviewed in 1965 and 1967 when certain modifications, which applied to the period 1965-66 to 1969-70, were made (see *Victorian Year Book 1971* and previous issues).

The 1965 grants arrangements were reviewed at Premiers' Conferences in 1970 and 1971 (see *Victorian Year Book 1972* and 1973) and again at a Conference in 1972 when the Australian and State Governments agreed to the following three amendments to the financial assistance grants arrangements :

1. A permanent increase of \$112m to the financial assistance grants payable in 1972-73, this increase to be built into the formula grants for the purpose of calculating the grants for subsequent years and to be distributed in proportion to the 1971-72 formula grants escalated under the formula as it will apply in 1972-73.
2. An increase in the per capita grants to New South Wales and Victoria from \$2 to \$3.50 per head of population in 1972-73—the increased per capita payments to be added to the formula grants for the purpose of calculating the grants in future years. The estimated increase in the grants payable to New South Wales and Victoria due to this change is \$7.1m and \$5.4m, respectively.
3. A payment of a further amount of \$3.5m to Western Australia in 1972-73 as a special temporary addition to the State's financial assistance grant in that year.

Grants for road construction

The Australian Government has made grants to the States for road purposes for some considerable time. Particulars of Acts (commencing with the *Main Roads Development Act 1923-1925*), under which these

payments were made, are given in the publication *Commonwealth Payments to or for the States* which is issued annually with the Australian Government Budget.

Australian Government payments to be made to the States for roads expenditure during the five year period from 1 July 1969 were announced at a special Premiers' Conference held in March 1969.

In considering the new arrangements the Australian Government was assisted by the information and advice furnished by the Bureau of Roads, which was set up following the 1964 review of roads arrangements to undertake a thorough survey and appraisal of the existing roads system and anticipated roads requirements. The Australian Government accepted the Bureau's assessment that, provided funds were applied economically, expenditure considerably higher than at present could be undertaken during the next five years. On this basis provision has been made in the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 for grants totalling \$1,252.1m to be paid to the States for roads over the five year period commencing on 1 July 1969.

An aim of the new arrangements is to bring the distribution more closely into accord with the relative needs for roads expenditure. The Australian Government, however, recognised the problems that could be created for some States by too rapid a change from the distribution formula which had applied over the previous five years. The total grant of \$1,252.1m is thus divided into two parts. The principal grant totalling \$1,200m is distributed by giving equal weight to the distribution under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964 and to the distribution indicated by the Bureau of Roads analysis of the relative needs for roads expenditure. Victoria's share of this grant was \$57.2m in 1972-73 and will total \$254.4m during the quinquennium.

Supplementary payments of \$9m to South Australia, \$40.8m to Western Australia, and \$2.3m to Tasmania will account for the balance of \$52.1m to be distributed during the five year period.

Grants to universities

Australian Government assistance to the States in respect of the recurrent expenditure of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given in respect of capital expenditures. An outline of assistance before 1973 is given in previous issues of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Australian Government grants are subject to matching conditions. Grants for recurrent expenditures are made at present on the basis of \$1 Australian Government grant for each \$1.85 State grant and university fees combined. Grants for capital expenditures are provided on a \$1 for \$1 basis with grants made by the States for this purpose. In each case there is an upper limit to the total amount of Australian Government assistance to be made available during the course of a triennium.

In November 1972 the Australian Government agreed to support recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Australian Universities Commission for a programme of assistance to State universities in the 1973-1975 triennium.

The *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1972 authorised Australian Government grants of \$343.5m for the triennium of which \$253.3m is for recurrent expenditure, \$87.1m for capital expenditure, and \$3m for a programme in support of research and research training.

Victoria's share of this assistance for 1972-73 was \$21.9m for recurrent expenditure and \$7.3m for capital expenditure.

Grants for colleges of advanced education

The Report of the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia recommended the establishment of a new type of educational institution to supplement universities and to be developed from, and around, segments of existing technical colleges now referred to as colleges of advanced education.

The Australian Government has provided financial assistance for these institutions since 1965-66 and in August 1972 it accepted the financial recommendations of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education for the 1973-1975 triennium.

The *States Grants (Advanced Education) Act* 1972 authorised Australian Government grants of \$172.3m during the triennium made up of \$93.6m for recurrent expenditure, \$78.2m for capital expenditure, and \$0.5m for library facilities.

Victoria received \$10.4m for recurrent expenditure and \$6.9m for capital expenditure from this grant during 1972-73.

Grants for science laboratories and equipment in secondary schools

From 1964-65 onwards, the Australian Government has made unmatched grants to the States for the purpose of improving science teaching in secondary schools.

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act* 1971 extended the operation of this scheme for a further four years, commencing 1 July 1971, and provided for a total payment to the States of \$43.3m during the period. Of the \$10.8m provided for each of the four years, Victoria's entitlement was \$3.37m divided between government schools, \$2.01m and non-government schools, \$1.36m.

Grants for technical training, buildings, and equipment

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act* 1964 also introduced in 1964-65 grants to the States towards the building and equipment cost of technical schools or colleges conducted by the States. Continuation of these grants for the three financial years 1971-72 to 1973-74 was authorised by the *States Grants (Technical Training) Act* 1971. During 1972-73 Victoria received \$3.4m from this grant.

Grants for teachers colleges

The *States Grants (Teachers Colleges) Act* 1970 provided for the payment of unmatched grants to the States towards the construction and equipping of colleges for the training of teachers. For the triennium to 30 June 1973 a total payment of \$30m was authorised. For the year 1972-73 Victoria's share was \$5.6m.

Research grants

From 1965-66 the Australian Government has made grants to the States for research projects, selected on the basis of relative merit, to be carried out in any academic field by individuals or research teams.

For the 1973-1975 triennium the Australian Government has agreed to provide \$20m for distribution to the States by the Australian Research Grants Committee. Payments to the States in 1972-73 totalled \$5.8m of which Victoria received \$1.6m.

Grants for school libraries

Under the *States Grants (Secondary School Libraries) Act* 1971, grants of \$30m are being made available to the States over the three years commencing on 1 January 1972 to finance buildings, etc., for libraries in government and non-government secondary schools. The Act provides that not more than one third of this amount may be authorised for payment before 31 December 1972 and two thirds before 31 December 1973.

Victoria's share of this grant for 1972-73 was \$3.2m of which \$2.4m was for government schools and \$0.8m for non-government schools.

Grants for dwellings for aged pensioners

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act* 1969 enables the Australian Government to make grants of \$25m to the States over a five year period as from 1 July 1969 for the purpose of carrying out approved building schemes to provide self-contained accommodation for single aged pensioners and those who qualify for service pensions by reason of age.

Victoria received \$1.5m from this grant during 1972-73.

Natural disaster payments

When serious floods, cyclones, bushfires, or other similar natural disasters occur the Australian Government normally joins with the State concerned in financing schemes for relief of personal hardship, usually on a \$1 for \$1 basis. For many years Victoria did not find it necessary to seek substantial Australian Government assistance for this purpose but during the six years 1967-68 to 1972-73 droughts, floods, and bushfires in Victoria resulted in the provision of Australian Government grants totalling \$11.7m and loans totalling \$5.8m.

In 1972-73 Victoria received a grant of \$40,000 for flood relief.

Grants for independent schools

The Australian Government has agreed to contribute, as from January 1970, towards the running costs of independent schools throughout Australia. Originally the annual subsidy was at the rate of \$35 per primary pupil and \$50 per secondary pupil, but these rates were increased to \$50 and \$68, respectively, as from the beginning of 1972. The amount paid for the year 1972-73 was \$41.1m, Victoria's share being \$13.5m.

Housing Assistance Grants

As from the year 1971-72 the Australian Government has decided to adopt a new approach to its assistance to the States for housing.

Under the previous Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements such amounts as were nominated for housing by each State out of its annual Loan Council borrowing programmes were advanced by the Australian Government at a rate of interest 1 per cent below the long-term bond rate. Under the new approach the States will continue to determine the amount of their annual Loan Council borrowing programmes to be allocated to housing. However, in lieu of the interest concession, the Australian Government is paying the States a basic grant of \$2.75m a year, payable for a period of 30 years, in respect of housing being provided for low income groups and of Home Builders' Account operations in each year from 1971-72 to 1975-76.

Payment of the basic grant will be conditional upon the State continuing to pay to a Home Builders' Account at least 30 per cent of its annual allocation to housing from its approved borrowing programme and upon the same percentage of the grants in respect of a year's activity being paid to that Account.

The proposed basic grants will be distributed between the States in the same proportion as the annual housing allocation of a State from its approved borrowing programme in the preceding year bears to total State annual allocations for the purpose in that year.

The Australian Government is also providing an additional rental assistance grant of \$1.25m per annum for each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76 as a general contribution towards the cost of reduced rents charged to needy families occupying housing authority homes. This grant will be distributed among the States in the same proportion as the amount of a State's approved borrowing programme allocated to its housing authority in the preceding year bears to the total amount so allocated by all States to their housing authorities in that year. The total housing assistance grant payable to Victoria during 1972-73 is estimated at \$1.68m.

The Australian Government advanced \$6.6m to the States for the construction of additional rental dwellings in 1972-73 above the programmes under normal Loan Council borrowings. Of this total, Victoria received \$1.5m.

Eradication of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis

Since 1 January 1970 the Australian Government has joined the States in meeting the cost of an intensified campaign for the eradication of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis.

The Australian Government has undertaken to continue this assistance on a similar basis over the three year period 1972-73 to 1974-75. This involves matching the combined expenditure of the mainland States providing it is maintained at least at the 1968-69 level.

Victoria received \$1.2m from this grant for 1972-73.

Investigation and measurement of water resources

From 1964-65 the Australian Government has provided grants to the States in order to accelerate their programmes of surface water measurement and investigation of underground water resources. The surface water programme is aimed at completing a basic network of stream gauges throughout Australia; the underground investigations involve a general speeding up of the work of locating and measuring underground water resources. For the year 1972-73 Victoria received \$453,000 from this grant.

Further information about Australian Government payments to or for the States is set out on pages 617-21 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

The Consolidated Fund

Prior to 1970-71, Victoria's financial transactions involved the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trust Fund.

In 1969-70 there was a deficit in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of \$15.4m and the accumulated deficit to the end of that year was \$82.0m,

which had been financed partly from Loan Fund and partly from the Public Account (see *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 621-3).

As stressed by the Premier in his Budget Speech on 29 September 1970, the Government was concerned that not only should overspending as in 1969-70 be avoided in future, but that there should also be a balance between cash spent and cash available whether derived from revenue or from borrowing.

Hence legislation was brought down, the *Public Account Act* 1970, which amended the principal Act and came into operation on 1 July 1970. This amendment abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund and established the Consolidated Fund, which was designed to show in a single statement the receipt and disbursement of all moneys both revenue and loan coming within the scope of the Budget.

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a new trust fund, the Works and Services Account, to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Monies to the credit of the Account were available to be expended on various works and services as approved by Parliament. In effect, therefore, this account would perform the functions of the former Loan Fund as they had related to expenditure on public works and on expenses incurred in connection with borrowings.

Consolidated Fund receipts. Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a) : RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Source of revenue	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Taxation (b)	149,729	182,855	191,330	199,019	309,695
Business undertakings—					
Railways	98,786	100,329	105,204	108,000	111,967
Harbours, rivers, and lights	3,342	3,576	3,557	4,537	4,806
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	14,064	14,470	15,208	16,690	19,097
Electricity supply (interest and recoups of sinking fund contributions, etc.)	13,057	13,897	14,868	15,820	16,649
State Coal Mine	282	167	..	..	..
Other	338	353	467	547	535
Total business undertakings	129,870	132,792	139,305	145,594	153,054
Lands—					
Sales	484	690	565	551	527
Rents	1,886	1,824	1,980	2,111	2,366
Forestry	5,710	5,596	5,963	6,454	7,176
Royalties	550	688	3,211	17,255	24,423
Other	319	296	317	274	294
Total lands	8,949	9,095	12,036	26,646	34,786
Interest, n.e.i.	24,137	26,493	29,399	31,319	35,834
Australian Government grants—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance	228,254	250,563	280,008	351,024	348,464
Special revenue assistance	4,837	2,999	13,635	10,560	13,621

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a): RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Source of revenue	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Australian Government grants (<i>continued</i>)—					
Debt charges assistance	..	..	..	2,783	5,566
Colleges of advanced education	2,788	3,194	..	..	..
Water resources investigations	131	159	163	29	813
Home care services	..	..	..	..	137
Total Australian Government grants	240,264	261,170	298,060	368,651	372,854
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund					
payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance expenditure	3,181	3,228	3,163	3,020	3,143
Pharmaceutical benefits—					
Mental institutions	193	301	283	274	222
Other	863	808	1,646	2,213	2,359
Total Commonwealth National Welfare Fund payments	4,237	4,337	5,092	5,508	5,725
Fees and fines	9,857	10,755	11,608	12,940	14,703
All other (c)	34,285	36,688	40,072	43,116	47,286
Sub-total (d)	601,328	664,183	726,900	832,791	973,937
Loan raisings	139,700	146,620	157,870	121,670	171,670
Loan repayments	6,790	6,118	4,748	4,826	5,773
Australian Government capital payments—					
Works grant	..	..	..	51,020	57,590
Other grants	1,381	1,200	946	798	839
Advances and recoups	516	836	923	274	1,080
Sub-total (d)	148,387	154,774	164,486	178,587	236,952
Total receipts	749,716	818,957	891,386	1,011,379	1,210,889

(a) This Fund, established on 1 July 1970, supersedes the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund by incorporating both into this new Fund. For comparative purposes the table also shows, for the years prior to 1970-71, an artificial incorporation of both these Funds.

(b) For details of total taxation collections see page 653.

(c) Includes repayments of advances by the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

(d) The sub-totals for 1967-68 to 1969-70 are the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund, respectively. The sub-totals for 1970-71 and 1971-72 represent amounts which would have constituted the receipts of the former Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund, respectively.

Payments from Consolidated Fund. The principal payments for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a): PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Function of payments	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	91,690	98,993	109,115	117,074	132,482
Debt redemption	18,620	20,029	20,906	22,280	23,841
Other	464	491	489	497	511
Total public debt charges	110,774	119,514	130,511	139,850	156,834
Business undertakings—					
Railways (b)	98,472	104,307	111,170	121,048	129,286
Harbours, rivers, and lights	1,680	1,575	1,756	2,138	2,355

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a): PAYMENTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Function of payments	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Business undertakings (<i>continued</i>)—					
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	10,572	10,838	11,971	13,096	14,492
State Coal Mine	593	394	..	..	..
Other	271	287	365	413	443
Total business undertakings	111,588	117,401	125,261	136,694	146,576
Social expenditure—					
Education—					
Registered schools	5,247	5,611	7,049	8,987	11,923
State schools	122,012	139,940	160,391	183,762	216,180
Technical schools	33,300	39,224	43,802	53,076	66,346
Universities	13,658	16,506	18,754	21,972	23,759
Libraries, art galleries, etc.	3,050	3,632	4,107	4,798	5,413
Agricultural education, research, etc.	2,005	2,209	2,243	2,370	2,791
Other	2,228	2,670	3,092	3,509	6,329
Public health and recreation	5,614	5,948	6,531	7,157	8,002
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	46,626	53,690	61,710	80,139	93,352
Mental	21,280	22,758	25,208	28,826	33,962
Child welfare	6,190	7,006	7,894	8,091	10,721
Other	1,022	1,197	1,227	2,915	5,255
Law, order and public safety—					
Justice	5,934	6,466	7,340	8,002	9,429
Police	25,045	26,511	29,984	32,999	40,399
Penal establishments	3,353	3,676	4,111	4,466	5,202
Public safety	87	105	128	115	189
Total social expenditure	296,649	337,148	383,569	451,183	539,253
All other expenditure—					
Public works, n.e.i.	5,316	6,002	6,398	7,037	7,821
Land and survey	4,282	4,454	4,848	5,171	5,771
Agriculture	6,839	7,375	8,402	9,885	11,197
Forestry	5,853	5,691	6,212	6,972	7,790
Legislative and general administration	16,889	18,924	21,039	23,596	26,514
Pensions and superannuation	13,248	14,508	16,273	18,206	20,400
Pay-roll tax	6,642	7,163	7,958	8,971	13,651
Miscellaneous (c)	26,042	28,465	31,811	39,031	44,842
Total all other expenditure	85,111	92,582	102,942	118,869	137,984
Sub-total (d)	604,122	666,644	742,282	846,597	980,648
Appropriation to works and services account (e)	148,387	154,774	164,486	164,782	230,241
Total payments	752,509	821,418	906,768	1,011,379	1,210,889

(a) This Fund, established on 1 July 1970, supersedes the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund.

(b) Excludes interest, etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges".

(c) Includes interest and repayment of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

(d) The sub-totals for 1967-68 to 1969-70 are the expenditures of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The sub-totals for 1970-71 and 1971-72 represent an amount which would have constituted the expenditure of the former Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(e) The amounts shown for each of the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 represent receipts of the Loan Fund.

Taxation

In this section some particulars are given of the principal taxes collected in Victoria by the State Government and the Australian Government.

As mentioned on page 641 the Australian Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal

and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Prior to 1 September 1971 the Australian Government also collected pay-roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax has been given to the States. For the most part, the field now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, and liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the two Governments.

In Victoria taxation collections by the State Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See pages 659–60 for 1971–72 allocation.)

In the following table, particulars of taxation collected in Victoria by the State Government and the total amounts paid to the Consolidated Fund and to special funds are shown for each of the years 1967–68 to 1971–72 :

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Pay-roll tax (a)					98,716
Probate and gift duties (b)	37,642	46,801	44,423	49,927	44,632
Land tax	20,976	21,839	22,436	28,442	29,105
Liquor tax	9,744	10,632	11,370	11,827	12,811
Lottery tax	6,085	5,990	6,504	6,436	6,790
Racing taxes	15,929	17,373	19,445	21,222	25,042
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	39,812	46,062	48,832	51,853	54,277
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	3,010	3,493	3,443	5,051	7,769
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	5,436	5,976	6,688	7,007	8,961
Road transport taxes	1,770	1,813	1,887	1,927	2,119
Road maintenance contributions	7,248	7,842	8,555	8,903	9,136
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	2,497	2,605	2,735	2,915	3,028
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	52,925	73,649	80,443	73,572	79,759
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	1,933	2,264	2,299	2,554	2,849
Other taxes	8,398	8,991	9,699	10,158	13,444
Total	213,404	255,329	268,758	281,795	398,439
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund (c)	149,729	182,855	191,330	199,019	309,695
Trust funds	63,675	72,474	77,429	82,776	88,745
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Per head of population	64.62	76.06	78.57	80.94	112.72

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments.

(b) Includes gift duty as from 1 January 1972 only. Gift duty collected prior to 1 January 1972 is included with "Stamp duties, n.e.i."

(c) Known as Consolidated Revenue Fund prior to 1970-71.

Pay-roll tax

Australian Government pay-roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and

salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Australian and State Governments, the Australian Government vacated the pay-roll tax field in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay-roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Total receipts for the ten months to 30 June 1972 amounted to \$98.7m.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 (a completely revised Act) fixed the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situate if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives.

A brief summary of the rates of duty payable, as from 17 December 1962, according to the various types of beneficiaries, is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY, 1972

On that part of the final balance which—			The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
			Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
		\$	cents			
	Does not exceed	1,200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Exceeds	1,200 but does not exceed	3,000	Nil	Nil	5	7.5
"	3,000 "	10,000	Nil	Nil	10	10
"	10,000 "	12,000	Nil	10	15	17.5
"	12,000 "	13,000	10	10	15	17.5
"	13,000 "	20,000	10	15	15	20
"	20,000 "	30,000	10	10	12.5	17.5
"	30,000 "	48,000	10	12.5	17.5	20
"	48,000 "	50,000	12.5	12.5	17.5	20
"	50,000 "	60,000	12.5	15	20	20
"	60,000 "	70,000	17.5	20	20	20
"	70,000 "	90,000	20	22.5	25	25
"	90,000 "	110,000	22.5	27.5	30	37.5
"	110,000 "	120,000	25	30	30	37.5
"	120,000 "	130,000	30	30	32.5	37.5
"	130,000 "	150,000	35	35	37.5	37.5
"	150,000 "	170,000	37.5	37.5	40	42.5
"	170,000 "	189,334 (a)	37.5	..	..	..
"	170,000 "	194,332 (b)	..	40	..	..
"	170,000 "	227,680 (c)	..	..	42.5	..
"	170,000 "	233,250 (d)	..	..	..	45
When the final balance exceeds (a), (b), (c), or (d), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of			\$22.50 per \$100	\$25.00 per \$100	\$30.00 per \$100	\$33.00 per \$100

NOTE. Categories of beneficiaries shown above are:

- A. Widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Children over the age of 21 years not being wholly dependent, or grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, or parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

Australian Government estate duty

The Australian Government also levies duties on deceased estates. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia during each of the five years to 1971-72 was: 1967-68, \$54,716,655; 1968-69, \$60,725,780; 1969-70, \$71,332,453; 1970-71, \$70,072,780; and 1971-72, \$67,205,917.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1928 provided for a tax on the unimproved value of land in Victoria. For the purpose of this Act, unimproved value is the estimated selling value of the land assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Under the provisions of the *Land Tax Act* 1968, which came into force on 1 January 1969, land used for primary production purposes is exempted from land tax.

As provided by the *Land Tax Act* 1972 land not used for primary production purposes is taxed at the rate of 0.42 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 3.21 cents in the dollar where the unimproved value exceeds \$170,000. However, tax is not levied on land with unimproved value up to \$9,000, while a partial exemption is allowed on land valued between \$9,000 and \$13,500.

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved value of holdings, of land tax assessments for 1971. Tax was assessed on the basis laid down by the *Land Tax (Rates) Act* 1969.

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1971
(Based on unimproved value of holdings at 31 December 1970)

Unimproved value of holdings—	Number of taxpayers	Total unimproved value (a)	Tax payable
\$		\$'000	\$'000
9,001 to 10,000	9,770	92,870	73
10,001 „ 11,000	6,929	73,175	133
11,001 „ 12,000	5,872	68,069	186
12,001 „ 13,000	4,383	55,069	190
13,001 „ 13,500	1,941	25,789	101
13,501 „ 14,000	1,951	26,951	107
14,001 „ 15,000	2,991	43,609	176
15,001 „ 17,500	5,751	93,362	374
17,501 „ 20,000	4,366	82,013	340
20,001 „ 25,000	5,216	116,910	537
25,001 „ 30,000	3,254	89,116	484
30,001 „ 40,000	3,512	121,328	781
40,001 „ 50,000	1,852	82,623	613
50,001 „ 60,000	1,069	58,515	485
60,001 „ 70,000	684	44,257	411
70,001 „ 80,000	505	37,703	381
80,001 „ 100,000	634	56,563	635
100,001 „ 150,000	721	85,515	1,272
150,001 „ 170,000	164	26,377	455
170,001 „ 200,000	150	27,588	530
200,001 „ 300,000	266	64,482	1,445
300,001 „ 400,000	141	46,583	1,200
400,001 „ 1,000,000	231	138,815	3,989
1,000,001 and over	133	426,231	13,772
Total	62,486	1,983,513	28,670

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1967 to 1971. The exemption from tax of land

used for primary production purposes as from 1 January 1969, increased land valuations, and increases from time to time in the amount of exemption from tax of land used for other purposes are mainly responsible for the fluctuations in the figures shown in the table.

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1967	100,471	20,585	204.88	2,064,136
1968	104,500	21,261	203.45	2,160,795
1969	77,158	20,000	259.21	1,567,532
1970	82,703	27,688	334.79	1,953,443
1971	62,486	28,670	458.82	1,983,513

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

Liquor tax

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX
(\$'000)

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Licences—						
Victuallers	6,543	7,272	7,706	8,090	8,218	8,758
Spirit merchants and grocers	1,814	1,820	2,158	2,415	2,634	2,911
Others	83	88	164	176	203	242
Club certificates	405	400	433	489	544	613
Permits—extended hours, etc.	114	129	134	165	189	230
Fees	31	34	37	36	38	58
Total	8,991	9,744	10,632	11,370	11,827	12,811

Lottery tax

With the object of providing additional finance for hospitals and other charitable institutions, the trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, promote and conduct sweepstakes in Victoria in accordance with the provisions of the *Tattersall Consultations Act* 1958.

During 1972 a new type of consultation termed "Tattslotto" was introduced and two such consultations were drawn prior to 30 June 1972.

The Act provides that, within seven days after the drawing of each consultation, duty equivalent to 31 per cent of the total amount of subscriptions to the consultation shall be paid to the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount is paid out of the Consolidated Fund,

in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund.

In the following table, the amounts subscribed to consultations, the duty paid to the Consolidated Fund, and the amounts allocated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund, are shown for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES : SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year	Subscriptions to consultations	Duty paid to Consolidated Fund (a)	Allocated to—	
			Hospitals and Charities Fund	Mental Hospitals Fund
1967-68	19,420	6,085	5,585	500
1968-69	19,440	5,990	5,375	615
1969-70	21,400	6,504	5,684	820
1970-71	21,360	6,436	5,346	1,090
1971-72	21,388	6,790	5,425	1,365

(a) Prior to 1970-71 it was the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalisator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, stamp duty on betting tickets, and tax on admissions to race meetings.

The *Racing (Totalizator Commissions) Act 1972* increased the commission to be deducted from all investments on the on-course and off-course totalisators in respect of horse races (including trotting) and dog races. As from 5 June 1972 a deduction of 14 per cent is made from investments on the on-course totalisator and divided as follows : doubles and quinella investments, 5.75 per cent to revenue and 8.25 per cent to the club ; win and place investments, 8.75 per cent to revenue and 5.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 3.75 per cent of total investments is paid to revenue and 10.25 per cent to the club.

Under the provisions of the *Racing Totalizators Extension Act 1960*, off-course betting is permitted on race-course totalisators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalisator the following commission is deducted :

1. from investments for win and place—14 per cent.
2. from investments other than for win and place—15 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions :

Paid to—	Win and place	
	per cent	per cent
Consolidated Fund	5.25	5.25
Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account	0.25	0.25
Racecourses Development Fund or Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Fund	0.25	1.25
Totalizator Agency Board	8.25	8.25
	14.00	15.00

VICTORIA—TOTALISATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH
LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)

Year	Totalisator investments		Investments with licensed book-makers (a)	Racing taxation			Total
	On-course	Off-course		Totalisator	Book-makers' turnover	Other (b)	
1967-68	37,383	162,870	172,603	11,969	3,132	829	15,929
1968-69	39,085	185,869	172,388	13,410	3,117	845	17,373
1969-70	43,259	202,733	183,296	15,240	3,301	903	19,445
1970-71	47,776	225,863	196,166	16,793	3,532	896	21,222
1971-72	57,149	271,993	217,898	20,154	3,944	944	25,042

(a) Estimated.

(b) Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and book-makers' licences, etc.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971* imposed gift duty, as from 1 January 1972, on any disposition of property which is made, other than by will, without consideration in money or money's worth, or with any consideration so passing if the consideration is not fully adequate.

The following table shows the rates of gift duty payable in Victoria as from 1 January 1972 :

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY

Where the value of all relevant gifts—	The rate per centum of duty shall be—
\$	
Does not exceed 4,000	Nil
Exceeds 4,000 but does not exceed 6,000	1.5 per cent plus 0.001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$4,000
„ 6,000 „ „ „ „ 14,000	3.5 per cent plus 0.000125 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$6,000
„ 14,000 „ „ „ „ 74,000	4.5 per cent plus 0.0001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$14,000
„ 74,000 „ „ „ „ 201,777	10.5 per cent plus 0.00009 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$74,000
„ 201,777	22 per cent

Entertainments tax

Since 29 December 1962 entertainments tax has been levied in Victoria only on admissions to horse racing and trotting meetings. The amount of tax collected during each of the five years to 1971-72 was as follows : 1967-68, \$522,796 ; 1968-69, \$530,139 ; 1969-70, \$569,311 ; 1970-71, \$566,585 ; 1971-72, \$604,207.

Further reference, 1971

Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles
**VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
 OF MOTOR VEHICLES**
 (\$'000)

Paid to—	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	27,302	29,300	31,062	33,118	34,635
Additional registration fees (part)	1,703	1,849	2,034	2,112	2,397
Level Crossings Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	851	924	1,017	1,056	1,128
Road (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	9,944	13,979	14,708	15,558	16,106
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	12	10	10	10	10
Total	39,812	46,062	48,832	51,853	54,277
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	1,380	1,613	1,574	2,376	3,647
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	712	828	810	828	939
Drivers test fees	223	243	268	275	448
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	695	809	790	1,187	1,823
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	..	..	..	384	912
Total	3,010	3,493	3,443	5,051	7,769
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	5,436	5,976	6,688	7,007	8,961
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	22	11	11	10	10
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	873	909	943	984	1,025
Permits	875	892	933	933	1,084
Total	1,770	1,813	1,887	1,927	2,119
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	7,248	7,842	8,555	8,903	9,136

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES—*continued*
(S'000)

Paid to—	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	2,497	2,605	2,735	2,915	3,028
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	9,313	10,194	10,997	12,299	15,636
Country Roads Board Fund	37,210	40,073	42,740	45,247	47,565
Level Crossings Fund	851	924	1,017	1,056	1,128
Municipalities Assistance Fund	695	809	790	1,187	1,823
Road (Special Projects) Fund	9,944	13,979	14,708	15,558	16,106
Transport Regulation Fund	1,760	1,811	1,887	1,927	2,119
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	..	..	..	384	912
Total	59,772	67,789	72,139	77,657	85,290

NOTE. Deductions from third party insurance premiums—credited to the Hospitals and Charities Fund in following years—are included in "other taxes" in the table on page 653, and amounted to \$1,745,000 in 1967-68, \$1,837,000 in 1968-69, \$1,929,000 in 1969-70, \$2,062,000 in 1970-71, and \$2,138,000 in 1971-72.

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable at 17 April 1973 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES : RATES PAYABLE AT 17 APRIL 1973

Dutiable class	Duty payable
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—	
Payable on demand (cheque, etc.)	6c
Others (including promissory notes)	5c
not above \$50	10c
to \$100	15c
to \$150	20c
to \$200	10c
for extra \$100 or part	14c
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—	60c
Based on consideration	\$
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—	\$
Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on value	up to 7,000 1.50
Other transfers on sale—Based on consideration	over 7,000 to 15,000 1.75
	" 15,000 " 100,000 2.00
	" 100,000 " 500,000 2.25
	" 500,000 " 1,000,000 2.50
	" 1,000,000 3.00
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	variable scale according to nature
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)	each \$200 (or part) of annual premium income
—Annual licences	\$12
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured	up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part 10c
	over \$2,000—\$1 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder 20c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT	\$2
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)	Purchase price \$20 or more 1.8%

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE AT 17 APRIL 1973—*continued*

Dutiable class	Duty payable
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES AND COVENANTS—On amount secured	
up to \$8,000	\$4
up to \$10,000—\$4 for first \$8,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	60c
over \$10,000—\$10 for first \$10,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	70c
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS	Based on amount of credit, etc., or rental
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES	50c
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—	
Partnerships, sale of business, etc.	} \$3 each
Caveats	
Licence to use real property, etc.	
Transfer of mortgage	
Discharge of mortgage of real property	
Discharge of mortgage of personal property other than of a life policy)	
Appointment of trustee	
Discharge of mortgage of a life policy	50c
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable	\$3
MOTOR CAR—	
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer—	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value of such motor car or trailer	\$3
STATEMENT ON SALE OF CATTLE OR SWINE—	
(i) Cattle Statement	
For every \$5 and part of \$5	} 2c
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one head of cattle sold singly; or	
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of cattle sold in one lot	
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one head of cattle, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 20 cents.	
(ii) Swine Statement	
For every \$5 and part of \$5	} 2c
pig sold singly; or	
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one (b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of pigs sold in one lot	
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one pig, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 16 cents.	

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

(a) As from 1 January 1972 the *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971*, administered by the Commissioner of Probate Duties, imposed duty on gifts (including gifts and settlements of property) formerly imposed only under the Stamps Acts. However, where a gift involves the transfer of real property, stamp duty is still charged at the rates shown on page 660 but the amount paid is allowed as a deduction from the duty payable under the Gift Duty Act.

Australian income tax

Uniform taxation on incomes throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Australian Government became the sole authority levying this tax.

The tax, which is imposed on both individuals and companies, was known as "Income Tax and Social Services Contribution" until December

1965, when the citation of the Act was altered. Since that date the levy has been referred to as "Income Tax".

Certain types of income are exempt from tax in Australia. In 1972-73 these included income from gold mining and uranium mining; war, invalid, age, and widows pensions; child endowment; and unemployment and sickness benefits. The service pay of members of the defence forces engaged in war service in Borneo and Vietnam is also exempt from tax.

Expenses incurred in earning income and losses incurred in previous years are allowable deductions.

For the income year 1972-73 income tax is payable on the incomes of individuals commencing at a taxable income of \$1,041. However, certain limitations apply to the tax payable by aged persons, over 65 years of age in the case of a male and over 60 years in the case of a female.

Concessional deductions are allowed to taxpayers on account of dependants, certain medical and dental expenses, life insurance premiums, superannuation contributions, medical or hospital benefit fund payments, education expenses, etc., and are deductible from income to calculate taxable income. Dependants include spouse, parents, parents-in-law, children under sixteen years of age, student children under 25 years of age, invalid child, brother, or sister over sixteen years of age, or daughter-housekeeper for widow or widower. A concessional deduction may be allowed for a housekeeper having the care of children under sixteen years of age or of an invalid relative where the taxpayer did not contribute to the maintenance of a spouse or daughter-housekeeper. The amount of concessional deduction allowable in respect of each type of dependant and housekeeper is:

Type of dependant/housekeeper	\$
Spouse	364
Parent or parent-in-law	364
Child under sixteen years of age—	
One child	260
Other children	208 each dependant
Student child 16 to 25 years of age	260 each dependant
Invalid relative not less than sixteen years of age	260 each dependant
Housekeeper or daughter-housekeeper	364

Income tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if that income exceeds \$1,040.

Special concessional rates apply to incomes of \$1,041-\$1,120.

A deduction is available to individuals who reside in certain remote areas of Australia or its Territories, and to members of the defence forces who serve in certain overseas localities.

A system is in operation to assist the majority of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from salaries or wages. The amounts deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation by the end of the income year.

The following tables show details of income tax for 1971-72 and the general rates of income tax for the 1972-73 income year :

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1971-72
(1970-71 INCOME YEAR)

Grade of net income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income \$'000	Taxable income \$'000	Net income tax assessed \$'000
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
417- 599	11,970	22,796	34,766	17,859	17,198	333
600- 799	15,389	32,472	47,861	33,420	30,990	902
800- 999	14,346	30,072	44,418	39,922	36,607	1,485
1,000- 1,199	15,050	30,521	45,571	50,070	45,322	2,304
1,200- 1,399	17,203	32,750	49,953	65,003	57,956	3,462
1,400- 1,599	18,799	35,775	54,574	81,887	72,840	4,884
1,600- 1,799	20,431	39,206	59,637	101,458	90,263	6,758
1,800- 1,999	21,387	42,939	64,326	122,195	108,818	9,090
2,000- 2,199	22,793	43,419	66,212	139,016	123,731	11,357
2,200- 2,399	24,957	41,646	66,603	153,146	135,468	13,556
2,400- 2,599	28,152	37,447	65,599	163,916	144,257	15,532
2,600- 2,799	32,771	34,407	67,178	181,273	157,991	18,058
2,800- 2,999	37,036	27,958	64,994	188,484	162,306	19,401
3,000- 3,999	236,769	74,879	311,648	1,086,974	901,075	121,841
4,000- 5,999	329,204	40,353	369,557	1,780,183	1,423,612	242,964
6,000- 7,999	97,932	10,742	108,674	739,517	582,712	125,306
8,000- 9,999	32,526	3,896	36,422	321,953	256,084	65,075
10,000-19,999	28,763	3,979	32,742	425,732	354,010	117,004
20,000-29,999	3,592	466	4,058	96,521	85,506	39,292
30,000-49,999	1,169	172	1,341	49,394	44,907	24,262
50,000-99,999	295	43	338	22,178	20,836	12,564
100,000 and over	50	12	62	9,834	9,237	5,990
Total	1,010,584	585,950	1,596,534	5,869,936	4,861,725	861,422

(a) Net income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income".

NOTE. Particulars shown in the above table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Victorian office of the Taxation Department.

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS,
1972-73 INCOME YEAR

Total taxable income		Tax at general rates on total taxable income	
Not less than—	Not more than—		
\$	\$	\$	\$
Nil	200	Nil + 0.2 cents for each \$1	
200	300	0.40 + 0.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of	200
300	400	1.20 + 2.4 cents for each \$1 in excess of	300
400	500	3.60 + 3.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of	400
500	600	7.40 + 4.9 cents for each \$1 in excess of	500
600	800	12.30 + 6.5 cents for each \$1 in excess of	600
800	1,000	25.30 + 8.2 cents for each \$1 in excess of	800
1,000	1,200	41.70 + 9.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of	1,000
1,200	1,400	61.30 + 11.3 cents for each \$1 in excess of	1,200
1,400	1,600	83.90 + 12.7 cents for each \$1 in excess of	1,400
1,600	1,800	109.30 + 14.1 cents for each \$1 in excess of	1,600
1,800	2,000	137.50 + 15.4 cents for each \$1 in excess of	1,800
2,000	2,400	168.30 + 17.2 cents for each \$1 in excess of	2,000
2,400	2,800	237.10 + 19.6 cents for each \$1 in excess of	2,400
2,800	3,200	315.50 + 22.0 cents for each \$1 in excess of	2,800
3,200	3,600	403.50 + 24.4 cents for each \$1 in excess of	3,200
3,600	4,000	501.10 + 26.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of	3,600
4,000	4,800	608.30 + 30.3 cents for each \$1 in excess of	4,000
4,800	5,600	850.70 + 33.3 cents for each \$1 in excess of	4,800
5,600	6,400	1,117.10 + 35.7 cents for each \$1 in excess of	5,600
6,400	7,200	1,402.70 + 37.9 cents for each \$1 in excess of	6,400
7,200	8,000	1,705.90 + 39.9 cents for each \$1 in excess of	7,200
8,000	8,800	2,025.10 + 41.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of	8,000
8,800	10,000	2,359.50 + 44.1 cents for each \$1 in excess of	8,800
10,000	12,000	2,888.70 + 48.2 cents for each \$1 in excess of	10,000
12,000	16,000	3,852.70 + 54.6 cents for each \$1 in excess of	12,000
16,000	20,000	6,036.70 + 60.3 cents for each \$1 in excess of	16,000
20,000	40,000	8,448.70 + 64.0 cents for each \$1 in excess of	20,000
40,000	..	21,248.70 + 66.7 cents for each \$1 in excess of	40,000

Withholding tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967 the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on or after 1 January 1968. The rate of tax on dividends is 30 per cent, except for dividends paid to residents of countries with which an agreement for the relief of double taxation has been completed, i.e., United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, United States of America, Singapore, and Japan, in which case the rate is 15 per cent. The rate of tax on interest is 10 per cent for residents of all countries.

Company tax

The following table shows the rates of income tax payable by companies for the financial year 1972-73 (1971-72 income year) :

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE
BY COMPANIES, 1972-73 (1971-72 INCOME YEAR)

Type of company	Taxable income	
	1st \$10,000— Rate per cent	Balance— Rate per cent
Private (a)	37.5	42.5
Public—		
Co-operative	42.5	47.5
Life assurance—		
Mutual	37.5	42.5
Other life assurance—		
Resident—		
Mutual income	37.5	42.5
Other income	47.5	47.5
Non-resident—		
Mutual income	37.5	42.5
Dividend income	(b) 42.5	47.5
Other income	47.5	47.5
Non-profit—		
Friendly society dispensary	(c) 37.5	37.5
Other	(d) 42.5	47.5
Other—		
Resident	47.5	47.5
Non-resident—		
Dividend income	42.5	47.5
Other income	47.5	47.5

(a) Under Division 7 of Part III of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936-1972* a private company is liable to pay additional tax upon the amount, if any, by which dividends paid by the company within the prescribed period fall short of a sufficient distribution as defined. The rate of additional tax for the financial year 1972-73 is 50 per cent.

(b) Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less mutual income.

(c) No tax is payable by a non-profit company unless its taxable income exceeds \$416. Where the taxable income of a non-profit company that is a friendly society dispensary exceeds \$416 but does not exceed \$1,664 the tax payable by the company is limited to one half of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds \$416, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled.

(d) No tax will be payable by a non-profit company unless its taxable income exceeds \$416. Where the taxable income of a non-profit company other than a friendly society dispensary exceeds \$416 but does not exceed \$1,830 the tax payable by the company is limited to 55 per cent of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds \$416, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled.

State pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of State Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,
GRATUITIES, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	5,273	5,451	5,724	6,176	6,533
Other	7,257	8,443	9,624	11,365	13,237
Total	12,530	13,894	15,348	17,541	19,770
Police Pensions Fund	380	380	380	..	..
Police Superannuation Fund	54	6	5	5	5
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund	105	30	54	20	14
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund (a)	103	42	..	..	..
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	..	44	352	429	361
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	..	28	2	10	27
Married Women Teachers Pensions Fund (b)	42	..	..	..	..
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	85	86	132	202	222
Grand total	13,299	14,509	16,273	18,207	20,400

(a) Fund closed and replaced by Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund which came into operation on 1 December 1968.

(b) Fund closed and replaced by Married Women's Superannuation Fund as from 1 February 1969.

State Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act 1925* to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Police Force of Victoria (see Police Pensions Fund, pages 666-7), and in 1966, 1967, and 1968 amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

The main provisions of the Act current at 19 December 1969 were summarised in the *Victorian Year Book 1970* (pages 664-5). Further amending Acts in December 1969, 1970, and 1972 introduced a number of changes including the following :

1. Liberalisation of right to convert part of pension entitlement to a lump sum.
2. The rate of pension for a child of a deceased contributor or pensioner was raised to \$312 per annum, provided that where both parents are deceased the amount is increased to \$624.
3. A contributor over the age of 54 years who is contributing at least 12 per cent of his gross salary (other than in respect of deferred payments, for optional units, or reserve units) to the Fund may elect to contribute for units to which he becomes entitled at a reduced rate of contribution, being one quarter of the normal rate. The Fund's share of pension for each such unit will be \$6.50 per annum, i.e., one quarter of its normal share. The Government's share of pension, however, will not be reduced but will remain at \$65 per unit per annum.

The following table shows details of the business of the State Superannuation Fund for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Receipts—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions—					
Officers	14,297	16,170	18,725	21,763	24,966
Consolidated Fund (a)	12,436	13,818	15,244	17,419	20,381
Interest	6,907	7,790	8,687	9,771	11,177
Other	94	207	192	225	523
Total	33,734	37,985	42,848	49,177	57,047
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	16,203	17,772	19,369	21,871	24,747
Lump sum payments	2,893	3,549	4,737	6,771	5,400
Contributions refunded	1,399	1,686	2,034	1,876	2,194
Transfer to Pensions Supplementation Fund	1,028	1,057	2,175	3,756	3,636
Other	35	11	38	219	98
Total	21,558	24,075	28,354	34,493	36,075
Balance in Fund at 30 June	136,435	150,345	164,839	179,524	200,495
Contributors at 30 June—	number	number	number	number	number
Males	45,911	(b)46,700	(b)47,000	(b)47,000	(b)48,000
Females	8,087	(b) 8,100	(b) 9,819	(b)10,000	(b)10,000
Total	53,998	(b)54,800	(b)56,819	(b)57,000	(b)58,000
Pensioners at 30 June—					
Ex-employees—					
Males	8,464	8,583	8,829	(b) 8,900	(b) 9,200
Females	1,662	1,752	1,853	(b) 1,900	(b) 2,000
Widows	7,397	7,533	7,744	(b) 8,000	(b) 8,200
Children	988	1,054	1,094	(b) 1,100	(b) 1,250
Total	18,511	18,922	19,520	(b)19,900	(b)20,650

(a) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year.

(b) Estimated.

Police Pensions Fund

This Fund was established by the *Police Pensions Act 1923* which came into operation on 1 January 1924, and applied to all members who joined the Police Force on or after 25 November 1902. This legislation was embodied in the *Police Regulation Act 1958*, consolidating the law dealing with the Police Force in Victoria. A further amending Act was passed in December 1958.

The *Superannuation Act 1963* amended the *Superannuation Act 1958* and the *Police Regulation Act 1958* and provided that all new entrants to the Police Force on and after 1 February 1964 would be required to contribute to the State Superannuation Fund, and that existing members at that date could either remain as contributors to the Police Pensions Fund or elect to transfer to the State Superannuation Fund.

The only new contributors to the Fund are police cadets who pay contributions during their period of training. On appointment to the Police Force these contributions are refunded and the new appointees become contributors to the State Superannuation Fund.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1971-72 amounted to \$691,210, comprising deductions from pay, \$64,322, and interest on

investments, \$626,888. During the year, \$1,580,165 was paid in pensions, \$26,002 in gratuities, \$19,629 was returned to contributors on resignation, and \$321,801 was paid to the Pensions Supplementation Fund. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1972 was \$10,575,934. Of this amount, \$10,350,900 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30 June 1972 was 423 males and three females.

Pensions Supplementation Fund

This Fund was established pursuant to the *Pensions Supplementation Act 1966*, to meet the cost of supplementing, as from 1 April 1966, the pensions of officers who retired on or before 12 July 1961 or the widows of such officers or of those officers who died before that date. Amending legislation, operative from 19 December 1969, increased the supplementary pensions of such persons and also granted supplementary pensions to, or in respect of, persons who retired subsequent to 12 July 1961 but prior to 1 July 1967.

Total income of the Fund during 1971-72 was \$3,842,335, made up of statutory transfers from the State Superannuation Fund, \$3,516,288 and from the Police Pensions Fund, \$323,195, and interest on investments, \$2,852, while expenditure on pensions totalled \$4,046,523. At 30 June 1972 the net assets of the Fund were \$31,501.

Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund

The *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act 1942* and subsequent legislation defined contributions and benefits in connection with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. Contributions to the Fund were payable by the State Government, the State Coal Mine, and by mine workers. With the passing of the *State Coal Mines (Winding Up) Act 1968* (operative from 1 January 1969) and the consequent closure of the State Coal Mine, contributions to the Fund by the State Coal Mine and by mine workers ceased, the State Government henceforth being the only contributor. The winding up Act allowed early retirement for certain mine workers approaching retiring age at 1 January 1969. Benefits to these and other retired mine workers and their dependants will continue to be paid from the Fund. At 30 June 1972 the net assets of the Fund amounted to \$703,620.

Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the authority of the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968*, which came into operation on 1 December 1968. Under the Act the amounts standing to the credit of the Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund, established under *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, and the Parliamentary Superannuation Fund, established under the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1962*, were paid into the new Fund.

On 22 April 1969 the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation (Administration) Act 1969* transferred responsibility for the administration of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund from the Treasury to the State Superannuation Board of Victoria.

The Act provides that male members contribute to the Fund at the rate of 11½ per cent (female rate 10 per cent) of the gross amount of each salary instalment.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years or, in certain circumstances, for at least eight years, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension which is determined in accordance with a formula set out in the Act. The formula takes into account length of service and amount of salary at date of retirement.

Provision is also made for payments of certain sums to ex-members who do not fulfil the conditions necessary for a pension. The widow of a deceased member or ex-member is also entitled to receive a pension calculated according to a formula laid down in the Act.

During 1971-72 receipts of the Fund totalled \$542,426, made up of members' contributions, \$130,946, contribution from the Consolidated Fund, \$361,326, and interest on investments, \$50,154. Pension payments and retiring allowances totalled \$318,983 and other expenditure amounted to \$3,678.

The balance in the Fund on 30 June 1972 was \$857,631, of which \$848,750 was invested.

Married Women's Superannuation Fund

The *Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act* 1968, proclaimed on 1 February 1969, established the Married Women's Superannuation Fund to which was credited the balance in the former Married Women Teachers Pensions Fund which ceased to exist as from 31 January 1969.

The purpose of this Fund is to provide retiring benefits for married women who are on the permanent staff of the Victorian public service and who, because of their married status, are not eligible to contribute to the State Superannuation Fund.

Each contributor is required to contribute to the Fund an amount equal to five per cent of her salary. Contributions are credited to members' accounts in the Fund and are supplemented by payments from the Consolidated Fund when benefits become due. Benefits on retirement consist of lump sum payments or annuities.

The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1972 was \$1,871,665, of which \$1,862,695 was invested.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme established under the provisions of the *Superannuation Act* 1922 provides pensions on retirement for officers and employees of the Australian Government and certain of its authorities, and for their widows or dependent widowers and children. On retirement, contributors are entitled to \$91 per annum in respect of each unit contributed for and contributions of members provide \$26 of this. Each widow is entitled to a pension equal to a minimum of one half or a maximum of five eighths of that for which her husband was contributing or (if a pensioner) receiving. A pension of \$208 per annum is paid in respect of each child under sixteen years, or up to 21 years for children undergoing full-time education, of a married contributor or pensioner on his death. For orphan children a minimum of \$520 per annum is paid.

By an amending Act which came into operation on 4 June 1969 provision was made to enable any member under certain conditions to accept as, or convert to, non-contributory those units to which he or she had become entitled. On retirement (at age 65) or previous invalidity the amount payable for each unit is then only the Consolidated Revenue proportion (\$65 a year). Widows are entitled to *pro rata* payment in respect of non-contributory units.

In addition to the pension scheme, a Provident Account, established in 1937, provides a lump sum benefit to employees who, for various reasons, cannot become contributors for pension benefits. Contributions to the Provident Account are at the rate of five per cent of salary. The benefit payable is the total of the contributions actually paid plus compound interest, multiplied by three, or an amount equal to one half of annual salary, if greater.

At 30 June 1972 there were 174,355 contributors to the Superannuation Fund and 22,247 to the Provident Account, while the number of pensions in force was 30,450. At the same date, the balance of the Fund, a trust fund held at the Australian Treasury, was \$555.7m.

State trust funds and special accounts

Under the provisions of The Constitution Act, revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues which have been set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and are payable into special funds or accounts kept at the State Treasury. Numerous funds or accounts consisting of moneys collected for, or held for expenditure on behalf of, the Australian Government, moneys provided for specified purposes by outside bodies, and amounts held in trust for government departments and for other accounts are also included in trust funds. The balances of all funds or accounts are held by way of investment or on general account and the operations of many are regulated by statute.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude. During 1971-72 the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$1,137.8m, while credits totalled \$1,158.9m.

At 30 June 1972 the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$202.7m. Of this total, \$79.4m was invested in Australian Government stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled \$25.4m. The balance—\$97.9m—was at the credit of the Public Account.

Expenditure on works and services

In 1970-71 the State Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund. At the same time a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, was established to cater for expenditure on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account, which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

Details of expenditure on works and services for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—GROSS EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, SERVICES, ETC.
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Public works—					
Railways	16,541	16,863	16,135	15,874	15,496
Tramways				2,150	1,200
Roads and bridges	1,841	4,476	1,778	1,307	1,481
Harbours and rivers	1,886	4,432	2,687	4,333	3,809
Water supply	18,380	18,156	24,519	26,789	37,815
Sewerage	1,166	1,754	1,173	1,462	1,242
Electricity supply	14,500	15,750	19,250	5,000	11,000
Gas supply	70	80	40	100	2,058
Public buildings—					
Schools, etc.	39,718	42,192	45,616	52,501	57,597
Hospitals, etc.	17,336	17,260	18,694	18,960	17,901
Other	13,297	11,440	11,167	9,280	11,287
Municipalities—loans, grants, etc.	2,361	2,235	3,708	4,178	5,399
Housing	2,758	2,705	1,935	2,671	39,695
Other public works	610	547	883	581	700
Primary production—					
Land settlement	2,308	1,927	2,250	1,327	735
Soldier settlement	2		2		
Drought, etc., relief	915	4,131	488	74	240
Forestry	2,759	3,020	3,365	3,516	3,622
Mining, n.e.i.	230	254	254	282	280
Cool stores	235	80	66	56	14
Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds	2,084	2,143	2,261	2,592	2,815
Other primary production (a)	3,853	3,540	2,972	2,552	2,870
Other purposes	1,532	1,721	2,149	3,527	4,145
Total works, etc., expenditure	144,383	154,707	161,393	159,111	221,401
Funding of Consolidated Revenue deficits	4,000	..	2,887	..	..
Grand total (b)	148,383	154,707	164,279	159,111	221,401

(a) Includes allocations to the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission to enable the Commission to assist industries (principally primary) in country areas.

(b) Represents payments from the Loan Fund for the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 and payments from the Works and Services Account for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Public debt

The public debt chiefly comprises moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan moneys have been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 97 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the turn of the century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

In addition to the public debt as shown in the following tables, Victoria had an additional liability of \$571.3m at 30 June 1972 due to the Australian Government and consisting of \$544.9m advances for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, \$12.7m for special assistance loans for soldier settlement, \$3.6m for repayable loans for drought relief,

and \$10m in respect of a special payment to the State in 1969-70 to meet budgetary difficulties. These liabilities should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	1,755,151	1,896,159	2,033,067	2,175,649	2,274,719
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	317,543	277,113	367,951	362,429	382,104
Domestic raisings	3,771	1,581	..	1	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	161,646	131,604	206,934	240,081	209,903
Total new debt incurred	159,668	147,089	161,016	122,349	172,201
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	18,660	10,181	18,435	23,278	22,240
Net increase in debt	141,008	136,908	142,581	99,071	149,961
Debt outstanding at 30 June	1,896,159	2,033,067	2,175,649	2,274,719	2,424,680
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	94,705	62,151	59,665	45,158	42,490
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	..	..	1,496	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	16,408	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	-16,408	..	-1,496	..	..
Less repurchases and redemption from National Debt Sinking Fund	2,616	2,486	13,011	2,668	2,042
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-13,530	..	..	..	-1,593
Net increase in debt	-32,554	-2,486	-14,507	-2,668	-3,635
Debt outstanding at 30 June	62,151	59,665	45,158	42,490	38,855
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	43,213	40,301	37,562	33,554	30,632
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	..	..	1,343	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	..	..	-1,343	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	2,912	2,739	2,800	3,138	4,409
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	..	..	+135	+216	-1,412
Net increase in debt	-2,912	-2,739	-4,008	-2,922	-5,820
Debt outstanding at 30 June	40,301	37,562	33,554	30,632	(a) 24,812
TOTAL					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	1,893,069	1,998,611	2,130,294	2,254,361	2,347,842
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	317,543	277,113	367,951	362,429	382,104
Domestic raisings	3,771	1,581	..	1	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	178,054	131,604	209,773	240,081	209,907
Total new debt incurred	143,260	147,089	158,178	122,349	172,197
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	24,188	15,406	34,246	29,084	28,687
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-13,530	..	+135	+216	-3,005
Net increase in debt	105,542	131,683	124,067	93,481	140,505
Debt outstanding at 30 June	1,998,611	2,130,294	2,254,361	2,347,842	2,488,348

(a) Includes New York, \$A18,230,000 ; Canada, \$A2,359,000 ; Switzerland, \$A2,784,000; and the Netherlands, \$A1,440,000.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30 June 1972 are given in the following table. Where the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

VICTORIA—DUE DATES OF LOANS AT 30 JUNE 1972
(\$A'000)

Due date (financial year)	Amount maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas	
1972-73	184,331	11,335	2,294	..	197,960
1973-74	259,126	..	..	..	259,126
1974-75	130,823	..	..	..	130,823
1975-76	224,990	577	..	(a) 2,784	228,351
1976-77	93,821	..	..	..	93,821
1977-78	128,351	3,762	..	..	132,113
1978-79	117,000	16,595	1,483	..	135,077
1979-80	66,254	..	1,828	..	68,082
1980-81	80,464	..	1,851	(b) 2,359	84,673
1981-82	86,868	5,967	3,102	(c) 1,440	97,377
1982-83	39,728	..	5,275	..	45,002
1983-84	88,725	619	..	..	89,344
1984-85	117,705	..	..	..	117,705
1985-86	79,363	..	2,398	..	81,761
1986-87	57,700	..	..	..	57,700
1987-88	98,790	..	..	..	98,790
1988-89	131,261	..	..	..	131,261
1989-90	107,890	..	..	..	107,890
1991-92	96,097	..	..	..	96,097
1994-95	8,985	..	..	..	8,985
1999-2000	6,911	..	..	..	6,911
2000-01	26,264	..	..	..	26,264
2001-02	48,305	..	..	..	48,305
2003-04	84,314	..	..	..	84,314
2005-06	56,831	..	..	..	56,831
Not yet fixed	3,786	..	..	..	3,786
Total	2,424,680	38,855	18,230	6,582	2,488,348

(a) Maturing in Switzerland.

(b) Maturing in Canada.

(c) Maturing in the Netherlands.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, and the amount of debt per head of population at the end of each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT : LOANS OUTSTANDING

At 30 June—	Amount of loans maturing in—						Total debt	
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Amount	Per head of population
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A
1968	1,896,159	62,151	33,060	2,721	2,600	1,921	1,998,611	605.21
1969	2,033,067	59,665	30,500	2,678	2,600	1,784	2,130,294	634.63
1970	2,175,649	45,158	26,637	2,672	2,600	1,647	2,254,361	659.05
1971	2,274,719	42,490	23,769	2,547	2,784	1,533	2,347,842	674.40
1972	2,424,680	38,855	18,230	2,359	2,784	1,440	2,488,348	703.99

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30 June 1972, and the amount of the debt at each rate maturing in Australia, London, New York, and elsewhere overseas, respectively:

VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT
AT 30 JUNE 1972

Rate of interest	Amount maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas	
per cent	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000
7.0	143,329	..	..	..	143,329
6.8	76,191	..	..	..	76,191
6.7	16,030	..	..	..	16,030
6.6	29,805	..	..	..	29,805
6.5	158,608	..	..	..	158,608
6.4	145,847	..	..	..	145,847
6.3	48,729	..	..	..	48,729
6.0	107,917	1,196	..	..	109,113
5.9	13,353	..	..	..	13,353
5.8	72,248	..	..	..	72,248
5.75	20,594	..	2,398	(a) 2,359	25,351
5.7	6,151	..	..	..	6,151
5.5	20,327	37,659	8,377	..	66,363
5.4	94,660	..	..	..	94,660
5.375	67,305	..	..	..	67,305
5.3	79,102	..	..	..	79,102
5.25	475,543	..	3,678	..	479,221
5.2	32,029	..	..	..	32,029
5.0	632,850	..	1,483	(b) 1,440	635,772
4.75	21,420	..	2,294	..	23,714
4.625	14,150	..	..	..	14,150
4.5	59,780	..	..	(c) 2,784	62,564
4.25	81,251	..	..	..	81,251
3.875	106	..	..	..	106
3.4875	1	..	..	..	1
3.1	553	..	..	..	553
3.0	1,822	..	..	..	1,822
2.7125	217	..	..	..	217
2.325	1,087	..	..	..	1,087
1.0	3,676	..	..	..	3,676
Total	2,424,680	38,855	18,230	6,582	2,488,348
Average rate of interest	% 5.53	% 5.52	% 5.35	% 5.08	% 5.53

(a) Maturing in Canada.

(b) Maturing in the Netherlands.

(c) Maturing in Switzerland.

In the next table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1967–68 to 1971–72. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year.

The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries, respectively, the total liability per head of population, and the average rate of interest liability.

**VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY
ON PUBLIC DEBT (a)**

At 30 June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in overseas countries	Total	Per head of population	Average rate
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A	per cent
1968	92,892	5,180	98,072	29.52	4.91
1969	100,963	4,948	105,911	31.32	4.97
1970	111,941	4,253	116,193	33.94	5.15
1971	123,121	3,955	127,076	36.49	5.41
1972	134,229	3,451	137,680	38.92	5.53

(a) Calculated at the end of each year in respect of the ensuing year.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT
(\$A'000)**

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing—				Total interest	Exchange on pay- ment of interest overseas	Commis- sion on payment of interest overseas, expenses of conversion loans, etc.	Grand total (a)
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas				
1967-68	86,369	3,165	879	199	90,611	1,579	376	92,567
1968-69 (b)	94,295	3,082	1,743	373	99,493	(b)	400	99,893
1969-70 (b)	104,852	2,808	1,585	370	109,615	(b)	400	110,015
1970-71 (b)	113,374	2,455	1,392	352	117,574	(b)	420	117,994
1971-72 (b)	127,941	2,339	1,203	(c) 349	131,832	(b)	432	132,264

(a) Includes \$A4,254,000 contributed each year by the Australian Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Australian Government for housing and soldier settlement.

(b) For each of the years 1968-69 to 1971-72 exchange on payments of interest overseas has been included with interest paid in overseas countries.

(c) Includes Canada, \$A142,000 ; Switzerland, \$A126,000 ; and the Netherlands, \$A80,000.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Australian Government and the States, it was arranged that the Australian Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Australian Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : RECEIPTS
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	18,613	20,031	20,910	22,291	23,846
Australian Government	4,885	5,189	5,600	5,926	6,378
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	23,498	25,220	26,510	28,217	30,224
Interest on investments	5	30	28	27	44
Special contributions by Victoria	25	25	25	25	25
Interest accrued on securities	..	Dr. 109	229	..	..
Total	23,528	25,167	26,793	28,270	30,293
Total to date	295,730	320,897	347,689	375,959	406,252

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\\$A'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Australia—					
Face value	18,660	10,181	18,435	23,278	22,240
Net cost	18,652	10,180	18,414	23,274	22,236
London—					
Face value	2,616	2,486	13,011	2,668	2,042
Net cost	2,783	2,357	12,723	2,324	1,911
New York—					
Face value	2,598	2,560	2,521	2,868	4,122
Net cost	2,410	2,323	2,205	2,629	3,978
Canada—					
Face value	177	42	142	131	143
Net cost	160	37	109	117	123
Netherlands—					
Face value	137	137	137	139	144
Net cost	138	139	139	139	145
Total—					
Face value	24,188	15,406	34,246	29,084	28,690
Net cost	24,142	15,036	33,591	28,483	28,393
Total to date—					
Net cost	295,684	310,720	344,311	372,794	401,187

Further reference, 1964

PRIVATE FINANCE

Commonwealth banking legislation

Information about the provisions of Commonwealth banking legislation can be found on pages 648-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Banking in 1971 and 1972

The restrictive official monetary policy, applied during 1970 in an effort to contain inflationary pressures, continued into 1971. Main features of the policy were relatively high interest rates on both bank lending and deposits

and sales to the public of high-yielding government securities, in order to inhibit the build-up of liquidity in the banking system.

As a result of this policy, and also because of the usual seasonal influences, bank liquidity tightened considerably during the June quarter of 1971, after attaining a normal seasonal peak in February 1971. To avoid undue tightening in bank liquidity and, consequently, bank lending, the Reserve Bank announced a reduction in the Statutory Reserve Deposit ratio from 9.4 per cent to 8.9 per cent in April, but this move did not reflect an easing of the Government's policy of monetary restraint. Further, interest rates in the May Commonwealth loan were reduced marginally for short-term stock, and in April and June, Treasury Note rates were reduced.

However, the August 1971 Australian Budget confirmed that the Government was not prepared to ease its policy of monetary restraint, and the budgeted domestic surplus of \$630m was designed to draw more funds from the private sector. The Government also continued to encourage sales of securities to the public to restrict the seasonal liquidity build-up in the second half of 1971. In spite of these measures, an upsurge in liquidity did occur during the latter part of the year, largely as a result of the high level of capital inflow which had been steadily increasing since late 1970. The inflow was a major factor in an increase of \$664m in major trading bank total deposits in 1971, 80 per cent of which was in the form of term deposits. This reflected their relatively attractive interest rates, and expectations that interest rates in general would not move any higher. Consequently, in December 1971 term deposits formed 44.6 per cent of total deposits, increasing from 41.2 per cent in December 1970.

Change in policy

A major change occurred in official monetary policy towards the end of 1971, when it became clear that employment and business activity generally were at unacceptable levels. The previous restrictive stance of monetary policy was substantially modified in December 1971, when the Reserve Bank and the Australian Government announced that official restraints on bank lending were removed, and that banks should feel free to meet the requirements of their customers, subject to their individual liquidity positions. This relaxation was supported by a reduction in the Statutory Reserve Deposit ratio of the major trading banks, from 8.9 per cent to 7.1 per cent of total deposits, so as to support banks in their new lending by providing a higher liquidity base.

Confirmation of the new policy came in February 1972, when official maximum interest rates on trading bank deposits and advances were reduced. At the time these reductions were made the authorities took the opportunity to introduce more flexibility into the structure of trading bank interest rates. Under the new arrangements the maximum overdraft interest rate on trading bank loans of \$50,000 and over was removed, so that interest rates on these larger loans became a matter for negotiation between banks and their customers. For loans under \$50,000 the official maximum rate continued to apply, though the rate was reduced from 8.25 per cent to 7.75 per cent at this time. Simultaneously banks were granted freedom to negotiate rates in respect of interest-bearing term deposits of \$50,000 and over for periods of thirty days to four years, and on certificates of deposits for periods of

three months to two years, subject only to a specified maximum rate—currently 6.5 per cent.

The trading banks' enhanced ability to vary their lending and borrowing rates of interest in accordance with seasonal factors and competitive pressures enabled them to compete more effectively with non-bank financial intermediaries which have long been free to vary their interest rates in this manner.

In November 1972 the Reserve Bank replenished the Farm Development Loan Funds of the major trading banks. Two thirds of the \$65m replenishment came from a reduction in the Statutory Reserve Deposit ratio, bringing the ratio down from 7.1 per cent to 6.6 per cent of total deposits, while the balance was supplied from the banks' liquid funds. Changes also occurred in lending arrangements from these Funds, which were broadened. Previously, the emphasis of the Funds had been on finance for farm development purposes, which would directly raise productivity. Banks can now lend, on viable propositions, for such purposes as the financing of property purchases, assisting in the retention of a farming property where the death of the proprietor creates financial difficulties, and for financing the repayment of existing short-term debt. The maximum term for loans from the Fund was removed. Generally, banks were enabled to relate the terms and conditions of loans to the situation of individual borrowers.

Deposits

Bank deposits and domestic liquidity rose strongly throughout 1972 under the influence of two main factors—an accelerating growth in the balance of payments surplus and the expansionary impact of the Australian Government's budgetary position, especially in the latter half of the year. Capital inflow totalled \$1,838m in 1971–72, and there was a further substantial inflow of about \$1,000m between July and December 1972. The deficit on the current account of the balance of payments was reduced from \$843m in 1970–71 to \$433m in 1971–72, and continued to fall in the June to December period of 1972, mainly because of the improvement in the balance of trade arising from strong export growth and a subdued level of imports. Consequently, Reserve Bank holdings of gold and foreign exchange increased by \$1,535m to \$3,600m during 1971–72, and had risen to \$4,652m by the end of December 1972.

Total deposits of the major trading banks increased by \$1,940m to \$9,549m during the year to December 1972, compared with increases of \$187m and \$664m in 1970 and 1971, respectively.

Term deposits (including Certificates of Deposit) accounted for \$1,003m, or 51.7 per cent of the deposit increase. The comparatively rapid growth in term deposits resulted from the high excess liquidity in the economy, which resulted in a strong demand for term investments, and also reflected the strong competition by banks for term deposits, following the introduction of flexibility into the banks' interest rate structure in February 1972. The ratio of term deposits to total deposits with the major trading banks increased from 45.0 per cent in December 1971 to 46.3 per cent in December 1972.

Certificates of Deposit were in strong demand because of their more favourable yields in comparison with those on competing Treasury Notes.

Certificates of Deposit totalled \$325m in December 1972, compared with only \$26m in December 1971.

Total deposits in all savings banks increased by \$1,280m to \$9,262m in the year to December 1972, compared with increases of \$420m and \$619m in 1970 and 1971, respectively. This large increase in savings bank deposits appears to be related to the continuing strong growth in wages and prices, while personal consumption expenditure expanded only slowly during 1972, and also to the fact that interest rates on savings bank investment accounts were favourable compared with those offered on term deposits with trading banks.

Deposits of the major trading banks in Victoria rose by \$542m to \$2,707m between December 1971 and December 1972, but the Victorian share of total major trading bank deposits in Australia declined slightly from 28.5 per cent to 28.4 per cent over this period. Victorian savings bank deposits also rose substantially in the year to December 1972, increasing by \$502m to a total of \$3,226m. The Victorian share of total Australian savings bank deposits increased from 34.1 per cent in December 1971 to 34.8 per cent in December 1972. The level of savings bank deposits per head of population in Victoria was \$859.45 in September 1972, which was the highest of any State and compared with the Australian average of \$681.88.

Lending

The relaxation of official restraints on trading bank lending in late 1971, together with the high level of bank liquidity, meant that trading banks had the freedom and ability to considerably expand their lending in 1972. The banks' response to the lifting of restrictions was to immediately increase the level of approvals of new and increased overdraft limits. These averaged \$72m a week throughout the 1972 calendar year, compared with \$37m a week in 1971.

Despite the rapid rise in new lending approvals, the utilisation of overdraft limits remained at a very low level throughout 1972 and loans outstanding of the trading banks grew very slowly for most of the year. This was due, in part, to the sluggishness of the economy and the resultant restrained need for finance. In addition, finance from non-bank sources was readily available throughout the year on competitive terms. Nevertheless, by the December quarter 1972 loans outstanding were expanding more quickly, partly reflecting the recovery in economic activity. For 1972 as a whole, major trading bank total loans outstanding increased by \$849m, or 17.5 per cent, compared with an increase of \$464m, or 10.6 per cent, in 1971.

The major trading banks' total advances in Victoria increased by \$91m to \$1,497m in 1972. This total represented a 26.2 per cent share of the Australian total, compared with 28.9 per cent in December 1971.

Housing loans outstanding by all savings banks in Victoria increased by \$92m to \$1,033m in the year to November 1972. The Victorian share of total Australian housing loans outstanding by all savings banks at that date was 37.5 per cent, compared with 38.3 per cent in November 1971.

Loans outstanding of the Australian Resources Development Bank were \$337m at 30 September 1972, a rise of \$60m over the year.

During the year the Resources Bank made greater use of domestic capital markets for raising funds, partly because of the difficult international monetary climate and relative interest rate movements.

Liquidity

The following table illustrates the strong rise in trading bank liquidity which occurred in 1972, in comparison with previous years. The ratio of major trading bank liquid assets and government securities to deposits (the L.G.S. ratio) increased from 26.3 per cent in December 1971 to 31.8 per cent in December 1972.

AUSTRALIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS

December	Total deposits	Annual change	Total advances	Annual change	Advance/ deposit ratio	L.G.S. ratio
	\$m	per cent	\$m	per cent	per cent	per cent
1968	6,110.3	6.9	3,717.6	12.4	-60.8	23.6
1969	6,758.6	10.6	4,139.5	11.3	-61.2	23.4
1970	6,945.4	2.8	4,392.5	6.1	-63.2	22.6
1971	7,609.8	9.6	4,856.5	10.6	-63.8	26.3
1972	9,549.3	25.5	5,705.6	17.5	-59.7	31.8

AUSTRALIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS' L.G.S. RATIO (a) (per cent)

Month	1969	1970	1971	1972
January	26.8	24.6	24.5	29.1
February	28.3	25.4	25.9	30.5
March	28.0	25.3	25.6	29.7
April	25.7	23.1	23.7	28.2
May	24.0	21.8	22.2	26.1
June	22.9	20.5	21.3	23.7
July	21.9	20.0	21.2	24.6
August	22.5	20.4	21.7	26.8
September	23.0	20.9	22.8	29.3
October	23.1	21.2	24.3	31.3
November	23.3	22.1	25.1	31.8
December	23.4	22.6	26.3	31.8
Average for year	24.4	22.3	23.7	28.6

(a) The L.G.S. ratio is the ratio of L.G.S. assets (liquid and government securities) to deposits.

Further references, 1962-1971; History of banking in Victoria, 1961

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank and acts as banker and financial agent of the Australian Government. The *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1966 preserved and continued in existence the original body corporate known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia under the new name, Reserve Bank of Australia, and also preserved within it the special departments of Note Issue and Rural Credits.

Financial statements

The Bank's liabilities and assets, for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, together with net profits and their distribution are shown in the following tables:

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserve funds	72	61	100	173	241
Australian notes on issue	990	1,071	1,176	1,309	1,449
Statutory reserve deposit accounts of trading banks	480	523	647	644	590
Other deposits of trading banks	73	83	45	57	96
Deposits of savings banks	505	568	596	551	745
Other liabilities	227	225	285	400	785
Total	2,348	2,531	2,849	3,134	3,906
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	1,042	1,090	1,043	1,493	2,775
Australian notes and coin	18	14	10	10	11
Cheques and bills of other banks	5	5	5	4	4
Australian Government securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and Treasury notes	187	300	433	293	193
Other	728	713	817	855	524
Bills receivable and remit- tances in transit	31	35	35	41	45
Loans, advances, and all other assets	336	374	506	438	354
Total	2,348	2,531	2,849	3,134	3,906

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Liabilities (excluding capital and contin- gencies)					
	250.4	284.7	401.9	342.2	253.7
Assets—					
Loans, advances, etc.	283.0	319.8	440.6	384.8	299.2
Other assets	(a)	0.1	..	..	..
Total assets	283.1	319.9	440.6	384.8	299.2

(a) Under \$50,000.

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : NET PROFITS
(\$m)

Department	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Central banking	4.5	5.7	8.9	11.3	4.9
Note issue	23.0	23.8	36.3	46.9	25.2
Rural credits	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5
Total	29.0	31.1	47.1	59.8	31.6

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Australian Government	26.2	26.6	41.6	54.2	25.2
Reserve Bank reserve fund	1.3	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.9
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserve fund	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Development fund	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total	29.0	31.1	47.1	59.8	31.6

Further reference, 1966

Trading banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies in Victoria conducted by individual trading banks at 30 June 1971 and 1972 :

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1971		At 30 June 1972	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	140	91	140	83
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	373	103	351	93
The Bank of Adelaide	2	6	2	..
Bank of New South Wales	177	12	182	12
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	167	54	166	58
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	146	39	148	37
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	243	81	244	84
Total major trading banks	1,248	386	1,233	367
Other trading banks—				
Bank of New Zealand	1	..	1	..
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	..	1	..
Total other trading banks	2	..	2	..
Total all trading banks	1,250	386	1,235	367
Metropolitan area	726	190	722	175
Remainder of State	524	196	513	192

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June 1972. Comparable figures for the month of June for each of the preceding four years are also shown in the second table. The monthly averages are obtained by recording the amounts of deposits and advances at the close of business on Wednesday of each week.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1972
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (a), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	143,491	172,552	316,042	217,823
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	362,258	332,933	695,191	457,479
The Bank of Adelaide	5,432	1,282	6,714	4,566
Bank of New South Wales	140,723	141,170	281,893	199,200
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	133,046	170,399	303,445	220,439
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	76,233	101,823	178,056	75,519
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	204,678	242,883	447,561	259,671
Total	1,065,861	1,163,042	2,228,902	1,434,697

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES
OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES
(\$'000)

Month of June—	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (a), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1968	891,749	850,568	1,742,317	1,026,653
1969	906,590	978,101	1,884,690	1,103,548
1970	946,468	990,144	1,936,611	1,206,903
1971	988,424	978,679	1,967,103	1,369,378
1972	1,065,861	1,163,042	2,228,902	1,434,697

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances is given in the following table. Business advances are classified according to the main industry of the borrower.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS : CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES
(\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	193.1	207.6	209.1	203.3	197.2
Manufacturing	240.4	226.0	258.1	309.9	298.8
Transport, storage, and communication	19.1	23.4	22.8	23.5	23.2
Finance	65.1	58.5	77.3	84.8	137.2
Commerce	168.1	193.2	194.8	199.2	193.9
Building and construction	38.0	41.4	44.2	42.6	41.8
Other businesses	114.1	133.5	152.0	235.9	262.4
Unclassified	9.7	17.7	12.6	16.7	14.1
Total business advances	847.6	901.3	971.0	1,115.9	1,168.6
Advances to public authorities	15.3	17.7	23.7	36.7	30.8
Personal advances	165.6	184.4	199.3	202.6	246.5
Advances to non-profit organisations	16.9	17.4	19.6	18.3	17.0
Total advances to resident borrowers	1,045.4	1,120.8	1,213.6	1,373.5	1,462.9
Non-resident borrowers	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.6
Grand total	1,046.6	1,121.9	1,214.7	1,375.3	1,464.5

The above classification for bank deposits is available only on an Australian basis, and can be found in *Banking and Currency* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following table shows the average weekly amounts debited by trading banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of all trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the second table on page 681) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Australian and State Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS (a) : AVERAGE WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS (\$m)

Year	Average weekly debits	Year	Average weekly debits
1962-63	650.5	1967-68	1,041.8
1963-64	733.2	1968-69	1,214.1
1964-65	825.3	1969-70	1,413.3
1965-66	847.7	1970-71	1,647.3
1966-67	940.0	1971-72	1,808.7

(a) Also includes the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, came into being on 14 January 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, namely, the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is one of the three member banks comprising the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and has a history of over fifty years of banking experience. It accepts interest bearing deposits, issues certificates of deposit, and provides cheque account facilities, a wide range of loans, lease financing, nominee facilities, and the usual trading bank services including the acceptance of safe custody lodgments.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is now one of the largest trading banks. At June 1972 advances to customers were \$1,105m (June 1971 :

\$955m); customers' accounts were \$1,727m (1971: \$1,502m) or over 22.4 (1971: 21.7) per cent of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks; customers' accounts numbered 1,216,000 (1971: 1,154,000); and it had 1,146 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

On the international scene, the Bank has agents and correspondents throughout the world, enabling it to handle all types of international monetary transactions. It has always helped the promotion of Australia's international trade and finances a large volume of export and import business. Its officers have been members of Australian Government trade missions and its trade service is able to provide up-to-date information on economic conditions and market prospects in overseas countries.

Facilities for the conduct of share, stock, note, and debenture registers for public companies and local and semi-governmental authorities are provided by the Bank's Stock and Share Department.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK:
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**

At 30 June—	Deposits repayable in Australia (Average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1968	580	542	1,122	667	1,008
1969	683	597	1,280	718	1,054
1970	751	627	1,378	832	1,096
1971	832	670	1,502	955	1,154
1972	979	748	1,727	1,105	1,216

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established in July 1912. It is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at June 1972 of \$3,558m.

At the end of June 1972 amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled \$3,421m (1971: \$3,142m) and it was conducting 7,633,000 (1971: 7,462,000) active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$1,175m outstanding in June 1972 (1971: \$1,095m), investments in Australian and State Government securities totalled \$1,316m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$546m.

Between 1960 and June 1972 over \$1,500m was provided for housing, assistance having been provided to more than 228,500 families.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, the Migrant Information Service in all capital cities and other major centres, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

The following table shows details of Commonwealth Savings Bank activities for the years 30 June 1968 to 1972 :

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK :
NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT
CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES
OUTSTANDING, ETC.

At 30 June—	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Common- wealth and other securities held
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968	6,822	2,645	838	1,574
1969	7,038	2,811	927	1,644
1970	7,236	2,951	991	1,678
1971	7,462	3,142	1,095	1,744
1972	7,633	3,421	1,175	1,862

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia commenced operations on 14 January 1960, taking over the assets and liabilities of the Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the former Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The Development Bank is a source of development finance supplementary to the trading banks and other recognised sources of finance. It provides assistance for primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, where the funds sought are not otherwise available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions, and, in the opinion of the Bank, the provision of finance is desirable.

Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the basic stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas.

Details of financial assistance approved by the Commonwealth Development Bank during the period 14 January 1960 to 30 June 1972 are set out in the following tables :

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK:
LOANS APPROVED, 14 JANUARY 1960 TO 30 JUNE 1972

Particulars	Rural loans		Industrial loans		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Australia	27,693	335,204	3,134	106,077	30,827	441,281
Victoria	4,724	51,241	705	25,402	5,429	76,643

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH
DEVELOPMENT BANK: EQUIPMENT FINANCE
UNDER HIRE PURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS,
14 JANUARY 1960 TO 30 JUNE 1972**

Particulars	Number of transactions	Amount financed
		\$'000
Australia	154,234	482,738
Victoria	31,251	107,718

Outstanding loans by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and other industries in Australia at 30 June 1972 were as follows :

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK: LOANS TO
RURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE 1972
(\$'000)**

Rural industries		Non-rural industries	
Type of industry	Loans outstanding	Type of industry	Loans outstanding
Sheep	72,458	Building materials and fittings	2,957
Cattle	63,084	Chemical products	728
Dairying	18,951	Electrical manufacturing	1,289
Wheat and other grain crops	23,530	Foodstuffs and preservation	8,117
Fruit	6,901	Engineering	5,673
Poultry	3,441	Other manufacturing	3,302
Miscellaneous	13,457	Transport, storage, and communication	1,516
		Miscellaneous	14,311
Total	201,822	Total	37,893

Further references, 1964 and 1967; Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, 1970

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager. The business of the bank is conducted in two departments, the Savings Bank Department and the Credit Foncier Department.

The Savings Bank Department accepts interest-bearing deposits through pass-book, school bank, Christmas Club accounts, and fixed deposit stock and term deposits, and provides cheque account, safe deposit, and a wide range of other banking services. The funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria ; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms either directly or through investment in the debentures of the Credit Foncier Department ; and in Australian Government securities.

The Credit Foncier Department, which is wholly financed by the Savings Bank Department, makes long-term loans to finance the erection

and purchase of homes and farms.

The State Savings Bank of Victoria is the largest savings bank in Victoria, having assets of \$1,416m at 30 June 1972. The deposits of its 3 million operative accounts, held at 515 branches and sub-branches and 657 agencies, amounted to \$1,345m which represented approximately 47 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

Changes in savings banking

In matters of accounting procedures, range of services, and architectural style of premises, the State Savings Bank of Victoria has made major changes in the past eighteen years. Some of these changes have been evolutionary, but others have been dictated by external circumstances.

Competition among banks for savings was greatly accentuated by the Australian Government's decision in 1956 to grant licences to savings bank subsidiaries of private trading banks. In consequence there are now eight savings banks actively competing in Victoria whereas the State Savings Bank had only one competitor before 1956.

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the bank was empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of certain non-profit organisations, do not bear interest. At 30 June 1972 the bank held 254,087 cheque accounts with balances of \$71.4m.

The growth of permanent building societies accelerated in 1965 when the Australian Government established the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, which insures housing loans made by approved lenders. This again increased competition for savings.

The traditional pattern of savings has also been altered by a marked increase in social services which have lessened the trend towards self-provision for illness and old age, by a general increase in living standards, and by the continued development of a consumer goods market.

Among the steps taken to adapt to this changed environment have been radical changes in accounting procedures. The bank pioneered in Australia the use of punched cards and centralised accounting in connection with savings bank transactions. The installation of a computer in 1962, the first computer in any Australian bank, made it possible to centralise the transactions of large branches at the data processing centre at the bank's head office. At 30 June 1972, 190 branches and sub-branches were operating with tellers' machines, and the pass-book accounts for fifty-six offices were maintained by the computer, which also processed many head office transactions. The computer made it possible for the bank to introduce a Christmas Club in November 1964. This is a form of saving for a specific purpose, by a method not previously available in Australia, by means of a book of coupons rather than by the conventional pass-book. Members choose from books of 25 or 50 coupons in denominations of \$1 to \$10, pre-punched with account and serial numbers for computer processing. The Christmas Club has been well received and the idea has spread. For the year ending 30 November 1972, \$17.7m was paid out to members. In 1971 the State Savings Bank extended its coupon savings scheme to the Calendar Club, which works on the same principle as the Christmas Club, except that the depositor can nominate the month and the term—from three months to two years—in which he wants his pay-out.

Introduction of secured and unsecured personal loans in November 1963 was a departure from historical savings bank practice, which had previously provided for loans to individuals on the security of a mortgage over freehold land only. The initial ceiling limit of \$720 for secured loans has been lifted to \$4,000, or more in special cases, and the maximum term is five years. A wide range of securities is acceptable and the purposes include the purchase of land or property, the carrying on of farms and small businesses, the purchase of all types of motor vehicles, improvements to property, medical, educational, and travelling expenses, and rates and taxes. Unsecured loans for a restricted range of purposes are also available up to a maximum of \$720 (including interest) for terms up to three years. At 30 June 1972, 16,873 borrowers owed \$23,321,555.

To meet other changing circumstances the State Savings Bank Act was amended in 1969 to give the bank power to lend on residence area rights and residence licences under the Land Act; flexibility in the terms on which it can accept deposits; and greater administrative flexibility in dealing with loans. The first amendment corrected an anomaly in the existing legislation which precluded the bank from lending on area titles, and made provision for the bank to make loans on the security of liens over residence area rights and residence licences under the Land Act. This applies mainly to old mining areas. The second amendment allows the bank to accept term deposits at variable rates of interest. It also permits the bank to hold funds with banks anywhere, thereby simplifying the procedures for arranging settlements for overseas remittances on behalf of depositors. The third section deals with the limit on the bank's powers to make unsecured personal loans. It removes the restrictions imposed by the previous Act, so the conditions may now be varied by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the commissioners.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the State Savings Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 515 in 1972. In the same period many of the bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

In the face of increased competition, the State Savings Bank has greatly expanded the volume of its advertising and other forms of publicity in the press and on radio and television. Advertising has been extended to the foreign language press for migrant depositors; and to establish a personal contact with new settlers, the bank recruits staff with linguistic ability. In 1972 the bank's staff included 233 officers who collectively spoke over twenty foreign languages. The bank also sends promotion officers into places of employment and schools.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$1,345m at 30 June 1972.

Housing and farm loans

The State Savings Bank has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans. These were first offered in 1894 to farmers and pastoralists to rescue them

from the difficulties caused by the financial excesses of the 1880s and were extended to city home buyers in 1910. Since then the bank has helped about 240,000 Victorian families to purchase their own homes. At 30 June 1972, 78,994 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$472.3m.

In less direct ways the bank provides further assistance to home seekers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1972, \$9.1m was owed to the bank by co-operative societies. The bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1972, owed the bank \$9.5m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. Advances to farmers totalled \$2.3m in 1971-72 and at 30 June 1972, \$21.9m was outstanding from 1,825 borrowers.

Loans for housing services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1972 was \$439.3m.

Loans to churches, schools, social organisations, etc.

The bank has always been a source of finance for the erection of churches, school buildings, and community halls and for the provision of associated amenities. The advances to borrowers during 1971-72 totalled \$1.0m.

Industrial savings facilities

The original form of banking-at-work introduced to Australia in 1927 by the State Savings Bank of Victoria enables employees to lodge deposits in strong-boxes situated conveniently at their place of work. Three allied forms of saving are National Savings Groups, Pay Roll Savings Plans, and Employees Savings Groups, all of which provide an easy and convenient method of saving.

School banking

The State Savings Bank's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1972 banking was provided at 2,550 schools for 440,784 depositors where balances totalled \$7.6m. Bursaries (totalling \$15,000 in 1972) are granted from the Bank's Bursary Trust to assist secondary school students who might otherwise have been unable to continue their education.

Facilities for travellers

Travellers' cheques are obtainable at any branch and can be cashed at any bank in Australia free of charge. They are available also for overseas use. Depositors travelling in Victoria may arrange withdrawals on a pass-book account at any branch of the Bank. Withdrawals interstate can be made at any branch of any bank, subject to prior arrangement with the depositor's own branch. Visitors to and migrants from the United

Kingdom may use pass-book accounts at the bank's London office. Remittances to most countries in the world can be arranged at any branch of the Bank.

Miscellaneous facilities

Depositors may arrange for payments from government departments (child endowment, military pay, and other allotments), dividends on shares, interest on stocks and debentures, in some cases salaries, and other special credits to be made direct to their accounts. Full facilities are provided at all branches for the acceptance of cash and conversion applications for government, semi-government, and public authority loans. The State Savings Bank accepts amounts due to the State Electricity Commission and several other Victorian public utilities.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit for the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK: ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS (a)

At 30 June—	Pass-book and cheque accounts		Deposit stock accounts		School bank accounts	
	Number of operative accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Number of operative accounts	Amount at credit of stockholders	Number of operative accounts	Amount at credit of depositors
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
1968	1,962	863,568	41	155,781	451	8,759
1969	2,012	911,658	54	176,429	464	9,124
1970	2,087	964,161	61	182,817	457	8,257
1971	2,167	1,033,968	63	184,156	432	7,561
1972	2,230	1,101,947	74	223,651	441	7,558

(a) Excluding Christmas and Calendar Club accounts. At 30 June 1972 the amount at credit of 215,571 Christmas and Calendar Club members was \$11,559,508.

The following table shows the transactions of the bank for each year from 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK: TRANSACTIONS (\$'000)

Year	Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest paid	Amount at credit of depositors
1967-68	1,568,130	1,533,657	27,408	1,033,823
1968-69	1,800,632	1,767,385	30,479	1,104,253
1969-70	2,043,393	2,016,591	32,541	1,163,596
1970-71	2,395,170	2,358,006	34,881	1,235,641
1971-72	2,800,250	2,725,990	37,313	1,344,716

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the State Savings Bank during each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 and the balances outstanding at the end of each year :

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK: ADVANCES AND BALANCES
OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS (a),
SAVINGS BANK AND CREDIT FONCIER DEPARTMENTS
(\$m)**

Year	Advances					Balances outstanding at end of year	
	Savings bank			Credit foncier		Savings bank	Credit foncier
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.	Housing	Farms		
1967-68	52.5	3.3	1.4	11.6	0.3	166.5	184.9
1968-69	56.6	3.6	1.1	12.9	0.1	211.7	176.4
1969-70	59.3	3.5	0.9	14.8	..	255.0	169.8
1970-71	68.6	2.6	1.2	11.8	..	305.3	160.5
1971-72	82.0	2.3	1.0	8.0	..	363.3	146.4

(a) Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.
(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The reserves of the State Savings Bank at the end of each of the five years to 1971-72 were: 1967-68, \$40.4m; 1968-69, \$42.1m; 1969-70, \$44.6m; 1970-71, \$48.1m; and 1971-72, \$53.3m.

Re-development project

In mid-1972 the State Savings Bank of Victoria lodged plans with the City of Melbourne for the State Bank Centre, a \$25m re-development of the Bank's head office site and surrounding properties. The plans provided for commencement of construction in 1974 of a bank-shop-office complex on a 1½ acre site abutting Bourke, Elizabeth, and Little Collins Streets. Completion period for the project was expected to be 1978-79. The complex, dominated by a 42 storey tower rising to 570 ft, will house the head office and main branch of the Bank.

The design provides for the tower to rise through the northern end of a three storey base building which will cover the entire site. This base building will house banking chambers, arcades, and a gallery of shops arranged around an extensive public area with a glazed roof. This re-development project adjoining the inner city shopping district will involve the demolition of several large buildings, including the present State Savings Bank head office. Three basements will provide parking space for 250 vehicles. Provision is made in the basic design to allow for possible construction of a pedestrian overpass from the centre, to cross Elizabeth Street at first floor level.

History of the State Savings Bank, 1961; Further references, 1971

Private savings banks

Private savings banks in Victoria are part of a nation-wide savings bank network conducted by the wholly owned subsidiaries of each of the six major private banks operating in Australia which are themselves public companies listed on local stock exchanges. Deposits with the private savings banks are guaranteed by the parent trading bank companies.

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July 1962 seven banks were participating in this business, and six from 1 October 1970.

The following table shows the total amount of deposits in private savings banks in Victoria at 30 June for each of the years 1968 to 1972, together with the proportion which these deposits bear to the total Victorian savings bank deposits :

VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS :
DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL
VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits
		with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$'000	per cent
1968	577,647	27.7
1969	634,767	28.3
1970	686,409	28.8
1971	756,321	29.4
1972	855,606	30.0

At 30 June 1972 private savings banks had 1,093 branches and 2,080 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total deposits, etc., in savings banks

The next table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1968 to 1972. The total amount of deposits per head of population is also shown.

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Savings Bank of Victoria (a)	1,033,644	1,104,088	1,163,381	1,235,368	1,344,404
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	474,238	505,480	536,971	583,663	651,944
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (b)	152,339	166,107	176,569	284,390	317,221
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd	1,057	1,270	1,345	1,519	1,754
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	135,893	147,369	157,070	171,510	191,148
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	58,305	66,345	73,693	81,926	95,758
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	64,504	69,463	74,255	80,137	91,740
E.S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd (b)	68,797	76,655	83,880	..	..
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	96,752	107,558	119,597	136,839	157,987
Total deposits	2,085,529	2,244,335	2,386,761	2,575,352	2,851,956
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits per head of population	627	663	693	735	804

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

(b) As from 1 October 1970 the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd took over the banking business of the E.S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd.

Life insurance

The first purely mutual life office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869, although branches of other Australian and overseas insurance offices were operating in the Colony before this time. In 1971 there were forty-three companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with twenty in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$6,563.8m.

Section 51 (xiv) of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Australian Parliament to legislate on insurance extending beyond any one State. Control of the activities of life offices in Victoria and the rest of Australia is vested in the Insurance Commissioner under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1965. The main categories of life insurance are ordinary, collector (industrial), and superannuation. Under a collector policy, premiums are payable to collectors at intervals of less than two months.

In general, there are five main types of life policy: whole of life, under which the amount of the policy, plus any bonuses, is payable on death; endowment insurance, which provides for payment of the sum insured, plus any bonuses, when the life insured reaches a specified age or date, or if death occurs before; "pure" endowment, under which the amount of the policy is payable, plus any bonuses, only if the life insured reaches a specified age or date (if death occurs before, all premiums paid are generally returned, plus compound interest); temporary insurance for short terms; and annuities. There are many variations of these five basic types available. Since 1946 the number of ordinary and superannuation life policies in force in Victoria has more than doubled to 1,453,011 (1970: 1,387,455) at the end of 1971, and the total sum insured increased during the same period from \$379m to \$9,041m (1970: \$7,689m).

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance conducted in Victoria for the years 1967 to 1971:

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			Total
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	
1967	150,452	49,549	22,495	2,084	74,128
1968	165,691	54,300	26,833	2,160	83,292
1969	184,696	59,655	32,413	2,132	94,201
1970	209,873	69,723	41,084	2,201	113,008
1971	240,512	77,696	44,098	2,396	124,191

The following table contains summarised information about new business written in Victoria by all life insurance companies during each of the years 1967 to 1971:

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		99,900	109,475	117,981	129,778	153,098
Sum insured	\$'000	543,700	634,683	755,927	917,392	1,198,701
Annual premiums	"	11,807	14,952	16,970	19,834	25,522
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		17,785	17,624	15,373	15,795	14,621
Sum insured	\$'000	348,803	423,265	533,588	798,199	886,587
Annual premiums	"	8,385	9,629	12,085	19,376	22,044
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		34,427	34,037	36,370	37,621	37,302
Sum insured	\$'000	38,311	39,643	45,579	55,286	63,007
Annual premiums	"	1,438	1,515	1,734	1,995	2,229

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1971 averaged \$7,830 in the ordinary department, \$60,638 in the superannuation department, and \$1,689 in the industrial department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued or reduced during each of the years 1969 to 1971 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of discontinuance	1969		1970		1971	
	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Death or disability	6,097	13,572	6,305	15,722	6,468	16,885
Maturity, expiry, etc.	20,714	52,758	22,113	61,398	22,516	72,391
Surrender	28,213	94,194	32,567	115,260	33,080	132,835
Forfeiture	13,870	71,871	15,959	99,956	15,786	107,624
Other (a)	-293	16,906	-4,411	8,442	1,892	2,103
Total	68,601	249,301	72,533	300,778	79,742	331,838
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Death or disability	584	5,907	449	7,047	522	7,859
Maturity, expiry, etc.	1,926	22,444	2,177	28,585	1,767	49,765
Surrender	7,570	139,755	10,275	197,243	13,513	228,690
Forfeiture	285	4,780	341	7,525	331	6,917
Other (a)	6,036	40,948	8,483	85,209	6,289	109,283
Total	16,401	213,835	21,725	325,608	22,422	402,513
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Death or disability	3,563	905	3,721	978	3,931	1,077
Maturity, expiry, etc.	22,875	3,655	23,456	3,845	21,171	4,008
Surrender	15,365	9,407	14,261	10,214	14,303	10,770
Forfeiture	7,916	10,712	7,668	12,367	7,785	14,561
Other (a)	-599	-56	893	559	882	678
Total	49,120	24,624	49,999	27,963	48,072	31,093

(a) Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.
NOTE. Minus sign (—) indicates an increase in existing business in the registers concerned due to an excess of transfers from other States or conversions from other classes of business over discontinuances in those registers.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1967 to 1971, particulars of life insurance business in existence in the relevant departments of the companies :

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		1,123,141	1,165,722	1,215,130	1,272,375	1,345,731
Sum insured	\$'000	3,572,264	3,978,453	4,485,109	5,101,723	5,969,986
Annual premiums	,,	89,437	99,502	111,092	124,389	142,442
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		119,368	122,229	121,010	115,080	107,280
Sum insured	\$'000	1,544,686	1,795,859	2,114,374	2,586,963	3,071,038
Annual premiums	,,	38,914	44,586	52,951	63,725	75,966
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		772,705	756,180	743,268	730,890	720,120
Sum insured	\$'000	293,090	308,467	329,395	356,720	388,633
Annual premiums	,,	11,085	12,325	13,057	13,940	14,978

In 1971 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary department was \$4,436, in the superannuation department, \$28,626, and in the industrial department, \$540.

Further references, 1962, 1964, 1967

Fire, marine, and general insurance

The insurance industry in Victoria, as in the whole of Australia, follows basic English underwriting principles and procedures which have been adapted over a century to meet local problems and conditions.

In Victoria during the year 1971-72 over 270 companies, many with overseas affiliations, provided a range of policies and services comparable to those available in other countries. Organisation of the market may be summarised as follows:

1. tariff companies;
2. non-tariff companies;
3. representatives of brokers at Lloyds;
4. State Government insurance offices;
5. brokers operating in their own right in Australia; and
6. local representatives of overseas re-insurance companies.

Types of insurance cover provided

The types of insurance cover issued by underwriters in Victoria are many and varied, including among others:

All risks	Livestock
Baggage	Marine
Boiler explosion	Motor vehicle (physical damage)
Burglary	Motor vehicle—third party (compulsory)
Cash in transit	Personal accident
Crop (fire and hail)	Plate glass
Employers' liability (including compulsory workers compensation)	Pluvius
Fidelity guarantee	Public liability
Fire and loss of profits	Tourists' and travellers' personal accident
Houseowners and householders	Wool ("sheep's back to store")

Compulsory covers

The Victorian Government, as is the case with other State Governments, legislates for workers compensation and motor vehicle (third party) insurances. All employers are compelled to insure their employees against death or physical injury during employment and under certain other circumstances. Every owner of a motor vehicle is compelled to insure against any liability for death or injury to others caused by, or arising out of, the use of such vehicle.

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of fire, marine, and general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30 June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30 June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis :

1. Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of returns of premium and rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders.
2. Claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year.
3. Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following tables, which show details of fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted in Victoria during each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 should not be construed as "profit and loss statements" or "revenue accounts" as they contain selected items of statistics only:

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS TO PREMIUM INCOME

Class of business	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Fire	38.63	42.61	46.42	33.82	41.56
Householders' comprehensive	26.43	34.01	30.97	31.76	37.07
Sprinkler leakage	72.75	53.66	84.72	92.40	112.42
Loss of profits	29.39	49.11	20.92	16.67	20.85
Hailstone	107.10	46.89	142.71	65.18	119.39
Marine	60.36	68.68	66.04	47.96	46.08
Motor vehicles (other than motor cycles)	69.38	72.52	75.42	70.38	72.37
Motor cycles	46.17	60.58	70.08	40.81	35.30
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	108.83	92.75	126.41	98.01	119.33
Employers' liability and workers compensation	63.86	63.11	62.89	55.75	60.43
Personal accident	40.18	44.53	43.95	41.83	36.99
Public risk third party	54.87	37.15	52.38	45.48	39.32
General property	44.97	75.46	31.74	36.70	49.05
Plate glass	57.91	60.55	63.43	64.84	67.82
Boiler	25.69	18.84	33.76	35.73	31.62
Livestock	64.50	63.07	50.87	64.08	70.85
Burglary	65.88	62.51	53.67	54.86	59.80
Guarantee	20.97	14.54	15.98	12.83	27.64
Pluvius	31.47	37.23	70.03	77.49	36.40
Aviation	72.14	75.72	55.69	58.03	12.42
All risks	59.77	65.60	70.11	57.88	60.18
Contractors' all risks	74.79	104.60	45.91	71.57	35.55
Television	29.77	24.14	53.11	53.53	52.45
Other	41.37	33.37	34.40	31.79	36.27
All classes	62.48	62.72	67.35	58.28	63.04

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Class of business	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES, AND BONUSES)					
Fire	29,699	31,485	34,604	37,812	44,096
Householders' comprehensive	15,535	17,137	19,934	22,611	26,327
Sprinkler leakage	83	94	106	97	122
Loss of profits	5,181	5,875	6,151	7,642	8,915
Hailstone	574	1,030	967	922	1,108
Marine	9,331	11,514	12,769	15,493	17,502
Motor vehicles (other than motor cycles)	56,173	58,426	65,927	75,400	88,605
Motor cycles	55	78	118	225	443
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	27,492	31,615	35,820	43,572	50,334
Employers' liability and workers compensation (a)	56,766	58,566	62,586	70,222	83,624
Personal accident	8,239	8,783	10,094	11,472	13,178
Public risk third party	4,860	5,496	6,414	7,704	9,667
General property	358	397	434	649	661
Plate glass	1,102	1,146	1,180	1,271	1,404
Boiler	301	298	610	924	882
Livestock	397	459	534	527	489
Burglary	3,984	4,925	5,394	5,818	6,663
Guarantee	601	597	655	868	690
Pluvius	42	43	43	41	54
Aviation	499	574	872	1,991	5,023
All risks	2,348	2,657	2,925	3,946	4,145
Contractors' all risks	1,187	1,548	2,063	2,516	3,175
Television	28	27	91	48	36
Other	3,051	4,354	4,724	4,911	7,184
Total premiums	227,886	247,124	275,014	316,682	374,327

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Class of business	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-7
OTHER REVENUE (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Interest, dividends, rents, etc.	12,654	13,666	15,614	20,461	24,900
TOTAL REVENUE					
Grand total	240,540	260,790	290,627	337,143	399,227

(a) See references pages 183-5.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE (a): CLASS OF BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Class of business	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	11,473	13,416	16,063	12,787	18,326
Householders' comprehensive	4,106	5,828	6,175	7,181	9,759
Sprinkler leakage	60	50	89	89	137
Loss of profits	1,523	2,885	1,286	1,274	1,859
Hailstone	615	483	1,380	601	1,323
Marine	5,632	7,908	8,433	7,431	8,065
Motor vehicles (other than motor cycles)	38,974	42,371	49,724	53,066	64,122
Motor cycles	25	48	83	92	156
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	29,920	29,321	45,282	42,704	60,063
Employers' liability and workers compensation	36,250	36,960	39,358	39,148	50,534
Personal accident	3,311	3,912	4,436	4,799	4,875
Public risk third party	2,667	2,042	3,360	3,504	3,801
General property	161	300	138	238	324
Plate glass	638	694	748	824	952
Boiler	77	56	206	330	279
Livestock	256	290	272	338	346
Burglary	2,625	3,079	2,895	3,191	3,984
Guarantee	126	87	105	111	191
Pluvius	13	16	30	32	20
Aviation	360	435	486	1,155	624
All risks	1,403	1,743	2,050	2,284	2,495
Contractors' all risks	888	1,620	947	1,801	1,129
Television	8	6	48	26	19
Other	1,262	1,453	1,625	1,561	2,605
Total claims	142,374	155,001	185,219	184,567	235,988
Contributions to fire brigades	5,542	6,078	6,871	8,231	9,515
Commission and agents' charges	22,071	24,106	26,982	28,965	32,122
Expenses of management	36,000	38,723	43,452	50,090	59,169
Total	205,987	223,910	262,523	271,854	336,793

(a) Excludes taxation, etc.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability

which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY):
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1971-72

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged—		Total
	Within a radius of 20 miles of the G.P.O., Melbourne	Outside a radius of 20 miles of the G.P.O., Melbourne	
Private and business	771,113	415,150	1,186,263
Goods carrying	94,811	129,423	224,234
Hire	4,235	3,536	7,771
Hire and drive yourself	807	293	1,100
Passenger transport	338	251	589
Miscellaneous	10,246	56,823	67,069
Motor cycle	17,090	18,189	35,279
Total	898,640	623,665	1,522,305

State Motor Car Insurance Office

The State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24 January 1941. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The proportion of total Victorian motor insurance business underwritten by the Office for the year 1971-72 represented 7.3 (1970-71 : 8.1) per cent of comprehensive and 35.8 (1970-71 : 37.3) per cent of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—STATE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received less reinsurances, rebates, etc.	Increase in unearned premium provision	Claims paid and outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting loss
1967-68	14,665	629	15,745	1,136	2,846
1968-69	17,880	1,472	15,724	1,241	558
1969-70	19,625	829	31,149	1,472	13,825
1970-71	21,711	1,157	22,392	1,606	3,445
1971-72	24,073	717	27,397	1,768	5,811

At 30 June 1972 accumulated losses were \$20,990,005 (1971 : \$17,587,760).

State Accident Insurance Office

The State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1914 for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the Workers Compensation Act, or at common law, or otherwise. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The Office is conducted on a mutual basis so that all profits, exclusive of amounts transferred to reserves and to the Consolidated Fund, are refunded as bonuses to policy holders.

For the year ended 30 June 1972 the premium income of the Office represented 14.7 per cent of the total premiums received by all insurance companies in Victoria on account of employers' liability and workers compensation insurance.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received less reinsurances, rebates, etc.	Increase in unearned premium provision	Claims paid and outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting profit
1967-68	9,155	-471	7,079	673	1,874
1968-69	9,911	- 23	8,204	691	1,040
1969-70	9,760	27	7,228	755	1,751
1970-71	11,780	121	8,748	775	2,136
1971-72	12,899	- 24	9,792	888	2,243

NOTE. Minus sign (-) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The amount transferred to the Consolidated Fund in 1971-72 was \$1,000,000 (1970-71 : \$1,550,000), while the accumulated funds at 30 June 1972 were : General Reserve, \$9,570,000 (1970-71 : \$9,020,000); Bonus Equalisation Reserve, \$3,031,264 (1970-71 : \$2,531,124) ; and Building and Other Reserves, \$410,505 (1970-71 : \$345,768).

Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The Corporation was established under the *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act* 1956 to "promote trade with countries outside Australia by providing insurance against certain risks arising out of that trade not normally insured with commercial insurers and to give certain guarantees in connection with that trade". Its liabilities are guaranteed by the Australian Government up to \$500m at any one time.

It commenced writing business in Sydney in the latter half of 1957, and in March 1958 the first branch was opened in Melbourne, responsible for the Corporation's business in Victoria and Tasmania. Branches have subsequently been opened in Adelaide, Perth, and Brisbane. The head office of the Corporation is in Sydney. It is a corporate body which can sue or be sued and is constituted by a commissioner who may refer matters for advice to a consultative council.

The Corporation is a member of the Union D'Assureurs Des Crédit Internationaux, the international association of credit insurers, commonly known as the Berne Union. This is one of the main sources through which the Corporation obtains information on international trends in credit terms. Many problems associated with the granting of credit, including the economic outlook and payment performances of the trading nations, are discussed at regular meetings of the Union.

Among the more recent additions to the facilities provided by the Corporation have been the introduction of unconditional guarantees to banks and other lending institutions to facilitate the financing of export transactions of \$1,000 or more sold on terms in excess of 180 days, and the insurance, on behalf of the Australian Government, of certain investments overseas against risks of loss due to expropriation of property, inability to transfer earnings or repatriate capital to Australia, and damage to property resulting from war, insurrection, or similar happenings.

The facilities provided by the Corporation compare favourably with those made available by the credit insurance organisations in other countries, thereby enabling Australian exporters to be competitive in matching the payment terms offered by their overseas competitors.

The following table shows particulars of the business of the Corporation for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PAYMENTS INSURANCE CORPORATION

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Business on Corporation's account—					
Number of policies and guarantees	692	746	809	941	1,037
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Face value of policies and guarantees					
current	271,075	298,829	343,064	511,105	621,955
Maximum contingent liability	141,108	158,966	190,067	301,061	375,358
Premium income	651	730	861	1,025	1,602
Operating costs	388	426	517	585	686
Claims paid (gross)	854	388	353	939	422
Recoveries	591	263	212	693	165
Underwriting reserve	1,420	1,897	2,401	2,997	4,023
Business on Government's account—					
Overseas investment insurance—					
Number of policies	29	41	56	78	96
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Face value of policies current	12,097	19,813	19,505	44,535	47,636
Maximum contingent liability	10,887	17,832	17,555	40,081	42,872
National interest insurance—					
Number of policies	(a) 5	1	2	(a) 4	13
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Face value of policies current	(a)2,278	1,208	2,420	(b)63,792	208,292
Maximum contingent liability	(a)2,007	1,087	2,183	(b)42,487	126,232

(a) Includes warehousing insurance.

(b) Three large policies were issued in the national interest during the year.

Further reference, 1970

Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating

the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts.

The following table shows details of the operations of building societies in Victoria for the financial years 1968-69 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Number of societies	40	46	46	48
Number of shareholders (b)	11,385	16,188	30,783	74,682
Number of borrowers	18,044	19,330	21,144	26,935
Value of transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—				
Interest on mortgage loans	5,206	6,786	8,586	13,151
Other	515	692	1,020	2,692
Total	5,721	7,478	9,606	15,843
Expenditure—				
Interest payable	2,999	3,950	5,081	7,302
Administration, etc.	743	1,047	1,334	2,694
Total	3,742	4,997	6,414	9,996
Loans and advances—				
Paid	27,545	33,020	36,191	86,921
Repaid	11,103	12,974	12,922	16,841
Deposits—				
Received	58,494	62,065	73,558	138,400
Repaid	35,115	49,880	56,952	108,045
Liabilities—				
Investing members' funds—				
Paid-up capital	19,511	27,218	40,974	99,396
Reserves, etc.	4,210	4,375	4,492	5,882
Borrowing members' funds—				
Share subscriptions	149	169	191	291
Other	27	20	21	27
Deposits	52,234	65,190	81,850	112,436
Loans (including bank overdraft)	5,821	7,585	8,435	10,056
Other	2,108	1,608	1,829	3,929
Total	84,059	106,164	137,792	232,017
Assets—				
Loans on mortgage	78,832	98,799	121,376	191,419
Land and house property	875	944	998	2,334
Other investments	2,778	3,580	9,408	10,862
Cash and deposits	1,136	2,335	5,203	26,115
Other	437	507	807	1,287
Total	84,059	106,164	137,792	232,017

(a) Excludes Starr-Bowkett Societies.

(b) Includes 720 shareholders holding borrowers' shares in 1968-69, 1,204 in 1969-70, 2,734 in 1970-71, and 8,188 in 1971-72.

Co-operative organisations

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria are registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the Co-operation Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. They are engaged in a number of activities chief among which are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of

finance for home building. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered.

Particulars of producer and consumer societies for the year 1971-72 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS : PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES, 1971-72

Particulars	Societies—			Total all societies
	Producers	Consumers	Producers and consumers	
Number of societies	86	53	11	150
Number of members	85,246	48,564	29,164	162,974
Value of transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—				
Sales	89,120	13,144	96,978	199,242
Other	4,287	686	950	5,923
Total	93,407	13,829	97,928	205,165
Expenditure				
Purchases	58,105	10,843	76,409	145,357
Working expenses, etc.	27,522	2,538	19,564	49,624
Interest on loans, etc.	1,097	156	313	1,566
Rebates and bonuses	2,129	175	70	2,374
Total	88,852	13,712	96,355	198,921
Dividend on share capital	895	41	836	1,772
Liabilities—				
Share capital	15,403	2,038	10,453	27,894
Loan capital	4,633	2,082	6,725	13,440
Bank overdraft	16,317	612	1,035	17,964
Accumulated profits	2,033	755	608	3,396
Reserve funds	20,152	868	5,853	26,873
Sundry creditors	15,224	978	15,333	31,535
Other	4,734	345	2,334	7,413
Total	78,496	7,679	42,340	128,515
Assets—				
Land and buildings	} 28,022	3,170	24,515	55,707
Fittings, plant, and machinery				
Stock	15,698	1,673	5,412	22,783
Sundry debtors	22,784	1,733	10,989	35,506
Cash in bank, on hand, or on deposit	4,538	193	800	5,531
Profit and loss account	2,234	608	43	2,885
Other	5,220	301	581	6,102
Total	78,496	7,679	42,340	128,515

Further reference, 1966

Co-operative credit societies

Since the passing of the *Co-operation Act* 1954, co-operative credit societies have made steady progress. The following table illustrates the

growth of these societies during the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Number of societies	153	159	172	180	196
Number of members	31,363	35,905	43,857	57,646	77,154
Transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest	541	725	1,046	1,591	2,615
Other income	28	44	64	97	143
Total	570	769	1,110	1,687	2,758
Expenditure—					
Interest on deposits	314	408	587	890	1,421
Working expenses	201	293	476	884	1,326
Total	515	701	1,064	1,774	2,747
Liabilities—					
Share capital	294	342	406	514	653
Reserves	85	112	144	191	215
Depositors	7,094	9,444	13,541	20,699	32,181
Sundry creditors	74	71	72	80	143
Other	213	408	700	873	1,228
Total	7,761	10,377	14,862	22,356	34,421
Assets—					
Loans to members	6,571	8,947	12,616	19,267	29,801
Cash at bank or on hand	384	402	677	749	922
Other	806	1,028	1,570	2,340	3,698
Total	7,761	10,377	14,862	22,356	34,421

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act 1939* (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about

his will at the Public Trust Office if he intends to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of any one dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act* 1948, the Public Trustee Fund at the State Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee. In the following table, particulars of the Common Fund are shown for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	12,181	13,064	15,364	15,195	17,896
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	10,700	10,244	13,572	13,172	15,801
Cash variation	1,481	2,820	1,792	2,023	2,095
Balance at 1 July	20,082	21,563	24,383	26,175	28,198
Balance at 30 June	21,563	24,383	26,175	28,198	30,293

The number of applications for Probate and Letters of Administration (including Election to Administer), etc., made by the Public Trustee and the number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for safe custody for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE
FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.,
AND NUMBER OF WILLS LODGED FOR CUSTODY

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1967-68	1,058	2,465
1968-69	1,050	2,659
1969-70	1,083	2,951
1970-71	987	2,535
1971-72	1,045	2,737

Trustee companies

By virtue of the Victorian *Trustee Companies Act* 1958 seven companies are authorised to act as executors or administrators if named in the last will and testament and to apply for and obtain Probate or Letters of Administration.

Private individuals who may apply for Letters of Administration or who are named as executor by the testator may authorise a trustee company to apply for Letters of Administration or Probate as if such application had been made on the company's own application. In addition to acting as executor or administrator, the companies are also authorised to act as trustees, agents, and in a number of other fiduciary capacities.

Each company has lodged with the Treasurer of Victoria the sum of \$20,000 as security in place and stead of the Administration Bond required in the case of private individuals granted Letters of Administration. Further protection is afforded to the estates under administration of trustee companies by the imposition of a statutory reserve liability over the share capital of each company. The companies' charges are limited by the *Trustee Companies Act 1958* to a maximum commission charge of 4 per cent on capital and 5 per cent on income. The capital commission is a once only charge regardless of how long the estate remains under the administration of the trustee company.

The value of assets in estates committed to the care of Victorian trustee companies at 30 June for the years 1968 to 1972 is set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES : VALUE OF ESTATES
ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE
(\$m)

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Stock and debentures	123.5	127.0	131.7	126.0	133.3
Advances on mortgages	53.7	62.9	65.9	71.5	78.6
Property and livestock	74.5	77.5	78.4	76.2	81.7
Shares	205.6	226.5	232.4	202.8	227.3
Fixed and other deposits	12.5	20.7	20.9	22.8	26.8
Cash at bank	19.8	13.9	12.4	12.5	13.8
Other	21.3	23.1	26.8	26.7	28.9
Total	510.9	551.6	568.5	538.5	590.4

In addition to the aforementioned assets, the Victorian companies also act as trustees for debenture and note issues and as trustees for unit holders in various unit trust schemes.

The values shown above are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the trustee companies or current market value if available. Trustee companies may also be nominated as trustees for certain issues of debentures and notes, but the value of these issues is not included in this table.

Further reference, 1964

Probate

Under the general words of section 17 of the *Supreme Court Act 1958*, the Court has power to do everything which is necessary or desirable in connection with the grant of probate or administration.

The *Administration and Probate Act 1958*, section 6, confers jurisdiction on the Court to grant probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of a deceased person leaving property, whether real or personal, within the State of Victoria. Grants are made to the executor of a will, the next of kin of an intestate, or the creditor of an intestate. A person receiving such a grant becomes the legal personal representative of the deceased, and is thus empowered to deal with all his assets and generally administer the estate.

Provision is made in Part III of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958* for the sealing by the Supreme Court of probates or letters of administration which have been granted in Great Britain, Australia (other than Victoria), New Zealand, or certain British possessions, when the deceased has left real or personal estate in Victoria. The object of this provision is simply to put the executor or administrator under it in the same position as if he were an original executor or administrator.

The *Administration and Probate Act 1958* also gives the Court jurisdiction to grant probate or administration of the estate of a person who is presumed to have died, but, in such a case, it prohibits the distribution of the estate without the leave of the Court.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons in connection with which probate or letters of administration, etc., were finally completed during each of the years 1968 to 1972. Particulars are excluded where liabilities equal or exceed the gross value of the estate.

VICTORIA—PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Year	Number of estates	Gross value of estates—		Liabilities	Net value of estates	Average net value per estate
		Real	Personal			
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
MALES						
1968	11,721	77,742	148,078	24,969	200,851	17,136
1969	12,145	94,691	163,244	30,974	226,961	18,688
1970	12,897	113,851	198,500	36,218	276,134	21,411
1971	12,426	98,053	185,591	33,996	249,648	20,091
1972	12,033	92,244	171,951	36,351	227,843	18,935
FEMALES						
1968	8,668	44,154	82,960	8,145	118,969	13,725
1969	8,631	47,137	84,678	8,597	123,218	14,276
1970	9,390	56,043	102,328	10,829	147,542	15,713
1971	8,995	53,183	89,252	10,473	131,962	14,671
1972	8,978	52,773	88,261	10,297	130,737	14,562
TOTAL						
1968	20,389	121,896	231,038	33,114	319,820	15,686
1969	20,776	141,828	247,922	39,571	350,179	16,854
1970	22,287	169,894	300,829	47,047	423,675	19,010
1971	21,421	151,235	274,843	44,469	381,610	17,815
1972	21,011	145,017	260,212	46,648	358,580	17,066

**VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF
DECEASED PERSONS**

Group	1970		1971		1972	
	Number	Net value	Number	Net value	Number	Net value
	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
MALES						
\$						
Under 200	403	40	420	41	410	42
200- 599	804	308	768	298	877	327
600- 999	606	477	533	422	545	431
1,000- 1,999	1,150	1,700	1,122	1,674	1,006	1,480
2,000- 3,999	1,620	4,770	1,638	4,803	1,479	4,349
4,000- 5,999	1,215	6,017	1,268	6,261	1,155	5,741
6,000- 7,999	957	6,701	975	6,868	915	6,353
8,000- 9,999	984	8,837	850	7,642	827	7,448
10,000- 19,999	2,176	30,303	2,207	30,841	2,270	31,728
20,000- 29,999	780	19,162	812	19,828	815	19,727
30,000- 49,999	838	32,284	769	29,945	735	28,321
50,000- 99,999	871	60,397	685	47,237	629	42,851
100,000-199,999	354	48,352	272	36,965	260	35,664
200,000 and over	139	56,783	107	56,823	110	43,383
Total males	12,897	276,134	12,426	249,648	12,033	227,843
FEMALES						
\$						
Under 200	209	21	229	22	242	24
200- 599	511	199	481	189	534	217
600- 999	424	335	375	296	428	337
1,000- 1,999	860	1,271	833	1,218	882	1,290
2,000- 3,999	1,327	3,892	1,166	3,433	1,128	3,314
4,000- 5,999	1,004	4,991	908	4,526	878	4,339
6,000- 7,999	803	5,623	770	5,379	778	5,423
8,000- 9,999	802	7,203	801	7,202	711	6,404
10,000- 19,999	1,800	25,070	1,814	25,212	1,830	25,512
20,000- 29,999	578	14,224	619	15,051	603	14,683
30,000- 49,999	517	19,870	505	19,318	472	18,082
50,000- 99,999	350	23,877	355	24,359	342	23,129
100,000-199,999	149	20,194	101	13,450	107	14,123
200,000 and over	56	20,771	38	12,307	43	13,860
Total females	9,390	147,542	8,995	131,962	8,978	130,737
Grand total	22,287	423,675	21,421	381,610	21,011	358,580

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

General Law titles

The General Law system operated from the time of the first land transactions in the Port Phillip District. Although the Torrens system was introduced into Victoria in 1862 there were still, at 31 December 1972, 1,750,745 (1971 : 1,764,448) acres under the General Law system—mainly situated in the early settled areas. Dealings in land under this system are carried out by deeds which operate to pass the title to the land on being executed by the

conveying or granting party, and delivered to the purchaser or grantee. These deeds may be registered under the Property Law Act. This legislation provides for the mere recording of deeds and not for their certification. The State does not certify to the title as it does with the Torrens system. The only purpose of registration is to govern priority. Deeds are registered by filing a memorial (an extract of the relevant particulars) of the deed in the Registrar-General's Office.

Under the General Law system the title to a particular piece of land consists of a whole bundle of documents known as a chain of title. On any transaction with General Law land it is necessary for the solicitor for the purchaser or mortgagee to make a thorough study of the deeds in the chain of title and to search in the Office of the Registrar-General to make sure that there are no conflicting deeds which have priority by virtue of their registration.

Transfer of Land Act

The Torrens system was introduced in Victoria by the *Real Property Act* 1862. All land alienated in fee by the Crown after 2 October 1862 (and leasehold granted by the Crown after 9 September 1863) is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act. Before 1862, 5,142,321 acres had been alienated by the Crown and were being dealt with under the General Law system. Since that date some 26 million acres have been alienated and all of this land automatically came under the Transfer of Land Act on the issue and registration of the relevant Crown grants and leases. Provision is made for the bringing of land alienated before 1862 under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, by voluntary application. The present Transfer of Land Act contains provisions for the voluntary conversion of General Law titles and also provides that land may be brought under the Act by direction of the Registrar. So far little use has been made of the compulsory provisions.

The Torrens system is based on the fundamental principle that the title to land and to interests in land (such as the interest of mortgagees, annuitants, etc.) depends upon registration of written instruments signed by the parties to the respective transactions and not upon the written deeds themselves.

The document of title to land under the Transfer of Land Act consists of a certificate of title setting out a description identifying the land and a statement certifying who is the registered proprietor. This statement is conclusive evidence and is guaranteed by the Government. On the registration of each new transfer the State certifies the title anew and this certificate operates in favour of a person dealing without fraud and for value as if it were a new grant of the land from the Crown. Certificates of title and Crown grants are in duplicate, the original being retained in the Office of Titles and the duplicate being held by, or on behalf of, the registered proprietor. The title is said to be indefeasible or incapable of being challenged or upset except in certain specified events, the chief among these being actual fraud.

Certain interests in land under the Act can be created by a registered proprietor of that land and registered on the title. These include mortgages, leases, charges, easements, and restrictive covenants.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953 there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. The Act (except as to Part IV) came into operation on 1 July 1967. Part IV of the Act operated as from 1 December 1967. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* is set out on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968. During the year ended 30 June 1972, 545 (1971 : 579) plans were lodged for registration under the new Act.

Assurance Fund

Complementary to the certification of title there is an Assurance Fund. Out of this fund, persons who sustain loss or damage (whether by deprivation of land or otherwise) through the operation of the Transfer of Land Act may be indemnified. This fund is built up by contributions levied upon applicants first bringing land under the Act and upon grantees of Crown land at the rate of 1 cent for every \$5 of the value of the land applied for or the price paid to the Crown, and by contributions levied by the Registrar on various other applications where any uncertainty or risk is involved.

During the financial year 1971-72 receipts of the fund comprised contributions of \$21,313 (1970-71 : \$21,595) and interest on stock of \$6,538 (1970-71 : \$6,538). Claims of \$417 (1970-71 : \$413) were met from the fund during the year. The sum of \$10,189 (1970-71 : \$10,189) was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for interest on loan moneys expended on university buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund at 30 June 1972 was \$445,976 (1970-71 : \$428,731). The total amount paid to 30 June 1972 as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was \$45,432 (1970-71 : \$45,016) in respect of 166 (1971 : 161) claims.

Further reference, 1968

Titles of land issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TITLES OF LAND ISSUED				
Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1968	53,422	1,223	256	54,901
1969	51,002	834	229	52,065
1970	54,636	988	237	55,861
1971	49,336	848	230	50,414
1972	50,711	681	149	51,541

Land transfers, mortgages, etc.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Act is given in the following table for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE
UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT

Year	Number of transfers	Mortgages (a)		Number of—				Total dealings
		Number	Amount	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of subdivision	Caveats	Other dealings	
			\$'000					
1968-69	115,367	63,367	595,570	15,966	4,458	19,839	79,079	298,076
1969-70	118,957	65,005	675,651	15,888	4,501	21,584	84,276	310,211
1970-71	114,989	65,713	711,055	16,693	4,241	23,031	88,202	312,869
1971-72	127,675	71,639	862,829	16,400	4,397	22,654	95,250	338,015
1972-73	161,406	83,515	1,176,233	16,281	4,830	23,654	117,704	407,390

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered at the Office of the Registrar-General under the *Property Law Act* 1958 are shown for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages (a)		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1968-69	1,342	16,392	1,436	2,858	2,896	41,268
1969-70	993	14,095	1,444	4,747	3,112	35,414
1970-71	971	17,749	1,378	3,203	2,622	38,878
1971-72	979	15,454	1,512	4,088	2,847	38,357
1972-73	1,016	26,806	1,887	5,877	3,437	60,401

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

(b) Excluding repayments designated "principal and interest".

Mortgages of real estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Act and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available. Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

The number of mortgages and the amount of consideration involved for each of the years 1969-70 to 1971-72, classified according to type of mortgagee, are as follows :

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of mortgagee	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	22,571	180,556	23,188	193,780	24,817	222,123
Building societies	4,305	36,917	4,141	39,052	8,690	95,297
Co-operative housing societies	2,818	20,821	3,000	24,326	2,575	22,390
Insurance companies	2,650	59,763	2,254	56,117	2,103	44,881
Government institutions	4,204	34,454	3,832	42,081	4,032	54,079
Trustee institutions	473	13,055	445	10,779	451	15,119
Other mortgagees	28,977	344,179	29,824	362,669	29,950	424,393
Total	65,998	689,746	66,684	728,804	72,618	878,282

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS
ON WOOL AND CROPS

Security	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Stock mortgages—					
Number	494	484	861	1,602	715
Amount	\$'000 1,529	1,629	1,174	1,160	2,427
Liens on wool—					
Number	15	29	31	140	63
Amount	\$'000 178	323	138	614	266
Liens on crops—					
Number	429	429	180	273	160
Amount	\$'000 526	459	353	715	565
Total—					
Number	938	942	1,072	2,015	938
Amount	\$'000 2,233	2,411	1,665	2,488	3,258

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which have been filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bills of sale—					
Number	22,265	26,773	27,133	27,323	24,427
Amount	\$'000 30,077	36,755	40,850	45,618	42,267

Companies**Company legislation*

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to

* See also special article on "Company Law in Victoria", pages 593-7.

company legislation and, following the passage of a new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout Australia in substantially similar form. In Victoria the current legislation is the *Companies Act* 1961 and subsequent amendments.

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	number	number	number	number	number
New companies registered—					
Victorian	4,138	4,751	5,634	5,895	5,103
Other	345	429	552	516	503
Total	4,483	5,180	6,186	6,411	5,606
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Nominal capital of new companies—					
Victorian	162,878	212,023	418,939	224,371	122,067
Other	307,795	450,731	559,613	361,536	291,966
Total	470,673	662,754	978,552	585,907	414,033
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Approximate number of existing companies (at end of year)—					
Victorian	50	54	59	64	66
Other	4	4	4	5	5
Total	54	58	63	69	71
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during year	268,159	536,469	803,510	832,693	518,772

Further reference, 1966; Company registration fees, 1964

Stock Exchange of Melbourne

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1859, since which time there has been continuous growth in share ownership and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. In these ways the Stock Exchange has played an important role in the economic development of Australia as well as of the State. The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, etc., may be conveniently bought and sold. The type of market has varied over the years from the "call-room" style of trading to the present post-trading method which is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity. New Memorandum and Articles of Association were adopted to replace the former Rules and Regulations. At 30 June 1972 membership numbered 169 and there were 40 non-member partners.

Steps towards the eventual introduction of a national securities market in Australia were taken in January 1972 with the appointment by the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges of an executive president with the initial responsibility for the establishment and administration of a national secretariat. The objectives of the move were to further the adoption of common stock-market procedures, especially listing and reporting by companies throughout Australia; to formulate policies for the further self-regulation and development of the stock exchanges; to work for a more efficient and better-informed market for securities; and to encourage responsible ownership and trading of listed securities by Australian and overseas corporate and private investors.

Other significant events in conjunction with the executive president's appointment were the publication of a national monthly journal (*The Australian Stock Exchange Journal*) to replace the six individual journals previously issued by the various State Stock Exchanges, and the automatic listing of all companies on all Stock Exchanges in each capital city; thus 586 companies were added to the Melbourne official list and to this extent, figures quoted in relation to listings are not strictly comparable. The Stock Exchange has sponsored the formation of the Victorian Division of the Securities Institute of Australia which is conducting a three year educational course to improve the standards of personnel in the securities industry.

In January 1972 the Exchange became the first in Australia to provide an on-line computerised index service. Using the quotron network, a subscriber may obtain instant information of the share price index. Also introduced in that year was the portfolio analysis service. Portfolio and fund managers and security analysts can now obtain from the computerised financial library concise and current information relating to any portfolio of securities; this includes such details as earning rates, price-earnings ratios, asset backing, yields, etc. On 2 August 1971 a \$5 order fee was introduced on all share transactions throughout Australia; the fee is added to the normal brokerage rates, but does not apply to selling transactions of less than \$25 consideration.

Official list requirements

In order to provide for changing conditions, amendments were made to the Official List Requirements of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges during 1971-72, particularly in relation to mining companies which are now obliged to submit quarterly reports to the Exchange in which mining terms are to be more precisely defined and are to state whether such reports have been prepared by qualified geologists. The minimum requirement for any company seeking listing was upgraded so that it now has to have a minimum capital of \$300,000 and at least 300 shareholders.

Official list

At 30 June 1972, 4,474 separate securities (including options), with a nominal value of \$19,382m and a market value of \$37,255m, were quoted on the Exchange. The market value was 26 per cent higher than on 30 June 1971. The market value of \$10,841m in Commonwealth Loans represents a gain of 20 per cent for the year. In the following table, the

number of issues (excluding options) and their nominal value are classified according to type of security :

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED (a)
AND NOMINAL VALUE

Class of security	Listed at 30 Sept.—				Listed at 30 June—			
	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value
		\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m
Australian Government loans	65	9,099	67	9,364	97	9,565	82	9,662
Semi-government and Fiji loans	946	969	955	901	972	998	1,269	1,220
Company debentures	778	1,209	801	1,345	812	1,416	915	1,597
Company unsecured notes	162	204	147	188	115	160	127	157
Preference shares	235	149	237	142	223	130	319	164
Industrial	790	3,691	799	3,913	764	4,069	1,200	5,073
Mining	261	702	361	797	438	1,215	562	1,509
Total	3,237	16,023	3,367	16,650	3,421	17,553	4,474	19,382

(a) Includes options.

Twenty-seven companies were added to the official list during the year and their combined nominal capital was \$86m, and new capital issues made by companies already listed totalled \$781m. At the close of the year, the official list comprised 1,584 companies—1,202 commercial and industrial and 382 mining companies. Because of takeovers and mergers, 59 companies were removed from the official list during the year.

Turnover

During 1971–72 value of turnover of all loan securities rose by 56 per cent to a record total of \$426m. Sales of Commonwealth Loans were 65 per cent greater at \$379.8m. Turnover value of share securities fell 12 per cent to \$864.1m. Sales of mining shares decreased by 49 per cent to 406 million units reflecting the declining interest by investors in oil, iron ore, uranium, and nickel shares. Peak turnover by value in both mining and industrial shares occurred in June 1972 when the sales amounted to \$121.4m.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—VOLUME OF TURNOVER OF SECURITIES
(million units)

Class of security	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72
Australian Government loans	166.6	228.8	139.7	257.6	379.0
Semi-government and Fiji loans	12.1	12.2	15.5	22.1	30.1
Company debentures, unsecured notes	16.2	16.2	18.4	24.8	17.8
Total loan securities	194.9	257.2	173.6	304.5	426.9
Preference shares	2.3	3.3	2.2	1.7	5.7
Industrial	235.0	273.2	245.0	260.5	368.1
Mining	228.9	296.0	1,122.6	788.5	406.0
Total share securities	466.2	572.5	1,369.8	1,050.7	779.8

NOTE. Each unit is equivalent to \$1.

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS AND
VALUE OF TURNOVER OF STOCKS AND SHARES**

Class of security	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
Australian Government loans	12.2	231.5	11.4	132.0	9.2	229.8	9.5	379.8
Semi-government and Fiji loans	4.1	12.0	4.2	15.0	4.1	21.1	4.4	29.0
Company debentures, unsecured notes	6.2	15.6	6.7	17.7	5.2	21.9	3.8	17.2
Total loan securities	22.5	259.1	22.3	164.7	18.5	272.8	17.7	426.0
Preference shares	4.4	3.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.8	3.5	4.8
Industrial	439.9	478.8	352.0	377.2	295.6	391.3	325.1	615.2
Mining	486.8	458.6	921.3	823.8	597.5	593.2	242.3	244.1
Total share securities	931.1	941.3	1,276.1	1,204.0	895.7	986.3	570.9	864.1
Grand total	953.6	1,200.4	1,298.4	1,368.7	914.2	1,259.1	588.6	1,290.1

Share Price Index

On 1 July 1963 the Stock Exchange of Melbourne established a share price index which comprised 50 leading stocks. It has since been expanded and, in addition, includes an All Ordinaries index and 21 industry groups. At the close of the financial year the All Ordinaries index had reached a point of 199.78—a gain of 14 per cent for the 12 months. The metals and minerals index fell 13 per cent for the year to 577.64. At 30 June 1972 aggregate market value of all ordinary, industrial, and mining shares on the official list was \$23,380m.

Short-term money market

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney but there are representatives in all other State capitals, Canberra, Launceston, Darwin, and Port Moresby.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against the bulk of their assets. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for solvency generally.

The Bank also trades in Australian Government securities with dealers and provides a range of other facilities which contribute to the efficient operation of the market. The Bank maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another, and a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Australian Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

Each dealer company is required by the Reserve Bank to have capital paid up in cash of not less than \$400,000 and to limit the amount of loans it accepts to a specified multiple of its shareholders' funds. Dealers accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000. They must provide lenders with full security for loans, the onus being on each lender to satisfy himself that the security accepted by him is adequate. The determination of an appropriate margin of value of the security over the amount of any loan is a matter for negotiation solely between lender and dealer.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies. The availability of funds from different groups is seasonal and highly variable although some of this variability is offsetting. The weekly average volume of loans accepted by the nine dealers is over \$500m and such loans turn over very frequently.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from dealer to dealer but also from day to day—and even during the day—depending on the general funds position and the judgment of individual dealers as to future trends in interest rates, the availability of funds, fluctuations in the value of their security portfolios, etc.

The margin between the interest outgoings on borrowed money and the income earned on investments, together with the income earned in the course of security dealing, needs to be sufficient to cover operating costs, profits, and the accumulation of reserves.

The Bank closely supervises the range of assets which the authorised dealers may acquire. The great bulk of each dealer's assets must comprise government securities maturing within five years. (It is against these securities that dealers can borrow under the last resort facility.) As well as Treasury notes and other Australian Government securities, a dealer may hold within this group of assets a limited amount of securities of public authorities (i.e., semi- and local government). Dealers may also deal in and

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS'
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)
(\$m)

Clients	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
All trading banks	117.6	90.0	158.4	189.2	369.3
Savings banks	26.5	36.0	37.3	77.7	69.0
Insurance offices	20.1	32.4	24.4	26.8	44.8
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	4.6	8.9	16.6	22.4	19.3
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	2.8	2.4	7.9	6.1	11.7
Companies, n.e.c.	156.8	140.3	143.7	155.3	253.3
Australian and State Governments	78.1	62.3	47.7	91.9	100.3
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	72.2	75.3	87.7	70.0	99.8
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	20.6	45.9	36.2	41.5	71.1
Total	499.3	493.4	559.9	680.8	1,038.7

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

hold bank endorsed or accepted commercial bills (without formal limit as to maturity), banks' certificates of deposit maturing within five years, and non-bank commercial bills. A very small part of a dealer's funds may be held in such other assets as the dealer chooses.

Dealers stand ready to buy and sell securities; aggregate figures of turnover of Australian Government bonds and notes often exceed \$100m per week over the year for the dealers as a whole.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
INTEREST RATES
(per cent per annum)**

Month	Interest rates on loans accepted during month				Weighted average interest rate on loans outstanding (a)
	At call		For fixed periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
June 1968	3.00	6.75	3.75	5.40	4.29
June 1969	2.00	7.50	4.00	6.75	4.59
June 1970	3.50	8.80	4.50	8.50	6.12
September 1970	2.00	8.25	4.00	7.50	5.18
December 1970 (b)	1.00	9.00	3.50	7.00	4.90
March 1971	1.00	8.75	3.00	7.50	4.97
June 1971	2.00	9.50	4.00	8.00	5.91
September 1971	1.50	8.50	2.00	7.50	5.71
December 1971 (b)	2.00	9.00	3.00	7.60	5.17
March 1972	0.50	8.30	3.50	6.50	5.04
June 1972	2.00	8.25	4.25	6.60	5.18

(a) Weighted average of weekly figures.

(b) Excludes one Wednesday.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
SELECTED ASSETS (a)
(\$m)**

Month	Australian Government securities (face value) (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' certificates of deposit
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
June 1968	116.2	375.1	491.3	35.7	(e)
June 1969	46.4	459.2	505.6	28.9	15.0
June 1970	7.6	567.7	575.4	38.3	3.6
September 1970	7.3	568.9	576.2	41.1	3.1
December 1970 (d)	69.6	523.4	593.0	30.1	3.0
March 1971	147.6	526.6	674.2	28.6	2.9
June 1971	20.6	661.4	682.0	45.4	3.4
September 1971	29.8	758.9	788.7	39.3	2.9
December 1971 (d)	83.4	778.3	861.7	21.7	9.0
March 1972	110.9	860.1	971.0	15.2	16.5
June 1972	40.9	934.1	975.0	39.8	20.8

(a) Average of weekly figures.

(b) Within five years of maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Excludes one Wednesday.

(e) Not applicable.

Finance companies

A comprehensive account of the scope of statistics relating to the lending operations of finance companies and fuller details of the transac-

tions of finance companies are provided in the publication *Finance Companies, 1971-72*. Finance companies, like other financial institutions, are distinguishable from non-financial institutions in that they deal mainly in financial assets as opposed to physical goods and non-financial services. However, while the various classes of financial institutions are commonly acknowledged as being different in some way or other, one from another, it is difficult to formulate precise and mutually exclusive definitions in respect of each class. For the purpose of these statistics, finance companies are defined as companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale hire purchase, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see pages 720-2). The statistics exclude those finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding of less than \$500,000.

In general, companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above or a major portion of their income is derived from such assets. Companies are excluded if the major portion of their balances outstanding consists of agreements written for the purpose of financing their own sales. Companies which are engaged mainly in financing, in any way, the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are also excluded from these statistics, as are unincorporated finance businesses. Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; short-term money market companies; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and superannuation funds; building and friendly societies including credit unions; and all companies engaged in leasing and bill of exchange financing other than finance companies (as defined above) and their related companies.

Statistics are also collected on loans by finance companies to related non-finance companies; leasing of business equipment and plant by finance companies and their related companies; and the drawing and discounting of bills of exchange by finance companies and their related companies.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES

(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Wholesale hire purchase	Other consumer and commercial loans	Factoring	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (a)					
1967-68	191.3	190.5	201.3	34.7	617.9
1968-69	222.5	210.7	262.4	30.7	726.3
1969-70	260.5	241.8	359.3	39.6	901.2
1970-71	266.4	252.6	594.7	48.3	1,162.0
1971-72 (b)	246.3	279.9	(c) 815.1	49.1	1,390.4

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES—*continued*
(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Wholesale hire purchase	Other consumer and commercial loans	Factoring	Total
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE					
1968	290.9	28.0	231.9	9.7	560.6
1969	336.8	34.9	271.0	9.6	652.4
1970	390.9	37.1	356.2	13.5	797.8
1971	423.2	41.8	472.2	13.5	950.7
1972 (b)	418.9	51.2	(d) 644.8	13.1	1,128.1
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (e)					
1967-68	207.4	189.2	202.6	36.7	635.9
1968-69	239.9	205.8	261.2	34.4	741.2
1969-70	278.5	241.9	335.0	43.0	898.4
1970-71	314.4	252.2	554.9	56.9	1,178.5
1971-72 (b)	324.4	272.6	(f) 725.9	56.4	1,379.3

(a) The actual amount of cash provided. It excludes interest, insurance, hiring and other charges, and initial deposits. For purchases of existing agreements and trade debts purchased, it represents the amount of cash paid to the seller.

(b) From July 1971 companies with balances less than \$500,000 are excluded.

(c) Other consumer and commercial loans in the year ended 30 June 1972 included \$64.2m personal loans.

(d) Other consumer and commercial loans at 30 June 1972 included \$85.4m personal loans.

(e) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest and insurance, and also other liquidations such as bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts.

(f) Other consumer and commercial loans in the year ended 30 June 1972 included \$61.8m personal loans.

Instalment credit for retail sales

All types of instalment credit schemes in which repayments are made by regular, predetermined instalments are included in this collection. These include hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loan schemes which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. The statistics do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not involving regular predetermined instalments, financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, services such as repair work and travel facilities, or rental and leasing schemes.

In addition to businesses which finance the retail sale of goods, but do not retail goods themselves (called non-retail finance businesses), information is also collected from retailers who provide their own finance and from retailers' subsidiary companies (called retail businesses). Retailers' subsidiary companies are businesses which have been set up by retailers, or by groups mainly engaged in retailing, primarily for the purpose of financing their retail sales.

Figures for retail subsidiary companies are included with retail businesses in order to permit compilation of figures on a comparable basis over a period of time.

The statistics are classified by type of business according to the nature of the business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

Particulars of total instalment credit transactions of non-retail finance businesses are collected regularly from all such businesses. However, particulars from retail businesses are derived from a sample of these businesses based on the Census of Retail Establishments for 1961-62.

Because of this the figures shown below for retail businesses are subject to revision. Revision to data for non-retail finance businesses may also be necessary from time to time as problems are encountered about coverage and classification. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods.

The following table shows the amounts financed by all businesses during the year 1971-72 in Australia, classified by States and by groups of commodities. It also shows the balances outstanding at 30 June 1972 for each State.

AUSTRALIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, 1971-72
(Retail businesses plus non-retail finance businesses)
(\$m)

State	Amount financed (a)				Balances outstanding at 30 June 1972 (e)
	Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (b)	Plant and machinery (c)	Household and personal goods (d)	Total all goods	
New South Wales (f)	368.7	35.9	168.9	573.5	840.3
Victoria	209.6	20.7	109.3	339.6	509.4
Queensland	142.8	17.4	58.6	218.7	323.2
South Australia (g)	88.0	5.4	34.5	127.9	188.4
Western Australia	105.8	11.6	28.2	145.6	212.4
Tasmania	29.4	3.5	10.0	42.9	61.6
Australia	944.3	94.4	409.5	1,448.2	2,135.3

- (a) Includes amounts financed on both hire purchase and other instalment credit schemes. Amount financed is cash value of goods less deposit, interest, hiring charges, and insurance.
 (b) Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.
 (c) Includes farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.
 (d) Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.
 (e) Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.
 (f) Includes Australian Capital Territory.
 (g) Includes Northern Territory.

The following table shows the amounts financed during recent years in Victoria classified according to type of business and groups of commodities financed for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES: AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a)
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (b)	Plant and machinery (c)	Household and personal goods (d)	Total all goods
RETAIL BUSINESSES				
1967-68	5.3	0.5	72.2	78.0
1968-69	6.6	0.8	76.0	83.3
1969-70	5.9	0.6	82.5	89.0
1970-71	6.7	0.5	86.1	93.4
1971-72	6.1	0.5	89.9	96.4
NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES				
1967-68	156.5	17.5	17.2	191.2
1968-69	180.1	22.9	18.6	221.6
1969-70	215.7	25.0	18.0	258.7
1970-71	219.2	24.4	19.0	262.7
1971-72	203.6	20.2	19.4	243.2

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES: AMOUNTS
FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a)—continued
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (b)	Plant and machinery (c)	Household and personal goods (d)	Total all goods
ALL BUSINESSES				
1967-68	161.8	18.0	89.4	269.2
1968-69	186.7	23.7	94.6	305.0
1969-70	221.7	25.5	100.5	347.7
1970-71	226.0	25.0	105.2	356.1
1971-72	209.6	20.7	109.3	339.6

(a) Includes amounts financed on both hire purchase and other instalment credit schemes. Amount financed is cash value of goods less deposit, interest, hiring charges, and insurance.

(b) Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

(c) Includes farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

(d) Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

The following table shows the balances outstanding in Victoria classified according to type of business and type of credit at 30 June for the years 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES:
BALANCES OUTSTANDING

At 30 June—	Balances outstanding			Type of credit			
	Retail businesses	Non-retail finance businesses	Total	Hire purchase		Other instalment credit	
				Balance outstanding	Percentage of total	Balance outstanding	Percentage of total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		\$m	
1968	82.6	291.2	373.8	173.1	46.3	200.7	53.7
1969	85.0	333.6	418.6	180.6	43.1	238.0	56.9
1970	89.3	385.6	475.0	195.0	41.1	280.0	58.9
1971	94.6	418.2	512.8	208.1	40.6	304.7	59.4
1972	95.6	413.9	509.4	216.4	42.5	293.0	57.5

Retail hire purchase operation

The following table shows the main features of hire purchase operations in Victoria for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72. It should be noted that these statistics cover hire purchase operations by all businesses.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS

Class of goods	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE					
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (a)	48,865	47,548	44,814	42,825	42,537
Plant and machinery (b)	8,564	8,633	7,683	6,918	6,698
Household and personal (c)	273,849	276,340	279,405	266,266	250,172
Total agreements	331,278	332,521	331,902	316,009	299,407

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS—*continued*

Class of goods	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (d)					
(\$m)					
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (a)	83.0	82.8	94.4	99.5	107.1
Plant and machinery (b)	23.4	28.5	30.5	31.9	26.9
Household and personal (c)	48.6	52.5	55.3	54.7	55.8
Total value	155.1	163.8	180.3	186.1	189.8
AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS (e)					
(\$m)					
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (a)	56.8	58.9	69.5	73.0	78.0
Plant and machinery (b)	16.4	20.3	22.1	22.6	19.3
Household and personal (c)	39.9	43.1	45.7	46.2	47.4
Total amount financed	113.1	122.3	137.4	141.9	144.8
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR (f)					
(\$m)					
All classes of goods	173.1	180.6	195.0	208.1	216.4

(a) Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

(b) Includes farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

(c) Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

(d) Value at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

(e) Excludes hiring charges and insurance.

(f) Includes hiring charges and insurance.

TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRADE PRACTICES LEGISLATION

Concern with trade practices arises traditionally from a desire to protect the public from "exploitation" by a monopolist, defined in the simplest terms as a "single seller", who in the absence of competition may be able to raise prices, restrict production, and possibly retard development.

Three complications arise in translating this concern into practice. The first is that even in purely economic terms the problem of monopoly has proved to be much more complicated than outlined above. A firm does not need to be a "single seller" to behave as a monopolist; a trade association or marketing agreement may pursue a monopolistic sales policy even though its members are independent and competitive in other respects; and monopolistic practices such as refusal to deal are often more important than monopolisation in itself. The second complication is that government policy is much more ambivalent in practice than appears at first sight. Governments have themselves sponsored some forms of monopoly, e.g., patent and copyright laws and agricultural marketing schemes. The third complication is that, under Australia's federal system, monopoly control is divided between state and federal governments, the broad principle being that federal powers are largely confined to monopolies which operate interstate or abroad (e.g., shipping), and state powers to those which operate on a local or regional basis.

Monopolisation

The first attempts at monopoly control in Australia as well as overseas were probably in connection with "natural monopolies" or public utilities, such as gas, electricity, or transport companies. In Victoria, for example, the old Metropolitan Gas Company operated under 1877 legislation according to which the maximum price of gas was fixed but had to be reduced if dividends rose above 10 per cent. With long-term inflation this type of price control eventually became ineffective and the ultimate solution was found in public ownership, and the administration of government-owned enterprises by statutory corporations or commissions.

In fields other than public utilities, government ownership has not generally found favour as a means of monopoly control. State governments have been inhibited from taking over large enterprises in the fields of industry, mining, commerce, and finance because so many of them operate

on an interstate basis. On the other hand, the Australian Government has found its constitutional powers limited by section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, as became evident when attempts were made to "nationalise" airlines and banking after the Second World War. The only significant action in these fields has probably been the establishment of government enterprises, such as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, to operate in competition with private enterprise.

In the United States of America federal "trust busting" legislation designed to break up large monopolies has been on the statute books for over eighty years, but despite some success the record is not significant. Following the American example, monopolisation and combinations in restraint of trade were both declared illegal in Australia in 1906. No effective action was taken to enforce the monopolisation provisions of this legislation until shortly before its repeal in 1965, perhaps because of the difficulty of defining "monopolisation". By 1965, however, statistical studies of industrial concentration had led to the concept of a "dominant firm", i.e., one accounting for at least one third of a particular trade. In 1948 this concept had been adopted in British legislation enabling the government to refer cases of suspected dominance to a Monopolies Commission, which was required to report on the facts and the extent to which they gave rise to practices which were against the public interest. In 1965 the Australian Government adopted some features of this procedure, but made examination a much more elaborate process, and limited it to cases where a dominant firm actually engaged in or induced the specified practices of refusal to deal, predatory price cutting, and monopolistic price fixing. In consequence the new provisions have proved as ineffective as the old and the question now is whether they could be made more effective by simplification to bring them closer into line with British practice.

Marketing agreements and trade associations

As mentioned above, combinations in restraint of trade were declared illegal under Australian Government legislation in 1906. Previously they had been merely unenforceable under common law. The prohibition applied specifically only to trade with other countries and among the States, but at that time and for many years afterwards Victoria and other States were heavily dependent on the coastal trade in coal from New South Wales. The Northern Collieries Association maintained the price of coal by control of output, and sales were made only through the Associated Shipping Companies, who were designated sole purchasing agents and for their part agreed not to handle coal from other sources. Prosecutions launched under the Act were unsuccessful on appeal both to the High Court and later to the Privy Council, apparently because of the difficulty of proving "intent" and defining the "public interest".

In the depressed inter-war years the attention of both State and Australian Governments was diverted to agricultural marketing. Here the objective was to protect the producer rather than the consumer by stabilising and generally raising the prices received by growers. Statutory authority was necessary to enable producer boards compulsorily to acquire, store, and market agricultural products. Following the example of Queensland and New South Wales, Victoria passed a Marketing of Primary Products

Act in 1935 under which marketing boards could be established on the petition of growers. In fact, most of the marketing schemes set up under the Act proved to be of relatively short duration. At present the two most important agricultural marketing boards in Victoria are the Egg and Egg Pulp Board and the Milk Board. One difficulty encountered by State marketing schemes has been that of controlling sales across State boundaries because of the constitutional requirement under section 92 that trade among the States be "absolutely free". Australian Government efforts to supplement State legislation, particularly with respect to dried fruits marketing, also ran into constitutional difficulties. A number of Australian Government export control boards have, however, operated successfully in conjunction with State boards.

The Trade Practices Act, introduced in 1965 after lengthy discussion and since replaced by the *Restrictive Trade Practices Act* 1971, repealed the American-type prohibitions of the 1906 legislation and substituted a procedure adapted from modern British practice. Apart from agricultural marketing schemes, trade agreements which aim at fixing prices and discounts directly or indirectly (by control of stocks, control of output, zoning of markets, or exclusive dealing arrangements) are now required to be registered with the Commissioner of Trade Practices. Registered agreements are subject first, to examination and investigation by the Commissioner; second, to consultations between the Commissioner and the parties; and third, to the possibility of proceedings before the Trade Practices Tribunal. This procedure is again far more elaborate than the British and after seven years has resulted in only one agreement, to control frozen vegetable prices, being terminated by the Tribunal as against the public interest. A number of other agreements have been terminated after examination or consultation, but it has not been possible to build up any body of case law as in Britain. On the other hand, the Australian register is much more inclusive than the British. During the first five years, 1967 to 1972, 13,629 agreements were registered, which is about five times as many as were registered during the initial period in Britain. The number lodged in Melbourne was 5,787, more than in any other capital city. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Australian register is unmanageably large and this is partly explained by the fact that three quarters of the registered agreements were either "vertical" (i.e., between manufacturers and distributors) or "miscellaneous" in character (e.g., licensing or leasing agreements). This leaves only 1,549 trade associations and 1,825 other "horizontal" agreements of the traditional cartel type, and of these less than half were among manufacturers.

Collusive tendering and bidding

In the discussions leading up to the *Trade Practices Act* 1965, the hope was expressed that the States would collaborate with the Australian Government by referring to it their power to control intrastate restrictive agreements and practices. In the event only Tasmania took this step with the result that there still exists, in the words of the Trade Practices Commissioner, "a big gap with regard to professional and other services that are provided by individuals whose activities and restrictions are organised on an intrastate or regional basis".

However, in respect of agreements involving collusive tendering and bidding, Victoria and New South Wales both enacted legislation complementary to that of the Australian Government. This is a particularly sensitive field because collusive tendering notably affects building contracts and material supplies for government departments and municipalities. Similarly collusive bidding, although less important as far as public authorities are concerned, may adversely affect the returns of growers at wool auctions and so acquires political significance.

The Victorian Collusive Practices Act of 1965 was narrower in scope than the Australian Act, and applied only to tenders submitted to State and municipal authorities. On the other hand, it provided fewer opportunities for successful defence against the prescribed penalty. The Act does not appear to have been widely used, but it was invoked in 1969 to require the submission of information from the concrete pipe manufacturers to the State Attorney-General at a time when that industry was under investigation by the Australian Government.

Resale price maintenance

With the development of discount houses and supermarkets the old monopolistic practices of boycotts and refusal to deal have acquired a new importance as instruments of resale price maintenance. A manufacturer with a branded pre-packaged product supported by national advertising may find it in his interest, and in that of his distributors, to enforce prescribed retail prices by withholding, or threatening to withhold, supplies to discounters and price cutters.

No special mention was made of resale price maintenance in the 1965 Trade Practices Act. Collective agreements and trade associations which enforced resale price maintenance were clearly registrable and examinable under the Act, but there was doubt whether it restrained a single manufacturer from enforcing resale price maintenance in respect of his own products. The matter was brought to a head in 1971 when Dunlop Australia Ltd refused to supply Bourke's Ltd, a Melbourne store operated in association with the Australian Council of Trade Unions (A.C.T.U.). Dunlop finally agreed to supply the store under threat of industrial action, and the Australian Government introduced new legislation (later incorporated in the *Restrictive Practices Act 1971*) to deal specifically with the problem.

Under this legislation resale price maintenance became unlawful in Australia, whether enforced collectively or by a supplier acting on his own. Prices could still be "recommended" provided that the recommendation was not obligatory. Two judicial processes were provided, one by way of the Trade Practices Tribunal where suppliers could seek exemption from the ban, and one by way of the Commonwealth Industrial Court where an injunction to restrain the practice could be sought by the Australian Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Trade Practices, or any injured party. Both processes were promptly resorted to. In May 1972 the Trade Practices Tribunal dismissed an application for exemption of the book trade. In 1971-72 the Industrial Court had before it three applications for injunctions, in respect of cosmetics, imported chinaware, and sporting goods. The first was settled by consent, the second resulted in the issue of an injunction but was appealed against (partly on constitutional grounds),

and the third was adjourned at the request of the plaintiff. While these results may not seem very decisive they do indicate a greater degree of public interest and concern than has been shown over any other type of restrictive trade practice.

RETAIL TRADE

Census of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1968-69 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms these Censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these Censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the Censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the 1961-62 Census. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use.

A comparison of the results of the 1961-62 Retail Census with those of the 1956-57 Retail Census, which were modified to take into account the changes in scope mentioned above, was last published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1970 on pages 725-31. Retail Census bulletins for 1968-69 are available from the Victorian Office of the Bureau.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between Censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in Victoria in each of the commodity groups specified for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (a)
(\$m)

Commodity group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Groceries	349.8	375.0	399.0	428.9	472.1
Butchers' meat	187.4	188.0	202.4	211.1	224.2
Other food (b)	301.6	304.4	324.9	349.2	375.8
Total food and groceries	838.8	867.4	926.3	989.2	1,072.1

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (a)—*continued*
(\$m)

Commodity group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Beer, wine, and spirits (c)	240.7	256.4	277.8	292.2	312.7
Clothing and drapery	356.9	366.4	395.0	425.1	455.2
Footwear	63.5	65.5	70.1	74.8	79.9
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (d)	54.8	62.1	68.3	73.7	81.8
Electrical goods (e)	117.1	128.8	136.4	155.4	180.0
Furniture and floor coverings	97.6	104.6	114.2	127.4	139.6
Chemists' goods	109.3	123.7	134.5	147.1	161.5
Newspapers, books, and stationery	78.5	83.0	88.2	92.8	100.9
Other goods (f)	219.9	235.6	258.7	277.0	301.9
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	2,177.1	2,293.5	2,469.5	2,654.7	2,885.6
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (g)	760.1	795.0	871.8	931.6	1,006.3
GRAND TOTAL	2,937.2	3,088.5	3,341.3	3,586.3	3,891.9

(a) Compiled on a basis comparable with the 1961-62 Retail Census.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

(c) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.

(d) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies.

(e) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, and domestic refrigerators.

(f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.

(g) Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.

Retailing in Victoria since 1957, 1969

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

Overseas trade: legislation and agreements

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction; trade with overseas countries is subject to the customs laws of the Australian Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Australian Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of Australia on 1 January 1901.

The first Australian Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to specified imports from certain Commonwealth countries. Some goods, generally those of a luxury nature, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The present Australian tariff, operative since 1 July 1965, provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the "Brussels Nomenclature" which has its origins in the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950.

Preferential rates apply to goods, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea,

and certain goods, the produce or manufacture of specified countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference. With the termination on 31 January 1973 of the United Kingdom–Australia Trade Agreement existing preferential rates applicable to United Kingdom goods came under review.

General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

Primage duty

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, primage duties at 5 per cent or 10 per cent are charged on some goods according to the type of goods and their origin. These duties were introduced in the 1930s as a means of raising revenue, not for protective purposes. Goods produced or manufactured by New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), and Papua New Guinea are exempt from primage duty.

Anti-dumping duties

The *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961–1965* provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens substantial injury to an Australian industry.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is set up under the provisions of the Industries Assistance Commission Act to advise the Australian Government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industry.

Bilateral trade agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with overseas countries. The principal ones are outlined below :

Country	Main features of agreement
CANADA	Dated 1960. Mutual accord of preferential tariff treatment with certain specified exemptions as for 1931 Agreement plus concessions granted in 1932 and 1937.
NEW ZEALAND	Dated 1966. Provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for addition of items to the schedule. The 1933 Agreement continues in force as part of the 1966 Agreement except as superseded or modified by it.
MALAYSIA	Dated 1958. Agreement negotiated with the Federation of Malaya and applies only to that part of Malaysia formerly comprising the Federation. Records exchange of preferential treatment with special protection for Australia's wheat and flour markets in Malayan States, and for Malayan rubber in Australia, provided the Papua New Guinea crop is absorbed.
INDONESIA	Dated 1959 and with a re-negotiation signed on 14 November 1972. The new agreement is a most favoured nation agreement. It establishes the G.A.T.T. as the principle governing the

Country	Main features of agreement
INDONESIA— <i>continued</i>	conduct of bilateral trade, covers support for A.S.E.A.N. and international commodity agreements, encouragement of Australian investment in Indonesia, protection of the interests of Australian consultants and contractors and consultation on shipping matters.
JAPAN	Dated 1963. Mutual exchange of most favoured nation treatment. Japan to accord preferential treatment to Australian wool and wheat as well as expanded opportunities for imports into Japan of other Australian primary produce and motor vehicles. Australia to consult Japan on temporary protection cases affecting Japanese products.
PHILIPPINES	Dated 1965. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment while recognising existing preferences.
SOUTH KOREA	Dated 1965. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment with allowances for existing preferences. Both Governments undertake to endeavour to increase volume of trade with each other.
EASTERN EUROPE	Australia has signed trade agreements with seven East European countries : U.S.S.R. (15 October 1965), Poland (20 June 1966), Bulgaria (22 June 1966), Romania (18 May 1967), Hungary (5 December 1967), Yugoslavia (21 July 1970) and Czechoslovakia (16 May 1972). These agreements provide basically mutual exchange of most favoured nation treatment with provision for consultation on request of either party.

NOTE. Following British entry into the European Economic Community the United Kingdom/Australia Trade Agreement which had come into effect in 1956 was terminated on 31 January 1973. The trade agreement signed between Australia and Taiwan on 22 April 1968 has lapsed, following Australia's recognition of the People's Republic of China on 22 December 1972.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1 January 1948. At the end of January 1973, eighty-one countries, whose foreign trade represents well over 80 per cent of the total volume of world trade, were full contracting parties to the Agreement, two had acceded provisionally, and thirteen applied the Agreement on a *de facto* basis.

Six series of tariff negotiations have been conducted, as a result of which Australia has obtained tariff concessions on almost all the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned.

In June 1966 a new Part IV of G.A.T.T. came legally into force, embodying commitments to individual and joint action by contracting parties to assist developing countries through the field of international trade.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can only be manufactured under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, saccharin, liqueurs, flavoured spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain petroleum, shale, or coal tar distillates, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), and canned fruit.

Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations

Import licensing, introduced at the beginning of the Second World War, was relaxed progressively after the war so that by March 1952 goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A fall in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951–52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that in March 1952 the import restrictions were again intensified. The war-time regulations were subsequently replaced by regulations made under the *Customs Act* 1901–1954.

Between March 1952 and February 1960 import restrictions were varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position.

After the changes made in February 1960 only about 10 per cent of imports remained subject to control. The remaining restrictions were removed in October 1962 for all commodities, with the exception of a small group which were retained under control for reasons of association with the protection of the Australian industries concerned.

Export controls and incentives

The Customs Act makes provision for the prohibition of exportation of certain goods from Australia either absolutely, or to a certain place, or unless prescribed conditions are complied with. The *Banking Act* 1959 contains provisions to ensure that the full proceeds of exports are received into the Australian banking system in the currency and in the manner prescribed by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The Australian Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. A special income tax allowance, equal and additional to the ordinary allowable deduction in respect of specified expenses, is designed to encourage firms to incur promotion expenditure in advance of export sales. Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to employers whose export sales have increased above their average annual level in a base period. Rebates are also available to employers who have supplied components embodied in the product exported.

*Trade services**Trade Commissioner Service*

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent part. Since the Second World War the Service has increased steadily, and by early 1974 there were 166 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in 54 posts in 41 countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for commercial intelligence in their territories. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveys of market prospects; advice on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advice and assistance to business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors

affecting the entry and sale of goods ; and helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the economic and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian representative.

Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners are drawn from either private enterprise or the public service, and applications for entry into the Service are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Assistant Trade Commissioner level and persons selected are promoted to Trade Commissioner as experience and performance warrant. In the majority of posts the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Department of Overseas Trade (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to the mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank (Commercial Counsellor, Commercial Secretary, or Commercial Attaché).

Trade Missions

By the end of 1972 the Australian Government had sent seventy-seven trade and survey missions and five trade ships abroad as part of the campaign to increase exports. The experience acquired has indicated the need for flexibility in techniques to suit particular products or markets. At present the following types of trade missions are in use :

Survey missions. These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in an overseas market. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

Specialised and general trade missions. Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products and negotiates sales.

Trade displays, fairs, exhibitions, and store promotions

Since 1949 Australia has participated in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, and the Pacific Area.

Initially the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed at the public and the general commercial community. With the development of export promotion techniques and the greater diversity of goods available for export, more emphasis is now being placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, and Johannesburg.

Export of consulting services

Australian professional consultants have been increasingly successful in obtaining overseas commissions and are contributing significantly to Australia's foreign exchange earnings.

The Australian Professional Consultants Council consists of members of the Royal Australian Planning Institute, the Institute of Surveyors of Australia, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, the Association of Consulting Engineers of Australia, the Institute of Quantity Surveyors, the Institute of Agricultural Science, and the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation. The Council assists the members of the professions concerned in obtaining overseas commissions. The Council also acts as a liaison body for the government in its efforts to promote the export of consulting services.

Most opportunities for Australian professional consultants arise through development projects financed by international aid and lending organisations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Asian Development Bank. However, Australian consultants are continuing to have significant successes in securing commissions from the private sector, particularly in the south-east Asian countries.

Construction contracts overseas

The Australian Overseas Construction Council has been formed by the Master Builders' Federation of Australia and the Australian Federation of Construction Contractors to assist construction contractors in winning contracts overseas.

Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The Exports Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Australian Government in 1956 with the objective of encouraging exports by providing insurance against risks of non-payment of overseas accounts. The Corporation is charged to be self-supporting, i.e., over a period its income should be adequate to cover the expenses of operation and any payments of claims which may be incurred.

The main risks of loss against which the Corporation insures are the "commercial" risks of the insolvency or protracted default of the buyer, and "political" risks. The latter include exchange transfer difficulties; the imposition of government regulations which prevent the import of the goods into the buyer's country; and war, revolution, or civil disturbance in the buyer's country. For most "political" risks insurance cover is available to a maximum of 90 per cent of the amount of loss in the pre-shipment period and a maximum of 95 per cent in the post-shipment period. The rate of cover for "commercial" risks is fixed at 90 per cent.

The Corporation may submit to the Government, for consideration in the national interest, applications for payment of insurance which are commercially unacceptable to the Corporation. In considering such applications the Government takes account of both political and economic factors.

An amendment to the *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1956* in November 1964 gave E.P.I.C. the authority to issue guarantees of payments to commercial lending institutions on money raised for the purpose

of financing exports. The existence of E.P.I.C. guarantees has facilitated the raising of finance by exporters.

In addition to providing the above facilities, the Corporation insures, on behalf of the Australian Government, eligible Australian investments in overseas countries against the main non-commercial risks associated with investing overseas, e.g., expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage. For an investment to be eligible it must confer benefits on both Australia and the investment host country. At 31 December 1971, 78 policies had been written for 21 investments, mainly in South-East Asia. The face value of these policies was \$45m.

Since the first policy was issued in September 1957 Australian exporters have made increasing use of the facilities of E.P.I.C. At 31 December 1971 the Corporation had 960 policies current on its commercial account (i.e., not including government business) with a face value of over \$542m. The majority of transactions have been on a short or medium term basis using a supplier credit facility (i.e., insured credit being extended to the overseas buyer by the exporter with the financial support of private lending institutions). The Corporation has issued policies covering exports to 150 countries and has insured a wide range of Australian exports.

In 1971 E.P.I.C. was authorised to extend its guarantee facility to credit made available by lending institutions direct to the overseas buyer. The new facility is known as buyer credit and is intended to cater for the export of capital goods on extended repayment terms. It is designed to supplement supplier credit and thus widen the range of facilities available to Australian exporters.

A Consultative Council, composed of two government members and eight leading figures in the fields of banking, commerce, and industry, advises the Corporation on its activities. The council meets two or three times a year and is appointed for a term of three years.

For further information on E.P.I.C., including a table on the business of the Corporation for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, refer to pages 700-1.

Victoria's pattern of trade, 1964

Overseas trade : recorded value of imports and exports

All values in overseas trade statistics are determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis. This means that all charges (in particular the cost of freight and insurance) incurred after the goods have been exported from the port of shipment are excluded. Only transport and service charges incurred, or usually incurred, prior to export are included in the determination of trade values.

The procedure adopted to value exports and imports is as follows :

Exports. The recorded value of goods exported includes the cost of the outside package and has been determined, since July 1937, as follows :

(a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold.

(b) Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price paid for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale.

Imports. The recorded value of goods imported is the "value for duty" as laid down for Customs purposes, that is, the sum of:

(a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or

(ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; and

(b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export.

In the case of goods consigned for sale in Australia the value for duty shall be the amount which would be the value for duty if the goods were at date of exportation sold to an Australian importer instead of being consigned for sale in Australia.

"Current domestic value" is defined as "the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country".

"Special deduction" is defined as "any discount or other deduction allowed to the Australian importer which would not ordinarily have been allowed to any and every purchaser at the date of exportation of an equal quantity of identically similar goods".

Overseas trade of Victoria

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and are presented in the following series of tables:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1967-68	1,130,741	661,989	23,766	685,755	444,986
1968-69	1,182,747	688,402	19,177	707,579	475,168
1969-70	1,347,053	883,768	28,828	912,596	434,457
1970-71	1,458,583	995,867	39,041	1,034,908	423,675
1971-72	1,431,076	1,103,230	36,501	1,139,731	291,345

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000 f.o.b.			per cent		
1967-68	3,264,473	3,044,675	6,309,148	34.6	22.5	28.8
1968-69	3,468,505	3,374,263	6,842,768	34.1	21.0	27.6
1969-70	3,881,227	4,137,222	8,018,449	34.7	22.1	28.2
1970-71	4,150,028	4,375,757	8,525,785	35.1	23.6	29.2
1971-72	4,008,365	4,896,381	8,904,746	35.7	23.3	28.9

Classification of overseas imports and exports

From July 1965 imports have been classified according to the new Australian Import Commodity Classification. This classification is based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (S.I.T.C.), which is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the new Australian Customs Tariff. A new Australian Export Commodity Classification based on S.I.T.C. was introduced in July 1966.

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
00	Live animals	2,056	2,152	1,631	2,234
01	Meat and meat preparations	385	367	134,444	177,693
02	Dairy products and eggs	2,796	3,505	70,018	74,580
03	Fish and fish preparations	11,866	11,905	11,165	12,774
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	1,827	1,776	141,920	138,998
05	Fruit and vegetables	9,484	9,458	64,617	55,485
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	1,308	1,390	989	702
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	21,770	23,032	3,118	6,772
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	1,537	1,181	5,759	8,579
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	2,063	2,490	781	842
11	Beverages	2,952	3,201	2,071	2,582
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	15,492	13,460	1,116	1,070
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	826	809	34,219	39,589
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	352	372	254	1,091
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	11,923	12,123	582	520
24	Wood, timber and cork	9,230	9,548	61	90
25	Pulp and waste paper	10,134	8,390	24	40
26	Textile fibres and their waste	24,953	27,620	188,386	193,203
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	13,257	11,428	305	259
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	246	338	17,011	17,446
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.c.	6,173	5,071	8,472	9,785
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	60	40	294	603
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	43,511	44,907	22,832	32,997
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	6	13	(a)	(a)
41	Animal oils and fats	163	169	12,201	14,584
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	4,942	2,956	16	21
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	829	963	397	174
51	Chemical elements and compounds	43,034	38,677	4,038	4,161
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	2,320	1,903	5	4
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	12,183	13,050	2,410	2,615
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13,917	14,382	6,543	7,620
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	4,165	3,495	894	1,287
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	2,397	1,707	53	671
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	4,440	1,658	2,370	2,135
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	46,514	49,299	4,343	3,985
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.c.	18,683	17,407	14,293	19,542

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.c., and dressed fur skins	3,605	4,068	2,803	2,560
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.c.	15,173	15,239	4,679	5,094
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	6,086	6,436	885	754
64	Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	40,951	39,369	2,461	3,205
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	132,056	145,724	10,000	9,629
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	26,213	26,683	5,622	5,409
67	Iron and steel	47,594	45,858	3,598	3,600
68	Non-ferrous metals	11,278	8,740	34,800	27,739
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	35,581	35,718	23,618	21,137
71	Machinery (except electric)	269,102	243,031	34,298	43,434
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	96,291	96,361	12,772	19,095
73	Transport equipment	231,196	220,063	77,732	85,939
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	2,625	3,161	738	792
82	Furniture	2,253	2,457	407	577
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	1,625	2,008	37	64
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	14,999	17,811	3,905	4,839
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	6,839	10,123	365	389
86	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	50,028	49,374	10,316	12,789
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c.	58,809	60,645	7,671	12,564
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	48,191	47,003	(b) 23,252	(b) 23,797
	Total merchandise	1,448,292	1,420,117	1,017,589	1,118,143
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	10,291	10,959	17,319	21,588
	Total	1,458,583	1,431,076	1,034,908	1,139,731

(a) Included in Division 9A.

(b) Includes Division 34.

Trade with countries

The value of trade with overseas countries from 1969-70 to 1971-72 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS : COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,492	11,011	11,355	8,664	9,054	7,685
Canada	49,865	48,994	45,329	26,548	18,497	29,910
China, People's Republic of	10,811	9,727	14,448	33,613	22,994	14,319
Czechoslovakia	2,730	2,947	3,115	1,563	823	1,947
Finland	5,295	7,190	5,194	267	331	297
France	33,482	29,419	29,195	38,097	34,065	36,698

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT—*continued*
(S'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Germany, Federal Republic of	113,450	133,932	132,814	26,281	28,252	28,774
Greece	1,791	1,563	2,112	3,948	5,247	11,066
Hong Kong	19,092	20,512	23,487	21,308	23,048	24,328
India	10,591	11,704	14,669	9,100	9,430	7,609
Indonesia	2,911	3,584	4,331	8,535	9,567	10,303
Iran	1,937	3,050	1,312	5,270	3,745	9,164
Iraq	9,151	9,240	13,989	779	554	1,750
Italy	28,000	31,937	30,588	28,500	18,684	21,400
Japan	177,408	204,072	227,989	141,100	176,793	202,316
Kuwait	19,387	11,756	12,952	1,725	1,838	2,522
Malaysia	10,617	9,015	9,573	13,461	17,937	18,426
Mexico	1,228	233	320	5,318	5,728	4,931
Netherlands	22,369	23,925	19,648	15,056	15,649	9,094
New Zealand	26,736	35,135	41,720	58,820	79,725	97,966
Pakistan	6,209	5,420	3,001	8,746	3,026	1,714
Papua New Guinea	6,307	6,686	5,861	14,118	25,124	31,165
Philippines	858	1,330	1,854	13,287	14,067	18,328
Poland	798	1,006	1,036	5,275	4,369	7,287
Qatar	11,039	730	590	134	328	282
Saudi Arabia	10,118	3,385	1,891	5,659	8,796	10,013
Singapore	3,008	4,455	6,592	24,538	36,155	29,901
South Africa	5,683	4,909	5,156	30,672	40,680	43,200
Spain	4,500	6,009	8,077	5,339	3,668	5,183
Sri Lanka	4,177	4,671	4,774	5,653	5,039	1,186
Sweden	18,692	24,703	26,193	3,426	3,762	3,599
Switzerland	21,094	20,639	23,360	1,309	2,000	2,760
Taiwan	6,429	8,582	14,441	6,849	9,628	13,480
Thailand	743	1,108	2,558	7,906	11,496	13,285
United Kingdom	304,681	328,811	305,469	120,940	114,360	92,594
United States of America	315,965	363,015	311,987	112,906	116,362	140,223
U.S.S.R.	1,492	992	622	16,074	24,301	20,772
Yugoslavia	313	319	207	7,039	9,918	5,631
Other and unknown	68,604	62,867	63,267	74,773	119,868	158,063
Total	1,347,053	1,458,583	1,431,076	912,596	1,034,908	1,139,171

Interstate trade

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air (see page 790).

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal and briquettes, petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne. Details of the principal commodities in interstate shipments handled by the ports of Melbourne and Geelong during 1971 and 1972 are shown below. For many commodities comparison with details for previous years is not possible because of

changes in classification. In addition, details of exports from the Port of Melbourne are not comparable with those for previous years because of changes in the method of calculating tonnages. Some cargoes are recorded in tons weight, while others are recorded in tons measurement. In the statistics the measurement of 40 cu ft is taken as the equivalent of 1 ton.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1971 and 1972 totalled 2,039,258 and 2,317,657 tons, respectively. The principal commodities were transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 388,763 and 454,600 tons ; petroleum and petroleum products, 324,837 and 627,901 tons ; fruit and food preparations, 64,470 and 69,250 tons ; paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof, 21,526 and 11,916 tons ; metal manufactures, 11,833 and 27,425 tons ; and building materials, 16,242 and 10,843 tons.

Interstate imports during the same periods totalled 5,535,424 and 4,443,552 tons, the principal commodities being petroleum and petroleum products, 3,066,653 and 2,047,538 tons ; raw sugar, 229,591 and 226,966 tons ; iron and steel, 298,596 and 190,913 tons ; paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof, 191,497 and 206,075 tons ; timber, 155,254 and 128,809 tons ; touring passenger cars, 149,075 and 174,630 tons ; gypsum, 149,718 and 136,781 tons ; chemicals, 195,255 and 239,005 tons ; and cement, 64,603 and 80,370 tons.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1971 and 1972 amounted to 538,628 and 501,143 tons, respectively, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 492,873 and 467,673 tons. Total interstate imports for the same periods amounted to 1,038,693 and 725,370 tons, and consisted mainly of petroleum and petroleum products, 556,073 and 278,136 tons ; alumina, 197,408 and 173,377 tons ; pig iron and steel, 165,921 and 187,909 tons ; and coal, 54,239 and 40,110 tons.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade by sea with Tasmania.

Western Australia

Exports from Victoria to Western Australia are valued in terms of landed cost (i.e., c.i.f. basis) at port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold. The small proportion of goods received by rail is valued at the f.o.r. equivalent.

For the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$296.6m and \$317.8m, respectively. Transport equipment (\$59.4m and \$61.1m), clothing and clothing accessories (\$28.2m and \$33.5m), machinery other than electric machinery (\$31.3m and \$32.9m), tobacco and tobacco manufactures (\$12.4m and \$11.2m), and rubber manufacturers (\$7.5m and \$9.4m) were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same periods were valued at \$51.4m and \$44.0m, respectively. Petroleum and petroleum products

(\$13.9m and \$10.8m), chemical elements and compounds (\$14.1m and \$11.5m), and textile fibres and their waste (\$5.1m and \$3.8m) were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publications *External Trade of Western Australia, 1970-71 and 1971-72* and *Interstate Trade of Western Australia, 1970-71 and 1971-72* issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania are available only for trade by sea. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

In 1970-71 and 1971-72 exports by sea from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$208.8m and \$227.5m, respectively. Transport equipment (\$28.4m and \$31.0m), petroleum products (\$18.5m and \$19.9m), and tobacco and tobacco manufactures (\$8.9m and \$12.3m) were the main types of commodities. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for each year was approximately \$24.0m and \$23.9m.

Imports from Tasmania during these periods amounted to \$179.6m and \$196.1m. Preserved vegetables (\$11.2m and \$15.4m) and timber (\$14.6m and \$14.7m) were the main commodities imported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the two totals was approximately \$23.8m and \$24.8m, respectively.

Customs and excise revenue

The total gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth in Victoria in each of the three years 1969-70 to 1971-72 were \$155.0m, \$178.7m, and \$179.3m, respectively. Collections include duty received on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods imported into other States but consumed in Victoria.

The principal commodities produced in Victoria on which the Australian Government imposes excise duty are set out in the table below, together with the gross amount of duty collected on account of each item for each of the three years 1969-70 to 1971-72. As with customs duties, collections include duty levied on goods exported to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods produced in other States, but consumed in Victoria.

VICTORIA—GROSS EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED ON PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Article and unit of quantity	Quantity on which duty was collected			Gross excise duty collected		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	'000	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Spirits (potable) proof gal	642	658	694	6,357	6,572	6,879
Tobacco lb	1,495	1,342	1,119	3,348	3,209	2,945
Cigars and cigarettes lb	17,933	17,819	17,278	75,260	81,201	87,107
Petrol gal	643,179	627,036	703,244	79,111	93,068	119,174
All other articles (a)	..	..	..	115,142	121,823	130,554
Total	..	..	..	279,218	305,873	346,659

(a) Includes excise duty collected on beer, which is not available for separate publication.

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1971-72 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED
AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1971-72
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Melbourne (a)	Geelong	Portland	Western Port	Total
Overseas trade—					
Imports	1,362,744	45,567	15,109	7,656	1,431,076
Exports	956,802	131,125	33,375	18,429	1,139,731
Total	2,319,546	176,692	48,484	26,085	2,570,807
Gross revenue—					
Customs	180,359	846	213	25	181,443
Excise	337,693	8,966	..	..	346,659
Total	518,052	9,812	213	25	528,103

(a) Includes Port of Melbourne, Melbourne Airport, and parcels post.

**AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE
DUTY COLLECTED BY STATES, 1971-72
(\$'000)**

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports	Gross duty collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales	1,764,770	1,204,938	-559,832	234,289	460,364
Victoria	1,431,076	1,139,731	-291,345	181,443	346,659
Queensland	270,484	980,954	710,470	36,215	168,984
South Australia	189,748	394,064	204,316	24,335	107,843
Western Australia	283,263	946,504	663,241	30,072	101,883
Tasmania	39,749	178,950	139,201	2,894	32,210
Northern Territory	25,866	49,243	23,377	3,560	5,281
Australian Capital Territory	3,410	1,998	-1,412	187	40
Australia	4,008,365	4,896,381	888,016	512,994	1,223,263

NOTE. Minus (—) sign denotes excess of imports.

TRANSPORT

Shipping

Coastal trade

Since the Second World War, particularly since 1959, significant changes have taken place in the carriage of goods by sea around the Australian coast. The principal sea terminal for Victoria, the Port of Melbourne, which is the centre of the coastal trade routes around the mainland coast and to Tasmania, has been experimenting with new methods of cargo handling and packaging and the introduction of new specialised ships. In the years following the Second World War Australian shipowners revised their trading practices in the face of vigorous competition from the land-based transport operators. As a result the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships

modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade in which more goods, such as sugar and a variety of oils and oil products, began to be carried in bulk. Later, single bags, boxes, and packages began to be packed into unit loads and containers which facilitated handling on ship and shore by means of new and improved mechanical cargo handling equipment. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet the requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles which travelled in the vessel, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads. The first roll-on roll-off ship in Australia was introduced in 1959 between Melbourne and Devonport in northern Tasmania.

Australia's first specially designed container ship came into service between Melbourne and Launceston in 1961, and was followed in 1964 by a larger container ship for the Melbourne-Fremantle trade. By then, between 7,000 and 8,000 containers were in transit between all States on these ships as well as on conventional and specially modified ships. These new methods are now well established and have been extended to the ports of Sydney and Brisbane.

Efforts are continuing to improve the handling and carrying of general cargo in addition to bulk cargoes which are most suitably carried by sea. More specialised and larger ships in the bulk trades are also proving valuable.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast. These new concepts are also being extended to Australia's overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table gives details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania :

VICTORIA—TASMANIA : SEAROAD SERVICE (a), 1971-72

Name of vessel	Passengers	Accompanied vehicles	Trade vehicles (b)	Mail vans
<i>Princess of Tasmania</i>	73,262	20,065	2,259	298
<i>Australian Trader</i>	33,022	11,588	2,276	222
<i>Bass Trader</i>	322	182	1,897	74
Other A.C.S.C. vessels	..	..	2,118	..
Total	106,606	31,835	8,550	594

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.,

(b) Motor vehicles available for sale.

Vessels entered and cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 were as follows :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Entrances	number	3,550	3,618	3,696	3,920	4,052
	'000 net tons	17,161	17,944	20,516	24,055	25,676
Clearances	number	3,548	3,591	3,682	3,925	4,058
	'000 net tons	17,142	17,769	20,458	24,080	25,636

Nationality of shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 were as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
('000 net tons)

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
Australia	9,575	11,810	9,493	11,758
Denmark	159	186	155	186
France	126	213	129	213
Germany, Federal Republic of	662	541	667	537
Greece	721	646	724	649
Hong Kong	45	64	43	66
India	138	138	138	134
Italy	537	496	534	500
Japan	1,219	1,277	1,237	1,288
Liberia	1,745	1,317	1,767	1,298
Nauru	99	107	99	107
Netherlands	651	731	675	731
Antilles (Netherlands)	343	401	338	407
New Zealand	190	163	196	165
Norway	1,075	1,168	1,053	1,165
Panama	435	447	443	447
Singapore	105	96	106	95
South Africa	102	83	102	83
Sweden	667	435	670	428
United Kingdom	4,693	4,535	4,731	4,548
United States of America	196	158	196	165
U.S.S.R.	121	116	126	116
Yugoslavia	57	81	64	81
Other	394	467	394	469
Total	24,055	25,676	24,080	25,636

Shipping entered at Victorian ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
	NUMBER							
Overseas—								
Direct	269	325	143	111	36	41	41	55
Other	1,352	1,188	212	191	71	71	51	53
Interstate	1,197	1,313	199	257	23	28	326	424
Total	2,818	2,826	554	559	130	140	418	532

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT—*continued*

Class of vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
NET TONS ('000)								
Overseas—								
Direct	1,079	1,427	1,043	890	262	320	499	756
Other	8,608	8,133	2,018	1,756	346	375	828	659
Interstate	4,023	4,447	1,580	1,766	163	163	3,605	5,017
Total	13,710	14,007	4,641	4,412	771	858	4,932	6,432

Cargoes discharged and shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1970-71 and 1971-72, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 according to the countries of origin and consignment, and the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried :

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
(‘000 tons)

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Weight	1,471	1,495	979	982	12	29	49	5
Measure	832	980	..	1	..	..	11	8
Overseas—								
Weight	2,220	1,980	2,373	1,970	132	209	419	420
Measure	2,183	2,291	6	1	1	..	..	..
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Weight	746	854	488	573	6	1	5,408	7,470
Measure	935	1,035	..	5	..	..	1	3
Overseas—								
Weight	1,516	1,685	2,209	2,301	502	508	606	1,096
Measure	1,138	1,000	3	18	1	..	..	..

NOTE. 1 ton measurement = 40 cu ft.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS
(tons)

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
North America and Hawaiian Islands—						
Weight	566,877	172,564	530,996	333,865	501,862	509,236
Measure	362,581	57,660	392,183	98,381	413,346	110,288
South America—						
Weight	3,934	12,338	3,670	46,914	11,614	122,340
Measure	825	2,816	911	4,582	954	2,259
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Weight	192,877	466,855	239,913	719,096	283,612	776,667
Measure	887,245	290,750	837,850	306,854	921,473	257,938
Africa—						
Weight	76,960	135,212	75,777	787,909	51,687	921,196
Measure	26,333	55,148	27,294	55,486	29,982	52,120

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS—*continued*
(tons)

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
Asia—						
Weight	6,759,155	2,251,062	3,682,392	2,548,483	3,172,776	2,768,504
Measure	671,747	241,292	758,085	417,906	740,259	373,271
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands—						
Weight	579,407	360,425	437,162	397,084	382,765	492,584
Measure	136,337	189,587	173,842	257,562	185,172	219,029
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area—						
Weight	210,886	3,580	173,745	56	174,531	
Measure	443	1,695	169	2,092	487	3,050
Total—Weight	8,390,096	3,402,036	5,143,655	4,833,407	4,578,847	5,590,527
Measure	2,085,511	838,948	2,190,334	1,142,863	2,291,673	1,017,955

NOTE. 1 ton measurement = 40 cu ft.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS
(‘000 tons)

Vessels registered at ports in—	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
Australia	94	62	213	200	284	187
Bermuda	96	37	66	..	44	..
Denmark	100	39	93	42	96	40
France	565	40	134	15	263	61
Germany, Federal Republic of	441	87	369	151	291	169
Greece	359	336	159	487	87	550
Hong Kong	42	107	18	58	25	91
India	130	82	29	24	30	18
Italy	42	36	47	18	73	59
Japan	818	288	681	701	542	779
Liberia	1,985	271	826	871	352	1,051
Netherlands	239	504	280	361	304	463
Antilles (Netherlands)	637	10	315	73	383	38
New Zealand	129	143	157	192	153	168
Norway	1,112	336	661	453	748	325
Panama	193	80	130	122	129	200
Sweden	234	229	250	288	298	215
United Kingdom	2,888	1,278	2,484	1,425	2,374	1,746
United States of America	129	41	79	116	77	38
U.S.S.R.	50	41	64	26	25	36
Other	193	194	279	353	293	374
Total	10,476	4,241	7,334	5,976	6,871	6,608

NOTE. In the above table, tons measurement has been added to tons weight.

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Thirty-nine former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, sixteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as Pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing Pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first Pilot Licence having been issued to one George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South

Wales on 26 June 1839. Pilotage rates are fixed by the Marine Board with the consent of the Governor in Council. Ninety per cent of the collections are retained by the Pilot Service to pay for running expenses, wages, and pilots' remuneration. Of the remaining 10 per cent, 4 per cent is paid into the Consolidated Fund, and 6 per cent to the Treasurer of Victoria to go to and form part of the Port Phillip Pilots' Sick and Superannuation Fund.

Thirty-seven pilots are rostered for the various pilotage duties : from without Port Phillip Heads to Melbourne and Geelong, and vice versa ; in and out of the River Yarra and adjacent docks ; in and out of Western Port ; between Melbourne, Geelong, and Western Port ; and elsewhere as required. One of the pilots is elected Secretary-Treasurer and is in charge of the Pilot Office at Williamstown ; the others, in turn, take charge of the pilot vessel cruising off Port Phillip Heads.

Pilots for ships entering Port Phillip are organised by the pilot-in-charge of the pilot vessel and those for ships departing from or moving within Port Phillip are arranged by the office staff at Williamstown. The pilots licensed for Western Port maintain a roster for shipping in that port.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the years 1961 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1961	4,288	..	1965	4,738	..	1969	4,388	171
1962	4,177	..	1966	4,759	67	1970	4,433	377
1963	4,333	..	1967	4,606	142	1971	4,322	541
1964	4,505	..	1968	4,481	127	1972	3,941	567

Further references, 1963–1971

Melbourne Harbor Trust

Administration

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are a financially independent, corporate body operating under the provisions of the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1876* and subsequent amendments and variations. The land and waters of the 10½ square mile Port area are vested in the six commissioners who are appointed by the Governor in Council. They comprise a full-time chairman who also is virtually the Port's managing director, and five part-time commissioners who, in accordance with the Act must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and labour.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are both the port authority and the conservancy authority of the Port of Melbourne. The Trust maintains, improves, and develops the Port, and is empowered under its Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the Port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the State Government. The Trust's revenue is derived from a number of charges paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each ton of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spend in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of Port owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus put back into port development. In 1971 the Trust had approximately \$110m invested in port assets.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	8,357	8,901	9,475	10,038	9,397
Rent of sheds	638	576	458	679	652
Special berth charges	489	461	402	363	319
Rent of lands	1,154	1,665	1,951	2,220	2,492
Crane fees	2,043	1,937	1,963	1,618	1,320
Other	892	781	798	1,345	1,298
Total revenue	13,573	14,321	15,047	16,263	15,478
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	1,098	1,590	1,331	1,584	1,626
Port operating expenses	2,821	3,074	3,304	3,929	4,258
Maintenance—					
Dredging	266	315	826	938	1,410
Harbour	101	117	156	156	185
Wharves	593	691	687	774	898
Approaches	119	133	139	173	203
Railways	80	53	59	68	70
Cargo handling equipment	371	362	369	429	387
Other properties	55	62	83	33	46
Interest	1,780	1,927	2,032	2,329	2,506
Depreciation and renewals	2,295	2,536	2,799	3,024	2,745
Insurance	108	113	120	134	122
Sinking fund	600	200	800	800	..
General reserve	1,600	1,400	500	..	..
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,468	1,506	1,559	1,634	1,486
Other	(a)	(a)	36	23	..
Total expenditure and appropriations	13,355	14,079	14,800	16,029	15,942
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and property	291	56	107	1,272	336
Reclamation	359	80	199	975	195
Deepening waterways	2,517	3,238	1,061	1,624	1,013
Wharves and sheds construction	3,214	2,548	2,472	1,651	1,660
Cargo handling equipment	537	395	527	453	704
Approaches construction	412	587	695	374	638
Floating plant	167	731	18	15	47
Other works, etc.	588	674	1,014	1,030	594
Total capital outlay	8,085	8,309	6,093	7,394	5,187
Loan indebtedness at 31 December	36,029	37,889	40,690	44,059	45,644

(a) Under \$500.

New cargo handling era

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s following the provision of a specially designed berth and ship in 1959. By 1969 the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had had a significant impact on the Port. Towards the end of 1969 the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port began to shift from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five areas where new dock complexes had been built, a new specially designed berth added to existing docks, and an old conventional berth converted for use with container and unit-load cargo handling methods. With this shift it also became evident that the traditional hub of the Port was shifting, and that it would re-establish itself over a few years in one of the new areas which would emerge as the cargo handling centre of a radically different port.

In 1971 the Port handled a volume of 16.1 million tons of import, export, and transhipment cargo, an increase of 12.6 per cent over 1970. However, this volume was handled by shipping which paid only 2,937 calls at the Port, a decline of about 12.5 per cent. This drop was due in no small measure to the greatly increased calls made by cellular ships as well as unit and roll-on roll-off vessels on overseas trade routes. The drop of 12.5 per cent in arrivals would have been greater but for the increased number of conventional ships introduced by shipowners operating services mainly in the Malay Peninsula, Pacific Islands, west coast of the United States of America, and South Africa. The increased number of conventional vessels on these trade routes ensured almost full usage of the Port's conventional berths during the year. With trade to these countries increasing, port planners are confident that the Port's conventional berths will still have an important role to play in the future.

The changes in the character of the Port became evident with the arrival in March 1969 of the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes. Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 (they had operated in the coastal trade from some eight years earlier), are vessels specially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore.

In 1969 a new two berth roll-on roll-off, container, and unit-load facility was put into service on North Wharf for trans-Tasman shipping; a new cargo terminal complex was built adjacent to the berths on a seven acre area. In 1971 the emerging significant change in the character of the Port was the result of the completion of a number of unit-load, roll-on roll-off, and container cargo handling berths and terminals, and their associated shore based cargo consolidation depots; the introduction of container ships in

the coastal trade ; and additional unit-load ships and container ships in the coastal trade. Changes in some of the dock facilities are outlined below.

Swanson Dock is now a highly sophisticated container complex of four berths, surrounded by some 300 acres of land. Two berths on either side of the complex, each 800 ft in length, make the area, which was once swamp, one of the most important regions in the Port. On the west side are two 45 ton twin lift Portainer cranes, and on the east side two locally designed 45 ton twin lift cranes are in operation. The dock was opened in 1969. The container tonnage handled in 1971 by the three container berths was 2,960,596 tons as against 1,880,719 tons in 1970.

Victoria Dock was first opened to shipping in 1893. Originally some 96 acres of swamp, this area of the Port, with 24 berths, was formerly the hub of the Port's overseas conventional cargo trade. Some berths have been reconstructed and modernised, to cope with increased use by unit-load and container ships, and in the areas alongside new terminal facilities have been constructed.

The advent of a new type of roll-on roll-off, unit-load container ship with its own starboard quarter stern ramp, which gives access to practically any wharf, saw a new facility created at 32 South Wharf. The existing wharf and storing facilities were retained, and to provide sufficient wharf area for the new Pacific Australia Direct service, the wharf was extended some 200 ft downstream, and a back up area of approximately 3 acres was developed adjacent to the berth. The conventional berth at 14 South Wharf was reconstructed in early 1971 to provide a specialised berth for the Tasmania-King Island-Melbourne trade. An increase in trade between King Island and Melbourne resulted in the shipping line concerned introducing a roll-on roll-off vessel for the service.

Webb Dock, established in 1959, primarily for the interstate vehicular ferry vessel *Princess of Tasmania*, is now one of the busiest areas in the Port. Unit-load container handling from a revolutionary type of ship was introduced to Australian coastal shipping at Webb Dock, and the area has now grown to a three berth complex with a 21 acre back up area. Handling interstate and Japanese specialised shipping services, in mid-1972 the area saw the retirement of the *Princess of Tasmania* and the introduction of the *Empress of Australia* to the Melbourne-Tasmania service.

Further references, 1961-1971 ; Changing trends in port development, 1968 ; Port facilities, 1969 ; Port emergency service, 1970 ; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of 1905. The Trust consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by 15 miles of channel dredged to a depth of 36 ft and a width of 400 ft.

There are nineteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson—owned and operated by the Australian Government. Maximum water depths are 36 ft at eight berths, 32 ft at ten berths (all within the inner harbour), and three outer harbour berths of 30 ft. Special berths are provided for the handling of grain,

phosphatic rock and sulphur, oil, and alumina. The bulk grain terminal has a 30 million bushel storage capacity, and is capable of loading ships at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour.

Refinery Pier can accommodate simultaneously four oil tankers with maximum drafts of 34 ft. The Harbor Trust cool stores have a storage capacity of 900,000 cu ft. Adequate open storage is available. The Port has good clearance facilities, with direct rail loading at seven berths and road clearance at all berths.

The new dry bulk berth (renamed Lascelles Wharf) came into operation early in 1970 and this together with the No. 2 berth (formerly Kings Wharf) provides 1,140 ft of modern wharf facilities for discharge of phosphatic rock and other fertiliser components.

A stern loading ramp with associated storage facilities was constructed at Corio Quay South No. 1 and came into operation in January 1971.

The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, six barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane.

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,428	2,536	2,937	2,724	2,050
Shipping services	801	756	909	853	773
Rents, fees, and licences	51	49	82	117	132
Freezing works and abattoirs	80	100	104	100	95
Other	5	10	22	58	50
Total revenue	3,365	3,451	4,054	3,852	3,100
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	432	466	517	601	745
Shipping services	670	687	775	841	839
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	91	79	111	187	147
Harbour	99	109	118	183	146
Floating plant	18	22	19	26	23
Other	25	20	24	41	33
Interest on loans	413	422	388	376	310
Sinking fund	79	81	80	69	49
Depreciation provision	693	737	740	861	873
Port development fund	250	700	500	500	..
Other	68	75	85	93	24
Total expenditure and appropriations	2,838	3,398	3,357	3,778	3,189
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	131	19	9	..	3
Land and property	77	210	101	40	171
Deepening waterways	313	8	..	..	..
Wharves and approaches	709	718	788	120	178
Other	46	34	11	6	19
Total capital outlay	1,276	989	909	166	371
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
State Government	118	87	81	74	67
Public	7,815	8,007	6,982	6,854	4,865
Total loan indebtedness	7,933	8,094	7,063	6,928	4,932

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, the Port of Portland is administered by a board of three commissioners and serves an area of some 40,000 square miles of western Victoria and the south-east of South Australia. The Port is within a few miles of main shipping routes with deep-water approaches right to the entrance of the harbour basin.

Completion of a waterfront cold store and the use of modern cargo handling methods has proved valuable in handling refrigerated cargoes, which make a considerable contribution towards the tonnage incentive required for vessels to call at Portland. The siting of the cold store is helping to develop the amount of general cargo handled on No. 2 berth.

Development projects currently in hand will provide the Port with the facilities necessary to handle fully laden bulk carriers up to 70,000 tons dwt. To cater for the handling of much larger vessels of greater depth than those currently using the Port the Trust proceeded to deepen No. 1 berth and its approaches from 36 ft to 40 ft at low water.

One shipment of 42,500 tons of wheat loaded for Europe during March 1972 comprised the largest single cargo of grain handled at a Victorian port. The natural deep-water approaches to the harbour provide a major asset which is capable of being exploited on a relatively cheap basis in order to develop additional facilities necessary for bulk carriers which are a feature of Australia's maritime transport.

Expansion of Port trade during 1971-72 resulted in a record volume of cargo passing through the Port. Compared with the previous year, total trade rose by 9.51 per cent to 922,294 tons. Shipping revenue showed a corresponding increase of 11 per cent from \$500,056 the previous year to \$555,421. The gross register of vessels berthed amounted to 1,446,221 tons. This included 26 vessels berthed for bunkers and other purposes, but excluded a further 10 vessels making use of the Port anchorage. For the second year in succession exports of bulk grain, oilseeds, and associated bulk commodities accounted for almost 50 per cent of total Port trade.

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	159	224	246	282	323
Tonnage rates	23	26	37	58	59
Shipping services	101	139	192	290	287
State Government grant	760	616	650	692	580
Grain terminal	17	144	341	563	559
Cold store operations	..	..	..	..	33
Other	86	83	67	74	92
Total revenue	1,146	1,232	1,533	1,959	1,933
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	92	103	118	131	165
Maintenance	70	96	86	97	111
Shipping services	77	98	158	210	214
Depreciation	27	27	34	41	43
Interest on loans	807	846	911	958	1,021
Sinking fund	53	53	51	50	52

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(S'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS—continued</i>					
Loan redemption	43	49	60	74	86
Grain terminal (excl. depreciation)	35	61	104	282	268
Cold store operations	..	..	..	..	20
Other	2	6	5	6	..
Total expenditure and appropriations	1,206	1,339	1,527	1,849	1,980
<i>CAPITAL OUTLAY</i>					
Port rail system	66	89	7	2	3
Reclamation	59	51	17	26	7
Grain terminal	79	226	664	22	69
Deepening waterways	26	52	28	26	49
Wharves and sheds	388	41	20	275	188
Breakwater construction	..	37	15	12	..
Floating plant	..	423	152	..	57
Other	278	180	112	96	175
Total capital outlay	896	1,099	1,015	459	548
<i>LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE</i>					
State Government	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673
Public	14,826	15,610	16,492	16,968	17,502
Total loan indebtedness	18,499	19,283	20,165	20,641	21,175

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about 10 miles wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its southerly end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately 26 miles from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep water channel up to 102 ft deep runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is 13 miles long with low-water depths of 47 ft and 49 ft, respectively, in the northern and western arms. Tidal rises are of the order of 9 ft springs and 7 ft neaps.

Pilotage for the Port is undertaken by the Port Phillip Sea Pilots. Large tankers inward bound from the west generally take their pilot aboard at the pilot boarding station off Port Phillip Heads; tankers from the east take their pilot aboard at Flinders, where a 36 ft pilot launch is provided.

Harbour services comprise two 1,500 hp firefighting tugs each with a bollard pull of some 23 tons as well as mooring launches. The channels are marked by 38 gas buoys and the whole of the harbour services are co-ordinated from the Harbor Master's office at Stony Point.

For many years Western Port remained unexploited except for its use by a commercial fishing fleet and amateur fishing and boating enthusiasts. In June 1963 the Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act was passed by the Victorian Government giving effect to an agreement between the State and B.P. Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd to establish a refinery and associated port facilities. The marine terminal established provides two berthing heads, one capable of taking tankers up to 100,000 tons deadweight and the other tankers up to 40,000 tons.

Large scale development of offshore oil and natural gas reserves in nearby Bass Strait led to the Westernport Development Act being passed in December 1967. This Act gives effect to an agreement between the State and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Inc. to construct a fractionation plant to process the gas liquids (LPG), a crude oil storage, and a single berth marine terminal, which is located at Long Island Point, designed to accommodate tankers up to 100,000 tons dead-weight. The terminal was completed in 1969. Dredging to give 47 ft in channel and swinging circle and 52 ft alongside was completed in 1970.

The third stage of development of this region was authorised by the *Western Port (Steel Works) Act 1970* which provided for the establishment by John Lysaght (Australia) Ltd of a fully integrated iron and steel works on some 2,000 acres of land at Tyabb; it provided for wharf construction and ownership by the company, with dredging to be done by the State. In 1972 the company completed the wharf to serve the first stage of the works (cold reduction facilities) and the State has also completed the channel extension and swinging circle to serve this berth at a cost of approximately \$1.6m.

Since the establishment of the Lysaght plant there have been no significant developments in Western Port due in the main to two factors: the economic downturn in 1972 and the Government's decision to restrict new major developments until the findings of the Western Port Environmental Study are known.

Commissioning of the Western Port-Altona-Geelong pipeline has caused a temporary reduction in shipping. Port traffic increased from 77 tankers carrying 2,037,000 tons of petroleum in 1966-67 to 467 tankers and 34 other vessels carrying 13,426,000 tons of petroleum and 11,000 of other cargo, respectively, in 1971-72. Following the commissioning of the pipeline, these figures fell to 318 tankers carrying 9,587,000 tons of petroleum, 22 vessels carrying 54,000 tons of steel, and 34 vessels carrying 19,000 tons of general cargo in 1972-73.

Further references, 1961-1971; Lighthouses, 1964; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965

Railways

Geographical factors

The Victorian transport system is centred on Melbourne. The existence of considerable gaps in the Great Dividing Range has allowed the railway system to fan out to the main agricultural and pastoral areas.

The line to the north-east and Sydney passes through the Kilmore gap; through the Woodend gap goes the northern line to Bendigo and beyond; the Geelong line crosses the basalt plains to the south-west; and to the east, in Gippsland between the Dividing Range and the Strzelecki Ranges, a convenient path is provided for the electrified main line handling the vast brown coal resources of the La Trobe valley.

In the north-western part of the State, the Mallee region, the railway has stimulated development of what was previously regarded as arid, worthless land into prosperous farm lands. It also links Melbourne with Mildura, centre of the dried fruit industry.

Historical development

The first proposed railway for Victoria dates back to March 1839, when Robert Hoddle, Government Surveyor at Port Phillip, marked out a town site at The Beach (Port Melbourne) and planned a line from Melbourne. Seven years later, Geelong residents proposed the construction of a 200 mile line from Geelong to the vicinity of Portland and Hamilton in the Western District. In 1852–53 private railway companies were formed in Victoria and given government approval to build lines.

Australia's first steam railway began operating between Flinders Street and Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) on 12 September 1854 and was opened by The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company for public traffic the following day. The first Victorian country railway, Geelong to Greenwich Pier (Newport), was opened on 25 June 1857, and private companies' lines were built from Melbourne to Windsor, Brighton Beach, and Hawthorn between 1859 and 1861.

In 1862 government lines were opened to Ballarat and Bendigo, and two years later, from Bendigo to Echuca. (The Geelong–Melbourne railway had been purchased by the Government in 1860.)

In less than a decade, Victoria saw fulfilled the promise of building the main trunk railways. Through the 1870s construction proceeded to the south-west from Geelong and to the south-east from Melbourne. In 1870 contracts were let for building the line from Essendon to Wodonga. The north-eastern railway, opened in sections, reached Wodonga in 1873. Nearly ten years elapsed before junction was made with the New South Wales system at Albury on 14 June 1883. This was the beginning of the break of gauge, which continued to disrupt New South Wales–Victoria traffic until 79 years later, when the standard gauge track between Melbourne and Albury was opened for traffic in 1962.

Administration and functions

The Victorian Railways Department was established on 19 March 1856. It was administered for some periods by a single commissioner, but mainly by a board of three commissioners until 1973, when the commissioners were replaced by a seven-member governing board, appointed by and responsible to the Government through the Minister of Transport. The governing board is also responsible for a number of sections of railway constructed in New South Wales under the Border Railways Agreement. The lines in the Riverina district are extensions of Victorian lines.

Main locations of tracks

The main interstate lines are the north-east to Sydney, comprising both broad (5 ft 3 in) and standard (4 ft 8½ in) gauge tracks to the border city of Albury (190½ miles), and the north-western broad gauge line linking Melbourne with Adelaide. The Victorian terminal station on this line is Serviceton (287 miles). The north-east line branches at Mangalore to serve the Goulburn valley. The north-western line branches at Ballarat (74 miles) to Maryborough (112 miles), thence to Mildura (351 miles, the State's longest country main line), and at Ararat to Portland, the Western District's port (250½ miles).

The Gippsland line is electrified as far as Traralgon (97½ miles), and thence is diesel operated to Bairnsdale (171 miles). The goods service, also diesel operated, is continued through to Orbost (231 miles). Lines branch from Dandenong to Nyora and from there to Wonthaggi (86 miles) and Yarram (136 miles) in South Gippsland.

Other main lines are Melbourne–Bendigo (101 miles, known as the “main line”) from where lines branch further north; and Melbourne–Geelong (45 miles), continuing to Warrnambool (166 miles) and to Port Fairy (186½ miles).

Main types of rolling stock and services

Diesel-electric locomotives, the S class and X class (1,800–2,200 hp) and B class (1,600 hp), haul Victorian Railways fast passenger and freight trains. The T class (950–1,050 hp) diesel-electric locomotive is mainly a freight train operator, but it also hauls selected passenger trains. The Y class (650–750 hp) diesel-electric locomotive hauls branch line freight trains and is also used on freight yard work. The W class (650 hp) diesel-hydraulic locomotive and the F class (350 hp) diesel-electric are almost exclusively used on shunting and transfer work. In addition, there are five H class (1,050 hp) hump shunting diesel-electric locomotives, which can also be used to haul trains. The L class (2,400 hp) electric locomotive hauls passenger and freight trains on the Gippsland line, Victoria’s longest electrified track. Country passenger train services are supplemented by 102 hp, 153 hp, 280 hp diesel, 275 hp diesel-electric, and 600 hp diesel-hydraulic rail-cars.

Modern multiple-unit saloon type stainless steel suburban electric trains are progressively replacing wooden compartment type trains on the suburban electric service. Most carriages on interstate and many on mainline country trains are of steel construction and air-conditioned, but a number of excursion and corridor compartment-type, non air-conditioned carriages of wooden construction are also used for country passenger traffic.

Freight wagons are of the fixed wheel or bogie types. They include many types of wagons and vans, up to 57 ton capacity, and a wide variety of specially designed wagons to carry loads ranging up to 170 tons.

Victoria’s new electric trains

The first of Victoria’s 50 new stainless steel metropolitan trains was delivered in late 1972. The trains feature forced air ventilation with winter heating, power closing doors, and air-suspension to give a smoother, quieter ride. They are capable of 70 mph to cope with high speed express running envisaged in the future.

In peak hours the new trains comprise six carriages, but can serve off-peak running by breaking the trains into two or four carriage sets. Each carriage is 75 ft long, compared with 63 ft for the “Harris” blue carriages. The six longer carriages, however, have seating capacity slightly in excess of a 7-carriage “Harris” train, but peak hour capacity of 1,500 passengers, sitting and standing, is about 200 more than the “Harris” train. The carriages have tinted glass windows, and ample insulation to keep down noise and maintain a comfortable temperature. Three pairs of doors on each side are electro-pneumatically power closed; they are opened by

passengers after the train guard has released, by push button, the power holding them closed.

Martin & King Pty Ltd have contracted to build the 250 motor and driving trailer carriages and the Victorian Railways are building the 50 trailer carriages and assembling all bogies for the entire fleet.

The Vinelander

The Melbourne–Mildura overnight train was modernised in late 1972 when modern sleeping carriages released from *The Overland* replaced the older air-conditioned sleepers. At the same time the train was named *The Vinelander*. The regular sleeping facilities of the *The Vinelander* twin trains (one running in each direction) now comprise a roomette carriage with single bed apartments, and a twinette carriage with two-bed units. Sleeping car passengers are served a continental tray breakfast, which, on the trip to Mildura, is supplemented with a complimentary pack of dried fruits as an introduction to the Sunraysia district. In addition, the train has economy and first-class sitting carriages with lay-back seats. MotoRail facilities are a feature of the train, enabling passengers to take cars, or cars and trailers, with them.

Melbourne yard modernisation

Victorian Railways new Melbourne Yard and Freight Terminal was commissioned in December 1970. Built at a cost of \$14m and working around the clock, the yard is capable of handling up to 5,000 wagons a day compared with 2,500 under the old system. It is returning 14 per cent on capital invested, and more than one million vehicles have passed over the hump since its completion.

It incorporates Australia's first automated hump shunting and was built on the site of an outdated gravitation yard that had existed since the early 1900s. With the new yard working smoothly, inward freight received overnight is in unloading areas early in the morning. Freight loaded out of Melbourne or passing through the yard is dispatched on the first available train.

The terminal was rebuilt from 1964 to 1970 and during the period traffic was kept moving without delays.

Suburban tracks

Victoria's first section of 5 ft 3 inch gauge suburban line, from Flinders Street Station to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne), was completed in 1854 for Australia's first train. Construction of other lines was as follows: Flinders Street to St Kilda (1857); Footscray to Williamstown (1859); Princes Bridge to Hawthorn, Richmond to Brighton Beach (1859 to 1861); Melbourne to Essendon (1860); Essendon to Broadmeadows (1872); South Yarra to Dandenong (1877 to 1879); Caulfield to Frankston (1881–82); Hawthorn to Lilydale (1882); Brighton Beach to Sandringham (1887); North Melbourne to Somerton (1884 to 1889); Collingwood to Heidelberg (1888); Ringwood to Upper Ferntree Gully, Clifton Hill to Preston (1889); Burnley to Darling and Camberwell to Ashburton (1890); Princes Bridge to Collingwood (1901); Heidelberg to Eltham (1902); Eltham to Hurstbridge (1912); Darling to Glen Waverley (1929–30);

Ashburton to Alamein (reconditioned and reopened in 1948) ; Fawkner to Upfield (reopened in 1959) ; Upper Ferntree Gully to Belgrave (converted to broad gauge and electrified in 1962) ; and Lalor to Epping (reopened in 1964).

Australia's first electric train ran from Newmarket to Flemington Race-course on Sunday 6 October 1918. However, electric traction for passenger trains did not start until the following year.

The line from Essendon to Sandringham was the first converted from steam to electric traction, and on 15 April 1923 the electrification of Melbourne suburban railways, as originally planned, was completed. Since then electric traction has been extended to several sections of the outer suburban area. Victoria, which was first with the steam train, was also first with electric traction in Australia.

Passenger and goods traffic, fares, and freight rates

The general conditions under which goods and livestock are carried by rail are published in the Goods Rates Book, and for rating purposes goods are classified alphabetically into twenty main class rates, while special rates are provided for livestock. Relatively low rates are applicable to agricultural produce and concessions are provided for country industries. Competitive freight contract rates to meet road transport activities operate in the main Victorian country towns, particularly those close to the borders where road competition is intense. Special rates, under agreement with forwarding agents and manufacturers, provide for the transport of goods interstate in specified wagon-loads and also for the carriage of goods in various containers including flexi-vans.

Most of the passenger revenue is derived from the operation of the suburban electrified service ; traffic on this has fallen slightly in recent years. However, additional trains are needed to handle a growing long distance peak period load. In 1946 the number of trains used for peak service was 109 ; in 1972 it was 138. Following elimination of break of gauge at Albury for passenger trains since April 1962, a significant gain has been recorded in passenger traffic between Melbourne and Sydney, and interstate passenger business generally has been active. The ordinary fares are competitive and attractive concessions are available, e.g., to students travelling at any time, and party travel. Parcels sent by passenger trains are a large revenue earner.

Standardisation of gauge in Australian network

The track mileage of the standard gauge line between Melbourne and Albury, including loops, departmental sidings, and dual gauge, but not including private sidings, is 243 miles.

Linking of Sydney with Perth by an all standard gauge route through Broken Hill has not been to the disadvantage of Victoria. Melbourne consignors have direct access to the Sydney standard gauge line connecting with every station in New South Wales and with Brisbane, and to the broad gauge line to Adelaide, connecting with practically every important centre of population in South Australia. These connections give direct rail access to about three quarters of the population of Australia.

Bogie exchange

The standard gauge line from Wodonga to Melbourne provided Melbourne consignors with direct access to the standard gauge network and every station in New South Wales. However, a considerable tonnage of Victorian and overland broad gauge traffic consigned to areas in New South Wales or to Brisbane still required transshipment at either Albury or Melbourne.

The exchange of bogies, introduced in Australia by the Victorian Railways, is now an essential part of interstate railway operations. It has enabled loaded rail wagons to travel over different gauge lines and eliminated the manual transfer of goods from one wagon to another at break of gauge terminals. Bogies can be changed under a loaded vehicle in much less time than that taken for transshipping goods from one wagon to another. The two bogie exchange centres in Victoria at South Dynon and Wodonga handled 23,393 vehicles for the year ended 30 June 1972. With bogie exchange, the tonnage of overland traffic handled in Victoria increased steadily and is now very much greater than that handled in 1962.

Mechanised track maintenance

Using modern mechanised techniques, the Victorian Railways continually maintain and re-lay their railway tracks for passenger and freight traffic. Track maintenance and renewals constitute one of the larger railway budget items, the cost in 1971-72 being \$15m.

During the year about 130 miles of track in country districts and 2 miles in the metropolitan area were relaid with heavier rail. Points and crossings were renewed at various locations, using a total of 225 sets of points and 336 crossings.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, amounted to \$461.7m at 30 June 1972. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$71.1m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$390.6m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1972 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$523.6m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$97.6m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$1.4m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$424.6m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961 provided that interest and other charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964 reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1 July 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$424.6m at 30 June 1972 amounted to \$22.3m at an average rate of 5.258 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$9.7m. In addition,

the State is required to pay a contribution of \$4.4m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$56m at 30 June 1972, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts, with the exception that interest, at 5 per cent, is payable to the Australian Government on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Further references, 1964–1972

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Governing Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 764.

Capital cost of railways and equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railway Department at 30 June for each of the five years 1968 to 1972 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS,
ETC.: EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK
(\$'000)

At 30 June—	Railways		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines open	Lines in process of construction		
1968	357,135	120	36	357,291
1969	368,036	426	28	368,490
1970	377,939	432	20	378,391
1971	386,769	427	19	387,215
1972	395,032	484	19	395,535

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30 June 1972 the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation was: \$103.4m broad gauge, \$10,661 narrow gauge, and \$5.3m uniform gauge.

Railway staff

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid for each of the five financial years 1967–68 to 1971–72 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Number of employees at end of year			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses \$'000
	Permanent	Supernumerary and casual	Total	
1967-68	15,422	11,989	27,411	82,862
1968-69	15,179	11,197	26,376	87,529
1969-70	14,588	11,709	26,297	93,415
1970-71	14,669	11,511	26,180	101,825
1971-72	13,982	11,988	25,970	108,272

Railways rolling stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June for each of the years 1968 to 1972:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling stock in service	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Locomotives—					
Steam	50	72	45	38	37
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	220	237	240	246	249
Other (a)	90	90	95	95	95
Total	395	434	415	414	416
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,113	1,110	1,104	1,090	1,090
Other (b)	659	659	637	616	597
Total	1,772	1,769	1,741	1,706	1,687
Goods stock (c)	21,489	21,374	21,050	20,000	20,264
Service stock	1,625	1,625	1,619	1,617	1,602

- (a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying rail tractors.
- (b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.
- (c) All parcels and brake vans and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route mileage

The route mileage of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route mileage) at 30 June for each of the years 1968 to 1972 is given in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1972 the total length of these services was 204 route miles. This distance is included in the single track broad gauge section of the table.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE MILEAGE AT 30 JUNE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(route miles)

Lines open for traffic	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Single track					
—Broad gauge (a)	3,694	3,648	3,637	3,637	3,635
Narrow gauge	8	8	8	8	8
Double track					
—Broad gauge (a)	433	440	440	440	439
Other multi-track					
—Broad gauge (a)	80	80	80	80	81
Total route mileage	4,215	4,176	4,165	4,165	4,163

(a) Broad gauge refers to 5 ft 3 in and 4 ft 8½ in gauge track.

Railways traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 is shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
Traffic train mileage—	Country	'000	4,833	4,741	4,738	4,768	4,761
	Suburban	'000	8,420	8,139	8,361	8,315	8,287
	Goods	'000	6,633	6,809	7,445	7,747	7,566
Total		'000	19,886	19,689	20,544	20,830	20,614
Passenger journeys—	Country	'000	4,535	4,078	4,000	4,080	3,954
	Suburban	'000	141,733	140,788	140,309	138,131	133,840
	Total	'000	146,268	144,866	144,309	142,211	137,794
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tons	11,116	11,316	11,835	12,490	11,609	

The tonnage of various classes of goods and the total tonnage of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
(‘000 tons)

Class of goods	Quantity carried				
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Butter	65	68	77	74	45
Grain—					
Barley	136	191	234	276	326
Wheat	1,231	1,689	1,588	2,541	2,048
Other	161	359	312	356	293
Flour	167	157	172	176	135
Bran, pollard, and sharps	50	44	57	45	30
Fruit—					
Fresh	99	83	94	96	105
Dried	72	64	54	59	66
Beer	144	137	144	138	142
Briquettes	1,416	1,028	1,203	1,060	999
Cement	766	765	852	844	842
Coal—					
Black	170	75	13	11	7
Brown	326	200	180	172	150
Galvanised iron	71	91	102	94	84
Iron, steel, bar rods, etc., unprepared	498	661	713	531	458
Manures	877	914	883	822	743
Motor cars and bodies	218	225	288	308	315
Petrol, benzine, etc.	165	182	313	327	340
Pulpwood	101	72	68	61	48
Pulp and paper	138	150	164	172	166
Timber	262	253	260	244	238
Wool	128	140	168	172	165
All other goods	3,520	3,489	3,602	3,669	3,596
Total goods	10,781	11,037	11,541	12,248	11,341
Total livestock	335	279	294	242	268
Grand total goods and livestock	11,116	11,316	11,835	12,490	11,609

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1971-72 increased by \$4,024,707 compared with 1970-71. Total working expenses increased by \$9,684,753 as compared with the previous year.

Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961, an account was created in the Trust Fund and called the "Railway Equalisation Account". The Act provided for the annual appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund and the payment into the Equalisation Account of any excess of railway income over railway operating expenses for the preceding year. Moneys standing to the credit of the Account were to be available for the purpose of supplementing railway income in the event of its falling short of railway operating expenses. The amounts paid into the Equalisation Account were \$1,840,692 for the year 1960-61, \$7,318 for 1961-62, and \$740,758 for 1963-64. To offset deficits for the years 1962-63 and 1964-65, amounts of \$419,168 and \$2,169,601, respectively, were transferred to Railway Revenue from the Equalisation Account, the latter transfer extinguishing the balance in the Account. The calculation of these amounts was based on Treasury figures (which on the income side are mainly cash records) and not on net revenue shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	30,330	30,507	31,754	31,859	34,806
Parcels, mails, etc.	4,077	4,149	4,122	4,097	4,322
Other	104	103	104	112	101
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	55,465	56,637	59,641	62,829	62,370
Livestock	1,703	1,265	1,521	1,221	1,566
Miscellaneous	637	631	607	550	619
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshment services	3,451	3,467	3,461	3,583	3,592
Rentals	2,101	2,178	2,340	2,468	2,655
Bookstalls	1,052	1,061	1,096	1,085	1,085
Advertising	234	234	246	251	259
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority special levy	..	..	..	447	952
Other	240	359	227	256	465
Total revenue	99,394	100,591	105,119	108,759	112,791
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—					
Way and works	20,695	22,372	23,969	26,153	27,909
Rolling stock	27,484	29,137	30,589	33,469	35,429
Traffic	35,876	37,688	40,505	44,107	47,314
Electrical engineering branch	4,494	4,425	4,683	4,681	4,827
Stores branch	1,585	1,633	1,670	1,838	1,972
Pensions	5,273	5,451	5,724	6,176	6,533
Service grants and retiring gratuities	1,116	1,146	1,419	1,463	1,519
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	1,740	2,116	1,813	1,497	1,936
Pay-roll tax	1,874	1,982	2,125	2,325	3,400
Long service leave	1,606	1,829	2,118	2,551	2,355

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Working expenses— <i>continued</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction				447	952
Other (a) (b)	3,061	3,164	3,697	4,108	4,355
Total working expenses	105,204	111,344	118,712	129,215	138,900
Net revenue	-5,810	-10,753	-13,593	-20,456	-26,109
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	5,377	6,221	7,062	8,081	9,077
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	119	106	99	91	81
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	251	288	330	365	393
Net result for year	-11,557	-17,368	-21,084	-28,993	-35,660
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	%	%	%	%	%
	105.8	110.7	112.9	118.8	123.1

(a) Including interest paid to the Australian Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement, namely, in 1967-68, \$215,103; 1968-69, \$210,204; 1969-70, \$205,306; 1970-71, \$200,408; and 1971-72, \$195,510.
 (b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Average number of miles open for traffic	4,210	4,190	4,170	4,166	4,163
Gross revenue per average mile open	\$ 23,594	\$ 23,992	\$ 25,193	\$ 26,091	\$ 27,077
Working expenses per average mile open	\$ 24,961	\$ 26,543	\$ 28,431	\$ 30,978	\$ 33,322

Road motor services

The following table gives, for each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Railways Commissioners :

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Car mileage	241,069	258,561	270,241	264,150	262,539
Passenger journeys	888,834	902,967	926,435	902,700	857,406
Gross revenue	\$ 62,216	\$ 62,378	\$ 65,516	\$ 64,010	\$ 71,384
Working expenses	\$ 119,601	\$ 128,057	\$ 153,455	\$ 161,068	\$ 178,072
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off)	\$ 36,374	\$ 27,758	\$ 20,471	\$ 19,292	\$ 19,252

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

Melbourne underground rail loop

Melbourne, like most cities of comparable size, has the transportation problem of concentration of travel in the morning and evening peak periods. This peak demand affects all transport systems, a substantial portion of the load being borne by the suburban electric railway particularly at the central railway terminal where commuter congestion is increasing.

The provision of additional rail transport facilities for the central business district of Melbourne has been under consideration for many years. In 1929 the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission recommended the construction of a "northern city railway" to reduce pedestrian congestion in the vicinity of the Flinders Street and Princes Bridge stations at peak hours. In 1950 the Parliamentary Public Works Committee commenced an inquiry into the provision of an underground City railway. The report, submitted in 1954, accepted the principle of the provision of additional stations linked by underground tracks to the existing surface system. In 1958 the Minister of Transport formed a committee to review the proposed scheme for the provision of an underground railway for Melbourne, in the light of the existing and prospective traffic conditions. The committee confirmed the need for additional points of passenger dispersal connected by underground tracks to the existing suburban railway. Several proposals were considered; that finally adopted being a loop incorporating three new City stations.

The loop scheme was approved by the Government and incorporated in the *City of Melbourne Underground Railway Construction Act 1960*. Construction was deferred owing to lack of funds but planning and investigations continued over the next ten years. The Act of 1960 was later repealed and replaced by the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970* which provided for a new authority (the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority) to be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the loop. The Authority, of nine members appointed by the State Government, was constituted in February 1971.

The loop is designed primarily to disperse the peak hour commuter concentration now centred on Flinders Street and Princes Bridge situated on the southern edge of the central business district and to a lesser extent on Spencer Street on the western edge, by distributing a proportion of the City's work force through a number of additional stations on the eastern and northern edges of the area. The loop is also designed to relieve the peak hour train congestion at Flinders Street by speeding up train movements through platforms.

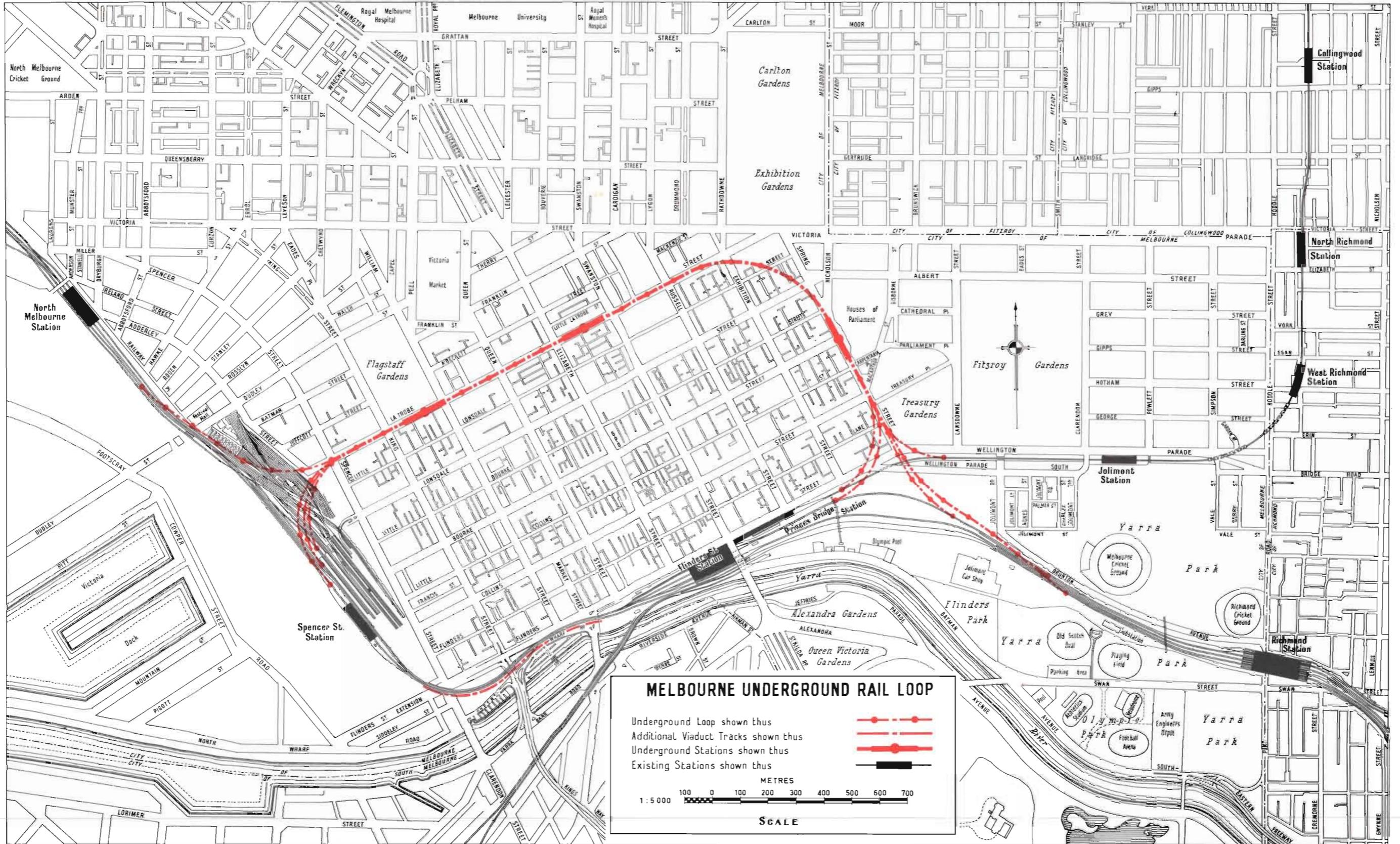
The proposed plan will provide the City with a multi-station terminal having double the capacity for handling people and trains of that operating in 1973. The additional stations will be linked by four underground tracks connected to the existing surface tracks thus forming four separate loops encircling the central business district. One of these loops will serve the north eastern lines of the suburban system which pass through Jolimont (the Clifton Hill loop), another will serve the eastern lines which pass through Burnley (the Burnley loop), another the south eastern lines which pass through South Yarra (the Caulfield-Sandringham loop), and the other the northern and western lines which pass through North Melbourne (the Northern loop). All suburban lines will have a connection with the loop

route with the exception of the St Kilda and Port Melbourne lines. Passengers from these lines will have access to the loop by changing trains at Flinders Street.

A City circle will be incorporated in the system by linking up one of the loops, the Clifton Hill loop, to form a closed circuit. The route adopted for the underground portion of the loops will follow Spring and La Trobe Streets, with underground stations, one in Spring Street centred on Bourke Street (Parliament), one between Elizabeth and Swanston Streets in La Trobe Street (Museum), and one in the vicinity of William Street in La Trobe Street (Flagstaff). These three new stations, with the two existing stations, Spencer Street and Flinders Street, will form a five station City terminal. Four underground tracks will be laid in four separate tunnels, each tunnel being 3.74 km (2.33 miles) in length. The four tunnels will be arranged in pairs on two levels and stations will have platforms on two levels. Thus the four loop lines will traverse (below the surface and on street alignment) the eastern and northern boundaries of the central business district, Spring Street and La Trobe Street, and (partly on the surface and partly elevated) the western and southern boundaries, Spencer Street and Flinders Street. The existing four viaduct tracks along Flinders Street will become part of the loop tracks and two additional viaduct tracks will be constructed to provide for passenger and freight traffic on the direct route between Flinders Street and Spencer Street.

As a result of the planning and investigation which was undertaken by the Victorian Railways and the Railway Construction Board from 1960 to 1971, plans for the junctions of the underground tracks with the surface system were available when the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was constituted and work commenced in the Jolimont railway yards in June 1971 on the junctions for the Burnley loop and the Caulfield-Sandringham loop. This work involved the construction of box-section tunnels under sidings and under the suburban tracks between Flinders Street and Richmond, with ramps for the sub-surface tracks to come to the surface and connect with the existing tracks. Similar work to link the western end of the underground section of the loops to the surface tracks has commenced and construction of box-section underpass tunnels in the Spencer Street yard is well advanced. Here the sub-surface tracks of the Clifton Hill, Burnley, and Caulfield-Sandringham loops pass under country and interstate lines, suburban lines, and a signal box, and will emerge up three ramps to connect with the surface tracks at the northern end of the Spencer Street station platforms. The western end of the connection for the Northern loop will be located immediately south of North Melbourne station platforms. At this end the sub-surface track of the Northern loop will divide into two branches which will rise to the surface by two ramps one of which is under construction and will be completed in early 1974. Construction of the ramp for the Clifton Hill loop connection to the underground tunnel at the Jolimont end has commenced. This ramp is located in the railway reserve between Jolimont Road and Spring Street parallel to and on the north side of the existing Jolimont-Clifton Hill lines. At the lower end it joins a box-section tunnel under Wellington Parade.

The work on railway property, which included track and signal alterations associated with the underpass tunnel and ramp construction, has generally been undertaken by the Victorian Railways under contract to the Authority



in accordance with designs prepared for the Authority by the Railway Construction Board. The main tunnelling work under Spring and La Trobe Streets and construction of the stations will be carried out by other civil engineering contractors. With the exception of the Wellington Parade underpass, most of the tunnels outside the railway boundary will be circular in section, 5.95 metres (19 ft 6 in.) internal diameter. Parliament and Flagstaff stations will be constructed by tunnelling methods. Museum station will be constructed by open cut. Construction of the Museum station has necessitated the acquisition of property on the southern side of La Trobe Street between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets and the demolition of buildings in order to divert the roadway and tramway to allow excavation from the surface in La Trobe Street. Station platforms will vary in depth below the surface from 12 metres at the Elizabeth Street end of Museum station to 37 metres at Parliament station. Sub-surface material comprises basalt with underlying silurian siltstones, mudstones, and sandstones in all stages of weathering.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop is not a separate and independent railway. It is part of a plan to expand the suburban rail system to meet the anticipated increase in commuter demand for rail transportation to and from the central business district, and is designed to operate as an integral part of the existing system. Although expansion of route capacity is being progressively undertaken (by provision of additional tracks, improved signalling, additional trains, etc.) the resulting increase cannot be fully utilised without providing matching terminal facilities. The five station loop terminal will provide the terminal capacity to match the planned route capacity of the system.

Tramway and omnibus services

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of chairman, deputy chairman, and a member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the metropolitan area, and a fleet of buses plying on routes permitted by the Transport Regulation Board.

Particulars relating to the tramway systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS

Period	Track open at end of year		Tram mileage	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
	Double	Single					Rolling stock	Persons employed
	miles	miles						
1967-68	134	3	16,480	127,575	15,628	16,604	691	3,726
1968-69	134	3	16,069	119,009	15,946	17,042	698	3,525
1969-70	134	3	15,273	110,692	16,682	17,766	698	(b)4,159
1970-71	135	2	14,899	109,779	16,576	18,881	696	(b)4,323
1971-72	135	2	14,763	101,962	19,026	20,937	(a)696	(b)4,331

(a) Includes 42 in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

As the community grows and the use of private motor vehicles extends, passengers using public transport become fewer and this causes financial strain. Notwithstanding this, the Board has a policy of expansion and in 1961 acquired a privately owned network of buses in the rapidly developing suburbs of Box Hill, Nunawading, Ringwood, Mitcham, Doncaster, Bulleen, and Warrandyte, and extended some other services.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

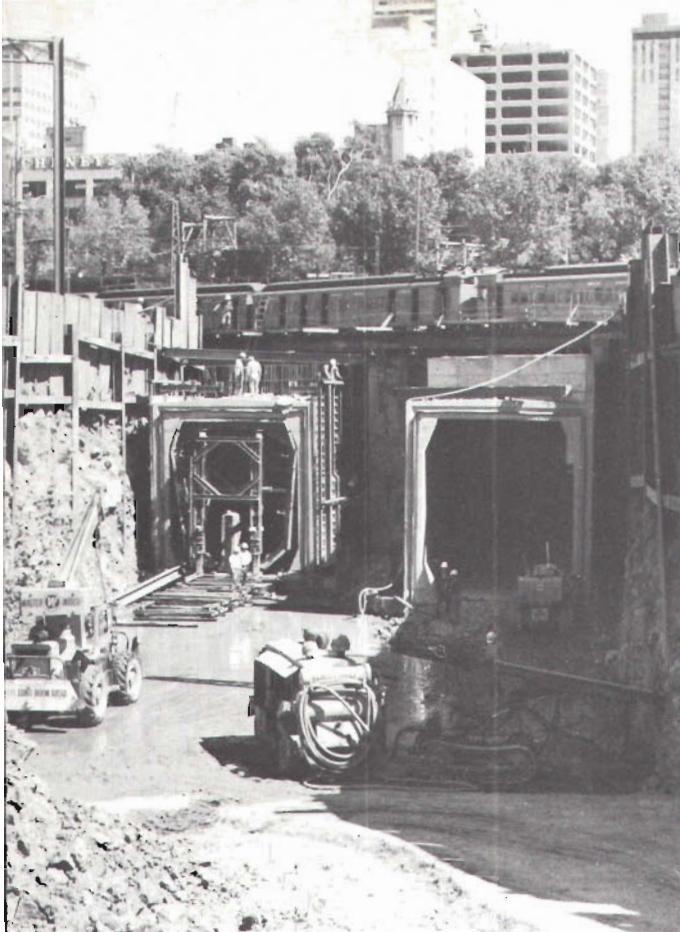
Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
REVENUE				
Traffic receipts	19,269	20,141	20,107	22,879
Miscellaneous operating receipts	176	176	179	214
Non-operating receipts	240	251	231	259
Total revenue	19,685	20,568	20,517	23,352
EXPENDITURE				
Traffic operation costs	9,595	9,788	11,070	12,143
Maintenance—				
Permanent way	934	970	988	1,236
Tramcars	2,550	2,685	2,850	2,948
Buses	921	989	1,078	1,196
Electrical equipment of lines and substations	537	594	675	744
Buildings and grounds	264	302	330	324
Electric traction energy	874	831	812	802
Fuel oil for buses	190	186	218	249
Bus licence and road tax fees	21	21	22	21
General administration and stores department costs	1,173	1,394	1,563	1,737
Pay-roll tax	367	380	427	625
Workers compensation payments	465	418	524	543
Depreciation	1,018	1,008	937	922
Non-operating expenses	96	86	92	100
Provisions—				
Long service leave	290	396	350	366
Retiring gratuities	486	671	532	611
Accrued sick leave	70	96	61	70
Public risk insurance	300	220	288	297
Interest on loans	1,311	1,358	1,448	1,498
Total expenditure	21,462	22,393	24,265	26,433
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-1,777	-1,825	-3,748	-3,081
Capital outlay	691	695	712	856
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	24,224	24,874	26,010	26,822

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS

Period	Route miles	Bus mileage	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock	Persons employed
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1967-68	140	7,335	25,576	3,413	4,192	233	844
1968-69	139	7,099	24,271	3,499	4,324	226	791
1969-70	139	6,923	22,353	3,635	4,540	277	(b) 4,159
1970-71	139	7,018	22,753	3,710	4,991	273	(b) 4,323
1971-72	143	6,953	20,471	4,067	5,396	(a) 272	(b) 4,331

(a) Includes 38 in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.



One of Melbourne's new stainless steel suburban trains.

Victorian Railways

A Melbourne suburban train passes over completed sections of box-tunnels in Jolimott railway yards.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

The site for the Melbourne underground rail loop Museum station, located in La Trobe Street between Elizabeth and Swanston Streets. Traffic has been temporarily diverted while certain aspects of work are undertaken.



Examples of the 3d blue. These stamps show the "White Veil" variety.



The Charity stamps of 1897 (top pair), and 1900. Since these stamps were available solely for postal use, the word "Postage" was incorporated in the design. Other stamps of this period could be used for both postal and fiscal duties, and bore the words "Stamp Duty".



POSTAGE inserted in design.

Perf. 12½.

Issue of June 1901.

Wmk. V and Crown.



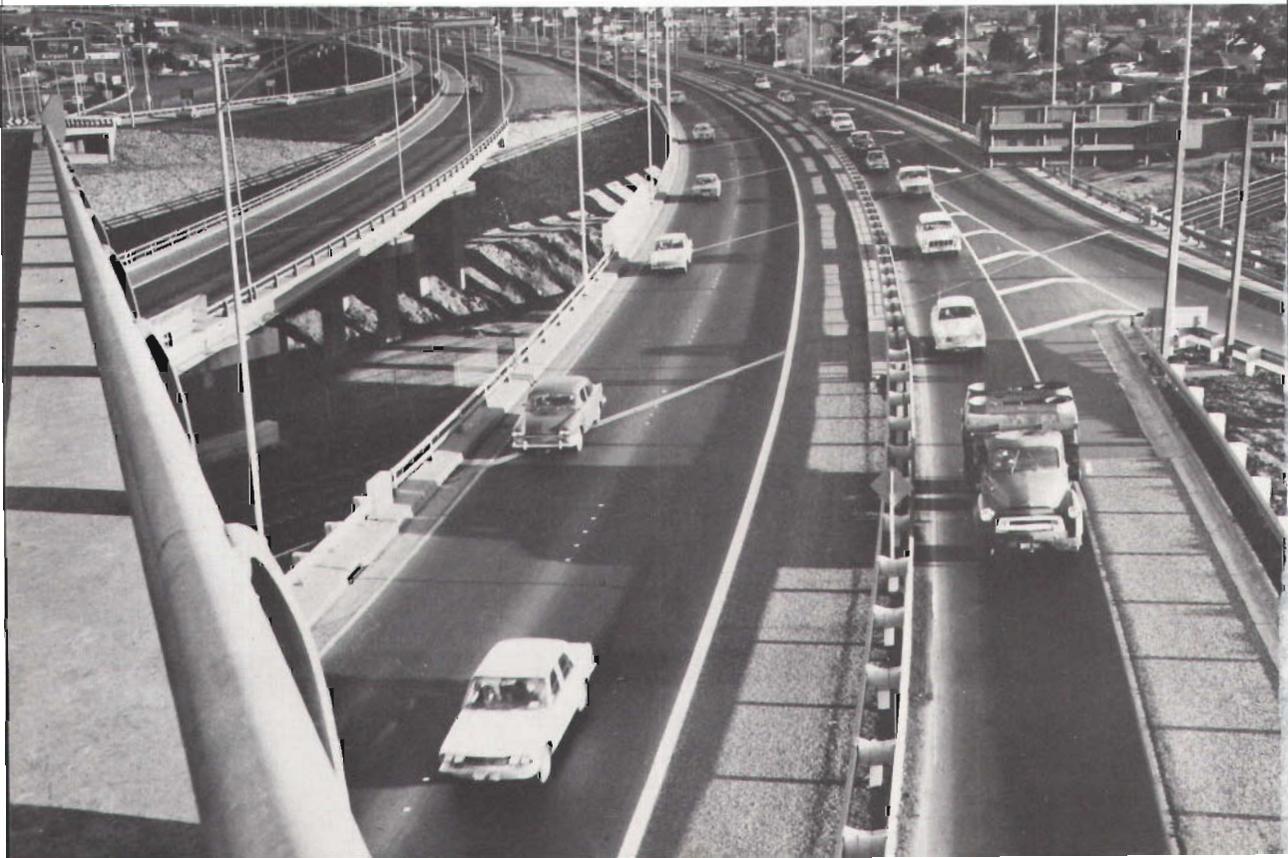
Following Federation in January 1901, the various States continued to issue stamps under their own name until the first Commonwealth issue appeared in 1913. After Federation, the words "Stamp Duty" were replaced by "Postage" on all Victorian postage stamps. The stamps illustrated above range from the ½d to the 6d value. They were issued in June 1901.



The Western Highway at Dobie, east of Ararat, a typical Victorian country road.

Country Roads Board

The Tullamarine Freeway at the Bell Street, Coburg interchange. This freeway links Melbourne's Tullamarine international airport with the rest of the city.



The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.,
PER MILE, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle mile	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle mile	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents		per cent
1967-68	15,628	94.83	12.25	16,604	100.75	106.25
1968-69	15,946	99.24	13.40	17,042	106.06	106.87
1969-70	16,682	109.23	15.07	17,766	116.33	106.50
1970-71	16,576	111.25	15.10	18,881	128.74	113.91
1971-72	19,026	128.88	18.66	20,937	141.82	110.04

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING
EXPENSES, ETC., PER MILE, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle mile	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle mile	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents		per cent
1967-68	3,413	46.53	13.34	4,192	57.15	122.82
1968-69	3,499	49.29	14.42	4,324	60.91	123.58
1969-70	3,635	52.51	16.26	4,540	65.58	124.91
1970-71	3,710	52.86	16.31	4,991	71.11	134.53
1971-72	4,067	58.49	19.87	5,396	77.61	132.68

Private motor omnibus services

The following table contains particulars of the operations of Victorian private omnibus services. In addition to details of route operations, charter, school, and other special services are included. In the year 1971-72 route operations accounted for 54 per cent of total mileage travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 16, 29, and 1 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
Number of vehicles	2,846	2,811	2,899	2,875	3,030	
Mileage—Petrol vehicles	'000 miles	36,079	34,627	34,349	32,980	33,218
Diesel vehicles	'000 miles	19,995	20,308	22,679	24,809	26,843
Total mileage	'000 miles	56,074	54,935	57,028	57,789	60,061
Revenue	\$'000	21,297	22,057	23,721	26,330	28,628
Expenditure—						
Drivers' wages		6,904	7,270	7,974	9,104	10,236
Repairs and maintenance		2,646	2,734	2,913	3,149	3,477
Depreciation		2,062	2,045	2,181	2,239	2,364
Other		7,441	7,343	7,997	8,674	9,741
Total expenditure		19,053	19,392	21,065	23,166	25,818

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES—*continued*

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Assets (a)—					
Motor vehicles	5,758	5,645	5,988	6,258	7,222
Other assets	8,120	8,609	9,671	10,264	11,024
Total assets	13,878	14,254	15,659	16,522	18,246
Liabilities (a)	5,650	5,762	6,546	7,042	8,179

(a) Incomplete. Assets and liabilities of operators engaged solely in school bus services are not available.

Tramways in provincial cities

Tramway services in Ballarat and Bendigo ceased on 19 September 1971 and 16 April 1972, respectively, both being replaced by privately operated bus services. Part of the Bendigo system reopened in December 1972 as a tourist attraction.

Further references, 1961-1971 ; Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, 1963

Motor vehicles*Registration, licences, etc.*

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads. All trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles must also be registered.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 MARCH 1973

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle (without trailer, etc.)	\$4.10 plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor cycle (with trailer, etc., attached)	\$6.10 plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor car (private use)	\$0.60 for each power-weight unit (a) plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$0.75 for each power-weight unit (a) plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$2.50 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service or a temporary school service licence	\$15 plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$1.10 to \$1.60 for each power-weight unit (a) according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	From \$0.30 to \$1.30 for each power-weight unit (a) according to the number of wheels and the type of tyres (when more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only) plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$27.10 (unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable) plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
LICENCE	
Driver's or rider's licence	\$12 issued for a three year period (An additional fee of \$6 is payable by all applicants for new licences)
Learner's permit	\$2 for motor cycles only
Instructor's licence	\$40 issued for a three year period

(a) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in hundredweights of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

(b) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

NOTE. The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$12.

The following tables show, at dates from 30 June 1968 to 30 June 1972, the number of drivers' and riders' licences in force and the total revenue received at the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department :

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Drivers'	1,337,381	1,399,903	1,464,523	1,524,104	1,585,095
Riders'	34,292	35,894	37,551	42,292	49,023
Total	1,371,673	1,435,797	1,502,074	1,566,396	1,634,118

VICTORIA—GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED BY MOTOR
REGISTRATION BRANCH
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Registrations and tax	47,219	54,190	57,842	61,270	65,819
Drivers' licences	2,792	3,272	3,177	4,823	7,338
Other	748	764	810	887	921
Total	50,759	58,226	61,829	66,980	74,078

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of 1962 and 1971 (motor vehicle census years), and at 31 December 1971 and 1972. Particulars of Australian Government-owned vehicles with the exception of defence service vehicles are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER BY TYPE OF
VEHICLE

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	31 December 1971	31 December 1972
			'000	'000
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	940.7	987.1
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	203.2	207.3
Light commercial type vehicles—				
Open	94,470	89,764	89.9	91.0
Closed	31,851	46,539	47.0	49.7
Trucks—				
Rigid	76,591	79,386	79.8	82.1
Articulated		9,417	9.5	9.7
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	3.6	3.9
Buses	3,409	5,129	5.2	5.6
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	30.7	36.7
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,409.7	1,473.1

(a) A revised classification of motor vehicles was adopted for the census of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971. The principal differences between the new classification and that at 31 December 1962 are :

- (i) "Light commercial type vehicles" include utilities, panel vans and trucks with carrying capacity under one ton, and ambulances and hearses.
- (ii) "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of one ton and over.
- (iii) "Other truck type vehicles" consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g., street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as "trucks". Direct comparisons therefore between the two censuses can only be made for the categories motor cars, station wagons, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes utilities registered at 31 December 1962 have been included in the classification "light commercial vehicles—open" and panel vans and ambulances and hearses, registered at the same date, in the classification "light commercial type vehicles—closed". Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

The following tables, giving new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Australian Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services) :

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE

(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars			Station wagons		
	1970 (a)	1971 (a)	1972	1970	1971	1972
Austin	3,268	1,797	1,166	..	..	..
B.M.W.	181	163	170	..	..	..
Chrysler (b)	11,005	9,538	8,288	2,076	1,707	1,321
Datsun	4,274	5,444	6,142	165	365	330
Fiat	1,015	684	350	13	4	..
Ford	22,193	20,535	25,150	3,708	3,838	4,384
Holden (c)	32,172	32,144	28,316	7,371	7,228	6,300
Honda	856	911	511	..	1	..
Jaguar	305	505	306	..	..	..
M.G.	383	245	212	..	..	..
Mazda	4,014	5,165	3,741	295	248	241
Mercedes Benz	588	587	501	..	..	..
Morris	4,104	2,849	3,378	..	..	..
Peugeot	520	450	466	25	3	..
Renault	1,550	1,473	1,655	..	..	75
Rover	248	215	187	..	..	59
Statesman	..	729	1,181	..	..	..
Toyota	7,136	6,591	7,215	381	141	111
Triumph	637	683	512	..	..	..
Volkswagen	2,506	2,827	1,970	526	535	473
Volvo	173	406	720	13	32	72
Other	874	720	665	36	37	34
Total	98,002	94,661	92,802	14,609	14,139	13,400

(a) Includes ambulances and hearses.

(b) Dodge, Hillman, and Mitsubishi are included with Chrysler.

(c) Excludes Statesman, which is shown separately.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES ACCORDING TO MAKE

(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence services)

Make	1971				1972 (a)			
	Utilities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Light commercial type vehicles (b)		Other (a)	Total
					Open	Closed		
B.M.C. (b)	232	2	16	250	149	1	1	151
Bedford	..	..	1,363	1,363	..	..	1,337	1,337
Chrysler (c)	680	14	771	1,465	1,179	52	603	1,834
Daihatsu	26	..	155	181	8	14	134	156
Datsun	383	90	389	862	278	59	424	761
Ford	1,908	1,371	999	4,278	1,669	1,483	1,194	4,346
Holden	2,692	1,649	11	4,352	3,796	2,462	9	6,267
International	27	5	1,556	1,588	..	1	1,408	1,409
Land Rover	214	9	18	241	199	..	149	348
Leyland	..	..	187	187	..	3	208	211
Mazda	77	233	60	370	112	176	71	359

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES ACCORDING TO MAKE—*continued*
(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence services)

Make	1971				1972 (a)			
	Utilities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Light commercial type vehicles (b)		Other (a)	Total
					Open	Closed		
Mercedes	..	..	154	154	..	..	110	110
Morris (b)	..	391	..	391	..	285	..	285
Toyota	340	238	597	1,175	..	..	1,083	1,083
Volkswagen	10	3	1,097	1,110	77	883	176	1,136
Other	93	80	343	516	95	53	382	530
Total	6,682	4,085	7,716	18,483	7,562	5,472	7,289	20,323

(a) As from 1 January 1972 a revised classification of motor vehicles has been adopted and used also as a basis for a census of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971. For further information see notes on previous table dealing with vehicles on the register.

(b) B.M.C. includes all Austin and Morris commercial vehicles except Morris 10 hp panel vans.

(c) Chrysler includes all Dodge, Commer, Hillman and Mitsubishi vehicles.

Transport Regulation Board

The *Transport Regulation Act 1932* set up a Board of Inquiry to investigate Victoria's land transport problems. The recommendations of this Board led to the constitution of the Transport Regulation Board in 1934. The Board, consisting of a chairman, a primary producers' representative, and a representative of commercial interests outside a radius of 25 miles of the G.P.O., Melbourne, is a statutory authority originally constituted "for the purpose of securing improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport" and for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of specific legislation in this field. Although by later amending legislation a Co-ordinator of Transport was set up with particular functions, the Board's function as a licensing authority is still to channel the evolution of road transport in the interests of the most efficient use of community resources.

In effect, the scope of the Board's authority has been confined to the regulation of the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles with a view to maximising service to the community and rationalising road-rail competition. It derives its present authority from the *Transport Regulation Act 1958* and the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED :
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Licences issued "as of right"—					
25 miles radius of the G.P.O. or P.O.—					
Melbourne	15,147	15,316	15,466	15,622	15,901
Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong	1,507	1,544	1,514	1,546	1,577
25 miles radius of owner's place of business	6,909	6,970	6,904	6,779	6,787
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tons load capacity)	17,313	17,522	17,705	17,271	17,477
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	546	501	428	388	355
50 miles radius of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 4 tons load capacity)	51,618	53,886	55,553	56,215	56,612
Third Schedule commodities	12,684	13,062	13,136	13,111	13,294

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Approved decentralised secondary industries	799	899	969	1,058	1,128
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger	6,543	6,563	6,563	6,823	6,877
Temporary passenger	177	172	165	156	163
Goods (4 years)	12,518	13,357	14,208	14,454	14,151
Temporary goods	807	590	534	532	548
Goods—passenger	38	34	32	30	26
Total licences issued	126,606	130,416	133,177	133,985	134,896
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	2,403	2,511	2,662	2,742	2,946
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters)	1,990	2,172	2,452	2,871	2,949
Balance	413	339	210	-129	-3
Road charges collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	7,248	7,841	8,558	8,905	9,138
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	219	233	254	282	305
Log book fees	21	11	11	11	10

Commercial goods transport

With the exception of vehicles used exclusively on interstate trade and primary producer vehicles not exceeding 2 tons load capacity, all commercial goods vehicles are subject to the control and licensing of the Board pursuant to the provisions of the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*. Licences issued fall into two broad groups.

The first group, which comprises the majority of licences in force, are issued on application and are classed "as of right" goods licences. These licences are issued at a fee fixed by legislation and confer restricted rights clearly defined in that legislation.

The second group, termed "discretionary" licences, are issued at the discretion of the Board and authorise operations, generally of a permanent nature, not covered by any of the "as of right" group of licences.

Types of discretionary goods licences

As discretionary licences are written to meet specific conditions, there are a great variety of different types. However, they fall broadly into the following classifications:

Route services ex Melbourne and country centres. These are generally of a short haul nature to non-rail pockets of territory or to areas beyond rail terminals.

Extended "as of right" licences are issued to carriers according to circumstances for general or particular classes of goods.

Special commodities. These relate to specially constructed vehicles and equipment for particular operations and traffic.

Ancillary operations. Where extension of "as of right" ancillary licence authorities associated with trades and business are approved.

Contractors. Extended areas of operation approved for earthmoving or road contractors or the like.

Mails and parcels services. These services are usually operated primarily as contracted mail services.

Timber carriers. The transport requirements of country mills are met by licences which cover transport of logs to the mills and sawn timber to the local railway station, or short haul deliveries direct to customers.

Decentralised industries

A number of licences have been granted where industries have decided to employ contract carriers, or where their own vehicles are used for a combination of carrying not covered by the "as of right" licence issued under section 5 of the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*.

In dealing with cases where an industry establishes that it is at a disadvantage because of its location, the Board is empowered to take into account the relative costs and convenience of the alternative forms of transport. The Board has maintained the policy that long-standing and high volume rail traffic associated with country secondary industries should not be diverted to road carriers where an adequate railway service is available.

At 30 June 1972, 24 carriers held 76 discretionary licences in respect of 22 decentralised industries, and 391 licences had been granted to 93 industries authorising extension of "EI" "as of right" licence rights.

Permits

Permits are issued at the discretion of the Board to authorise temporarily the operation of a vehicle in a manner not specified in the licence. For the years ended 30 June 1971 and 1972 the number of goods permits issued were 165,634 and 163,101, respectively.

A survey conducted by the Board established that 283,740 trips involving a total of 2,281,611 tons of goods moved under permit authority were made for the period June 1971 to May 1972. During the year the Board found it necessary to increase permit fees to meet increased administrative costs.

Tow trucks

The issue of a tow truck licence is at the discretion of the Board, based on the criteria contained in section 8 of the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*. Regulations relating to standards of vehicle construction, crane and allied equipment must be complied with before a licence is granted. At 30 June 1972 there were 722 tow truck licences of which 716 were full-term four year licences and 6 were temporary licences.

To accommodate demand for "trade" towing as distinct from accident scene activity, the Board approved seven additional tow trucks in the Melbourne area specifically for this purpose. These restricted licences exclude attendance at accident scenes except where the unit has been bespoken by the owner or driver of the vehicle involved in the accident. To assist in the identification of these vehicles, a special label with the letters "R.T." is displayed on the windscreen and a "restricted" sign is fixed to the unit.

Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria

This Inquiry was set up by the Government in November 1970 with Sir Henry Bland constituting the Board, to inquire into, report upon, and

make recommendations concerning the existing system of land transport in Victoria (with the exception of passenger transport within the areas of metropolitan Melbourne and the urban areas of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong for which transportation plans have been or are being prepared).

The Report and findings of the Board of Inquiry were presented to Parliament by the Minister of Transport on 29 March 1972. The Minister was able to state that "the Government accepts the general principles contained in the recommendations of the Report as providing guidelines for changes, which should be made progressively and over a long period in an endeavour to work towards a position in which the community is able to make the best use of its total transport resources".

The Minister listed some recommendations for early implementation :

1. The simplification of transport regulation by the issue of more long term licences in place of many of the present trip and monthly permits.
2. The setting up of a Bureau of Road Transport Costs within the Transport Regulation Board.
3. A detailed study to be undertaken of the transport costs and handling procedures for wool on rail.
4. An examination of the present methods of cartage and distribution of petroleum products.
5. The Railways, in conjunction with the Grain Elevators Board, to examine existing methods of handling grain traffic.
6. Consideration of annual roadworthiness certificates being introduced for commercial vehicles over 6 ton capacity ; compulsory inspection of vehicles over 12 ton capacity as a condition of issue of licence ; and compulsory third party property damage insurance for heavy vehicles.

Drivers' certificates

Commercial passenger vehicles. Every driver of a commercial passenger vehicle must possess a driver's certificate issued by the Board. This certificate is a separate authority additional to the motor car driver's licence issued by the Police. Each application for a certificate must be accompanied by a satisfactory medical and eyesight report. A medical and eyesight report is then required at three-yearly intervals, or more frequently if the holder of a certificate is subject to some disability or is over sixty years of age. If the applicant is medically acceptable, his application is forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Police for a check and report on character, traffic record, and general suitability. Before issue of a certificate, the Board has to be satisfied that the applicant is a "fit and proper" person to drive a public service vehicle. Prospective drivers of metropolitan taxi-cabs and hire-cars must, in addition, pass a test of knowledge of the metropolitan area. 4,766 applications for drivers' certificates were made during 1971-72. Of this total, 3,916 certificates were issued, 2,143 of these being to drive metropolitan taxi-cabs or hire-cars and 1,773 for buses and country taxi-cabs. At 30 June 1972 the 18,221 (16,394 at 30 June 1971) certificates on issue to drivers of commercial passenger vehicles consisted of the following types : buses 5,518 (5,093) ; taxis 12,373 (10,998) ; and temporary 330 (303).

Tow trucks. Every driver of a tow truck must possess a driver's certificate issued by the Board before he can legally drive such a vehicle.

A certificate is issued only after the applicant's character, traffic record, and general suitability have been checked by the Police. The minimum age requirement for applicants is 20 years, although some exceptions are permitted in the case of apprentices or full-time employees of tow truck owners. At 30 June 1972 there were 2,316 (2,106 at 30 June 1971) certificates on issue.

Passenger fares and hiring rates

Bus and taxi fares chargeable by operators are determined by the Board. At 30 June 1972 bus fares charged by the majority of operators in the metropolitan area were :

Section travelled	Adult fare	Children's fare
	cents	cents
1	10	5
2	15	9
3	18	10
Extra sections	1	Various

Metropolitan and suburban taxi fares (which also apply in the three urban areas of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong) were increased by the Board in June 1972 to take effect from 13 August 1972. The fares at that date became :

Flagfall	29 cents
Mileage rate	24 cents
Detention	\$3.60 per hour
Service fee	15 cents per hiring made through a depot
Luggage	5 cents each item carried outside passenger compartment

Co-ordination of services

The Board is represented on the Passenger Co-ordination Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Transport. This committee is involved with projects aimed at improving co-ordination of the various modes of transport.

Public hearings

Public hearings are designed to give all parties concerned with matters affecting the issue of discretionary licences, or those of a generally contentious nature, an opportunity to present their views to the Board. During the year ended 30 June 1972 the Board heard fifteen applications for discretionary goods licences at public hearings held at Melbourne and one held at Horsham.

In relation to commercial passenger vehicles, 56 applications for new licences or variation of existing licences were dealt with at public hearings held at Melbourne, Horsham, and Swan Hill.

Private sittings

Most discretionary matters are dealt with by the Board in private sittings. These include applications for licences where there are no objections, and the transfer, renewal, and variation of existing licences. During the

year ended 30 June 1972 the Board dealt with a total of 4,094 cases involving goods licences and with 2,770 passenger licensing matters.

Commercial passenger transport

All licences for commercial vehicles are issued on a "discretionary" basis and authorise the operation of buses, taxis, and hire-cars under authority of the *Transport Regulation Act 1958*.

Buses

Bus licensing is divided into three groups—metropolitan, urban, and country.

Metropolitan. There are two basic types of licence issued in the metropolitan area—route bus and charter. At 30 June 1972 there were 241 private bus route services licensed to operate in the metropolitan and outer suburban areas of Melbourne, with a total of 929 licensed vehicles operating. There were also 230 buses operated by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and 12 buses operated by the Victorian Railways over routes on which service is provided by these authorities. At the same date there were 207 charter buses licensed to operate exclusively in the charter, or group hiring capacity, on journeys commencing within a 20 mile radius of Melbourne. These vehicles normally have a capacity of more than 20 adults and are comfortable and attractive. They are permitted to engage in regular contract work for industries and schools and also to operate for regular sporting and special functions. Charter hirings are not, however, the sole preserve of this group of vehicles. In addition to the basic right of route buses to operate stage services, the Board permits vehicles of suitable standard, operating on route services within a 15 mile radius of Melbourne, to undertake charter journeys from one of three local zones within the 15 mile radius to any location in Victoria.

Urban. At 30 June 1972 there were a total of 145 buses licensed in urban areas to provide route, charter, and touring services. Numbers of vehicles authorised to operate in each of the three urban areas were: Ballarat 38, Bendigo 26, and Geelong 81.

In 1971–72 the electric tramway services operated by the State Electricity Commission in Ballarat and Bendigo were replaced by private bus services. The Ballarat bus services were introduced in August and September 1971, and the Bendigo services, which involved reorganisation of the whole urban transport network in that city, commenced operation in April 1972. The changeover in both areas was successful and the travelling public are now able to enjoy an improved transport service in modern vehicles. Traffic during off peak periods was found to be poor, particularly during evenings, Saturday afternoons, and Sundays, and all aspects of services are being closely watched and traffic patterns recorded.

Country. At 30 June 1972 there were 1,809 licences issued to operate in country areas of the State; 434 of these were fully licensed to operate stage services and to undertake charter and touring work. The remaining 1,375 buses were especially licensed vehicles under contract to the Education Department to provide daily transport for school children to and from country schools. A number of these vehicles also have the ability to undertake charter hirings.

The Board also licenses a small number of vehicles especially equipped to operate as touring omnibuses. These operate on advertised tours for which separate and distinct fares are payable by each passenger. At 30 June 1972 there were 60 vehicles so licensed.

Taxis and hire-cars

On a similar basis to bus licensing, taxi and hire-car operation is divided into three groups—metropolitan, urban, and country.

The main operational rights of taxis and hire-cars can be summarised as follows :

Metropolitan. Metropolitan taxis may be hired from the street, from taxi stands, or by telephone bookings for journeys to any place in Victoria, provided hirings commence within the defined metropolitan taxi area, which varies between a 15 and 20 mile radius of Melbourne. Suburban taxis operate under radio control from a specified depot, and may be hired to any place in Victoria provided journeys commence within areas as follows, for each type of hiring : hirings from taxi stands may only commence from stands situated in a vehicle's local zoned area ; hirings from the street may commence anywhere within the defined metropolitan taxi area of Melbourne; and hirings by telephone may commence anywhere within Victoria. Metropolitan hire-cars may only accept hirings booked through a depot and may operate for journeys to any place in Victoria.

Urban. Urban taxis may be hired from the street, from taxi stands, or by telephone bookings for journeys to any place in Victoria, provided hirings commence within the defined urban areas of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. Urban hire-cars have similar rights, but hirings must be through a depot.

Country. Country taxis may operate from specified taxi stands and depots outside the metropolitan and urban taxi areas to any place in Victoria. Country hire-cars have similar rights to country taxis but hirings must be bespoken through a depot.

VICTORIA—TAXIS AND HIRE-CARS LICENSED
AT 30 JUNE 1972

Particulars	Number
Metropolitan area—	
Metropolitan taxis	1,806
Suburban taxis	917
Metropolitan hire-cars	20
Total metropolitan	2,743
Urban areas—	
Ballarat—urban taxis	50
Bendigo—urban taxis	36
urban hire-cars	2
Geelong—urban taxis	114
Total urban	202
Country areas—	
Country taxis	486
Country hire-cars	55
Total country	541
GRAND TOTAL	3,486

Enforcement

Enforcement action relating to the provisions of the Transport Regulation Act, the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, and the Transport Consolidated Regulations is the responsibility of the Board's field staff comprising inspectors located at head office and at twelve regional offices. In addition, the Board assists in policing relevant provisions of the Motor Car Act and Regulations and the Road Traffic Act and Regulations. While the Board is the registering authority for motor boats, its staff does not police the regulations governing craft specifications, equipment, and behaviour of drivers ; this is handled by police and local authorities.

A brief summary of prosecutions taken before the courts under legislation mentioned above is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : PROSECUTIONS

Act or Regulations	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Transport Regulation Act (Passenger)	82	101	77
Commercial Goods Vehicles Act Part I	855	675	633
Transport Consolidated Regulations 1960	515	354	292
Motor Car Act	3,248	3,499	2,030
Motor Car Regulations	582	604	460
Road Traffic Regulations	714	869	601
Police Offences Act (Summary Offences Act)	8	4	..
Justices Act	3	3	3
Drugs of Addiction and Restricted Substances Regulations	4	..	1
Total	6,011	6,109	4,097

Standards

Improvement in the standard of public service vehicles is the constant aim of the Board.

In the case of taxi-cabs, the Board's requirement of replacement when a car reaches four years from the date of first registration (a longer life of 6 years is conceded for large cars) has improved the standard of cars in the taxi and hire-car fleet throughout the State.

Because of the need to adapt normal production cars for use as taxis, the fitting of two-way radio and, to a lesser extent, the taxi meter has presented problems, and in giving approval for these fittings the Board has had regard to the requirements and purposes of the various Australian design rules. The aim of these design rules is to provide for safer cars for the motoring public. Car manufacturers have been required to meet the requirements of these rules by specified dates since 1 January 1969.

As a consequence, for new buses there is a design trend for appearance and passenger comfort to be suited to a particular operation as well as to passenger safety requirements. There is a gradual change to larger destination panels displaying route numbers in addition to destination. This is now a requirement for all new route buses.

Special projects

The Board is continuing to extend financial assistance to projects designed to improve the convenience and facility of bus and taxi services to the public. The most important of these are modal interchange facilities, particularly at railway stations, for passengers arriving and departing by buses and taxis.

Road maintenance charges

Owners of commercial goods vehicles with a load capacity exceeding four tons are required to pay a ton-mile charge as compensation for wear and tear caused to Victorian roads under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act. This charge is made at a rate of 5/18ths of a cent per ton-mile, based on the tare weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent of its load capacity. Journeys made solely in connection with the carriage of certain primary produce and livestock do not attract this charge. Vehicles operating on inter-state trade are not exempt. At 30 June 1972 there were 40,000 vehicles with registered load capacities exceeding four tons. As a result of court action taken in respect of offences against Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act during 1971-72, 5,466 convictions were recorded, fines amounting to \$166,308 were imposed, and contributions amounting to \$126,585 were ordered to be paid.

Motor boats

The *Motor Boating Act* 1961 and the Motor Boating (General) Regulations 1962 require the registration of privately used motor boats not exceeding 65 ft in length. They also provide for the control of operations of such motor boats in Victorian waters. The Board's function is confined principally to the registration of motor boats. At 30 June 1972 the number of motor boats on the register was 52,411.

Metropolitan Transportation Committee

The Metropolitan Transportation Committee was established by the provisions of the *Metropolitan Transportation Committee Act* 1963. The members of this Committee are the Minister of Transport (chairman); the Minister for Local Government; the chairmen of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, Transport Regulation Board, Country Roads Board, Road Safety and Traffic Authority, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; a councillor nominated by the Melbourne City Council; the Chief Planner of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; the Director of Finance; and the Director of Transport.

The functions of the Committee are to advise the Governor in Council on any matter relating to the planning, development, and improvement of transport services within the metropolitan area, and the supervision, co-ordination, and control of the activities of the bodies concerned, and to make such inquiries as it thinks fit in that behalf.

The Act requires that no body represented on the Committee shall proceed with any major project or plan which may affect public transport provided by any other such body in the metropolitan area unless it has first been submitted to and considered by the Committee. The provision does not apply to the granting of licences or permits for public transport services.

In September 1963 the Committee commenced a comprehensive transportation study within the metropolitan area. Using the results obtained from surveys conducted during 1964 the planning group of engineers, drawn from the bodies represented on the Transportation Committee, has prepared a comprehensive plan of roads and public transport which will be needed to carry the traffic projected for the year 1985.

Further reference, 1968

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

Before 1935 road traffic was administered according to the provisions of the Motor Car Act, the Police Offences Act, and the Local Government Act. In that year a Road Traffic Act was passed, accompanied by separate regulations for country and metropolitan conditions. The Traffic Commission was constituted by the provisions of the *Road Traffic Act 1956*, and in 1971 the Road Safety and Traffic Authority took over the functions of the Commission. The Road Safety and Traffic Authority was constituted by the *Road Traffic (Road Safety and Traffic Authority) Act 1970* and consists of a full-time Chairman and Deputy Chairman with part-time members nominated by the Victoria Police, the Country Roads Board, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, the Chamber of Automotive Industries, the Municipal Association, and the Trades Hall Council.

The functions of the Authority are to carry out research and investigation into road accident prevention; to promote road accident prevention practices; to request any municipal council to adopt recommended road accident prevention practices and to advise the Minister of failure by the council to do so; and to advise the Minister on road accident prevention policies, matters relating to traffic control referred to it by the Minister, matters relating to regulations, and generally for the improvement of traffic conditions and the control of traffic. The Authority advises the Government about regulations for the improvement and control of traffic, and sets down standards for traffic control items such as signals, pedestrian crossings, and certain signs, after consulting the Country Roads Board, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the municipal councils.

In 1958 new Road Traffic Regulations were issued, which were more easily understood, and which encouraged easier, safer, and more orderly driving; they clearly stated the privileges and responsibilities of both motorist and pedestrian. An important feature was the "sign board" legislation, which permitted traffic and parking to be controlled by signs; a severe penalty may be imposed for illegally erecting a parking or traffic sign.

Since 1958 the Authority has received from the Victoria Police a comprehensive, confidential statistical report of every accident reported, and from 1960 until July 1972 the information was put on punch cards by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and was then analysed by the Authority. Since that date the forms have been forwarded direct to the Authority, which extracts a summary of the factors in each accident as data to be incorporated on computer tape. Annual accident books are produced from these tapes, enabling highway authorities to identify high accident frequency locations which may be investigated with a view to remedial treatment. Studies have been made of major approach routes to the City and a particular length of one such arterial route—High Street in Prahran, Malvern, Camberwell, and Waverley—was selected for a traffic engineering experiment. This included re-setting of traffic lights, installation of new traffic lights and pedestrian crossings, erection of signs, and restriction on parking.

The Authority has worked closely with the Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality, which has instituted a research project to investigate fatal accidents with a view to recommending measures to counter road accidents and to improve the assistance to accident casualties. The Council

has also investigated the pattern of injuries, enabling recommendations for improved safety features in vehicles to be supported by factual evidence. The Authority has instituted a programme of municipal involvement in road accident prevention and is assisting municipalities in setting up local representative committees to assist in this matter.

In 1967 the Traffic Commission Fund was instituted and this enabled additional finance to be provided to assist municipalities in traffic matters. From 1952 government funds had been made available to subsidise municipalities in improving such items as traffic signals and pedestrian crossings, and since 1967 subsidies have been widened to include installation of new traffic control signals, pedestrian crossings, and other works or projects to improve traffic control. The Traffic Authority Fund was established under the Road Traffic (Road Safety and Traffic Authority) Act, and the moneys available to the Authority were augmented by a 50 cent surcharge on motor vehicle registrations being paid into this Fund.

Occupants of vehicles in which seat belts are fitted have been required to wear the belts since 1 January 1971, and a 70 mph absolute speed restriction was introduced on 1 January 1972 on a trial basis. Amendments to the Regulations established a means by which a length of road could be classified as a priority road whereon a driver shall not be required to give way to his right. Provision was also made for individual intersections to be protected by the erection of signs whereby a driver was similarly not required to give way to his right.

In September 1972 the Authority assumed the functions of the Traffic Safety Division of the National Safety Council. These included the distribution of road safety literature to schools and various organisations and the conduct of advanced driver training courses. Staff is made available to give road safety talks and demonstrations, and to show road safety films to schools and various organisations. The Authority has been actively associated with road safety promotion and has undertaken two major educational campaigns, one on the alcohol 0.05 legislation and the other on pedestrian safety. It is also preparing a road code booklet (driving guide) which it is intended to distribute to all households throughout the State in early 1974.

Lower Yarra Crossing Authority

The barrier posed by the Yarra River to traffic between the south-eastern suburbs and the western suburbs of Melbourne has been assuming greater importance as the City has developed. First, the river had been continually widened and deepened to enable shipping to ascend to the riverside docks; this precluded any bridging of the river downstream from the docks. Second, the lack of such a bridge caused all traffic which did not use the meagre ferry facilities to detour through the congested city area.

Tunnels under the river were seriously considered on three occasions, but a succession of ferry services managed to cater for the increasing traffic loads. The Western Industries Association formed in 1957 aimed to improve the status of the western suburbs through various public projects including a fixed crossing for the river to replace the over-burdened ferries. With the principle of a high-level bridge under consideration and proof that growth of the western suburbs and districts was being inhibited through the lack of such a crossing, the Association was eventually successful in forming

the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority. This non-profit making company was registered in 1965.

The Authority applied to the Victorian Government for a franchise to build and operate a toll crossing, and this was granted by Act of Parliament. A maximum period of forty years was granted the Authority in which to amortise its borrowings, following which the asset would revert to the State. In June 1966 the State Government guaranteed the finances of the Authority, greatly assisting the raising of funds necessary for the project. Tenders for construction of the bridge closed in February 1968.

Although the bridge was to be the more spectacular part of the project there still remained the extensive associated works. The total length of the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority project is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, extending from Graham Street (Port Melbourne) in the east to Williamstown Road (Yarraville) in the west. The principal sections of the project are : the Williamstown Road interchange, the western concrete approach viaduct, the main steel bridge across the Yarra, the eastern concrete approach viaduct, the toll plaza, the Salmon Street overpass, and the Graham Street interchange. Thirty-two contracts were involved in the project, ranging from the building of the bridge itself to landscaping.

Work on the foundations for the main bridge structures was officially commenced on 9 April 1968 and was marked by a short ceremony on the west bank when the Premier (the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte) operated a drilling rig to commence the excavation of the first foundation works. In addition to this work, extensive filling of the bridge alignment on the eastern bank was undertaken and test bores were sunk at each of the foundation locations for the whole length of the bridge alignment.

By October 1970 the project works were approximately four fifths complete, with the remaining few spans of the approach viaducts on the east and west sides of the river and the erection of the main steel spans to be finished. However on 15 October 1970 the 367 ft steel span between piers 10 and 11 collapsed, causing the deaths of 35 men. A Royal Commission was immediately set up by the State Government and, following publication of its Report in August 1971, the Authority engaged a new contractor to complete construction of the 2,800 ft long cable stayed box girder bridge.

The Authority also formed its own Directorate of Engineering to continue the work of design, supervision of construction, and contract administration previously carried out by its former consulting engineers. Since then the entire design has been reviewed and rechecked; modifications have been made to the construction of the steel box girders, and erection procedures for the steel spans have been altered considerably. It was not until late 1972 that work regained its former momentum.

The bridge's 8,500 ft length of concrete and steel is 122 ft wide, with the 1,100 ft central steel span 176 ft above low water mark. Traffic flow on the eight lanes of the bridge is expected to be 45,000 vehicles a day initially ; it is expected to reach 100,000 vehicles a day by 1985.

Delays occasioned by the old route's 40 intersections, which included 14 sets of traffic lights, will no longer hamper travel between the City and the west. The rapid transport of goods and commuters through the project, which will soon be linked into many of Melbourne's arterial roads, will

ensure that the west becomes a full partner in the growth of Melbourne and Victoria.

Apart from the completion of the steel spans, the Authority has now completed the remainder of the project works, and sections of the expressway on the eastern side of the river between Lorimer Street, Port Melbourne, and Todd Road, Fishermens Bend, are now open to traffic.

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of all road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions :

1. that the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident ;
2. that it involved :
 - (i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion ; or
 - (ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel ; or
 - (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public ; and
3. that the accident resulted in :
 - (i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident ; or
 - (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with those shown on page 161.

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1962-63	12,330	803	17,149	409	27	569
1963-64	13,067	838	18,401	425	27	599
1964-65	14,432	907	20,482	460	29	653
1965-66	14,110	933	20,277	442	29	635
1966-67	14,077	963	19,994	433	30	615
1967-68	15,113	868	21,932	458	26	664
1968-69	15,622	964	22,498	465	29	670
1969-70	17,030	1,065	24,502	498	31	716
1970-71	15,327	996	22,067	440	29	634
1971-72	14,988	884	21,090	424	25	597

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 :

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Description	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	418	10,198	355	8,746	317	8,184
Motor cyclists	19	729	36	986	54	1,345
Passengers (any type)	315	9,732	338	8,870	268	8,242
Pedestrians	270	2,797	235	2,578	217	2,490
Pedal cyclists	40	1,015	31	859	28	799
Other	3	31	1	28	..	30
Total	1,065	24,502	996	22,067	884	21,090

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 are shown according to age in the following table :

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Age group (years)	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	36	874	41	776	28	862
5 and under 7	16	467	20	420	16	457
7 and under 17	82	2,754	91	2,599	69	2,450
17 and under 21	191	5,088	205	4,846	170	4,481
21 and under 30	197	5,855	190	5,298	209	5,167
30 and under 40	113	2,896	102	2,427	92	2,363
40 and under 50	115	2,615	84	2,155	82	2,033
50 and under 60	107	1,788	92	1,650	62	1,524
60 and over	208	1,778	170	1,622	154	1,518
Not stated	..	387	1	274	2	235
Total	1,065	24,502	996	22,067	884	21,090

Traffic Commission, 1961-1971 ; Australian Road Safety Council, 1966 ; Lower Yarra Crossing Authority, 1971

Civil aviation

Control of aviation

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within the State shall be vested in the Australian Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following :

1. the registration and marking of aircraft ;
2. the determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design ;
3. the licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers ;
4. the licensing of airline, aerial work, and charter operators, and supervision of their activities ;

5. the provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigational aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds ;
6. the establishment and operation of air traffic control, aeronautical information, and search and rescue and fire-fighting and rescue services ; and
7. the investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Aerodromes

Victoria is served by ten Australian Government-owned aerodromes at Melbourne (International), Essendon, Moorabbin, Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Echuca, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale and by twenty-four licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Birchip, Corryong, Grovedale, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe valley, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, St Arnaud, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, and Yarram.

Domestic operations at Melbourne Airport (Tullamarine) commenced on 20 June 1971. The licences of all the licensed aerodromes except Grovedale and Whittlesea are held by the local government authority. Under the aerodrome local ownership plan assistance is given to local authorities to maintain licensed aerodromes on a dollar for dollar basis. Similar assistance is given the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are or will be served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Bairnsdale, Corryong, Horsham, Kerang, Mildura, Nhill, Portland, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorised by the Australian Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ending 30 June 1972 was \$13,000 (1971: \$5,000) for development and \$82,000 (1971 : \$68,000) for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing grounds which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout the State.

Private operations

In this category, aircraft are used for the personal purposes of the owner. The extent of this activity within the State may be gauged from the fact that there were 342 (1971: 303) aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 3,500 (1971 : 3,217) licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 31 December 1972.

Aerial work operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, aerial ambulance operations, and flying for government purposes are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural (see page 317) and flying training. In 1972 over 67,000 (1971 : 61,000) training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria. In the interests of encouraging flying for defence and commercial purposes, flying training and gliding organisations receive financial assistance from the Australian Government. The Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme under which, in 1970-71, sixteen Victorian resident pilots commenced flying training has been suspended and no scholarships have been awarded since then.

Charter operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is now an increasing use of the modern small twin engine "executive" aircraft. At 31 December 1972 there were 93 (1971 : 88) Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations and flying hours had increased from 2,215 in 1960 to over 35,000 by 1972.

Commuter services

Since the Second World War country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased when they proved uneconomic. In 1966 the Australian Government decided a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between the capital and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis.

By October 1967 exemptions under the regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1973 commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis : Essendon-Sale, Essendon-Swan Hill, Essendon-Warrnambool and Portland, and between Essendon-Merimbula on a seasonal basis.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 5,300 acres was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 12½ miles from the G.P.O. and 4½ miles from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The 9½ miles of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (8,500 ft) and the east-west runway (7,500 ft) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. They are 58 inches thick, and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 60 mph. The north-south runway was extended to 12,000 ft in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 9,000 ft and for a second set of parallel runways.

The present parking "aprons" provide positions adjacent to the terminal building for eight international aircraft and ten aircraft for each of the domestic airlines; a total of 28 aircraft positions. The full planned development of the passenger terminal aprons would accommodate 16 international and 60 domestic aircraft.

The terminal has three storeys, with a central international section and two adjoining sections for the domestic airlines. The ground floor caters for passenger arrivals, the first floor for passenger departures, and the second floor accommodates airline offices, pilot briefing and operations centre, main restaurants and cocktail lounges and reception rooms. Observation decks are provided overlooking the apron area.

Each terminal has a concourse extending on to the apron area, providing a covered link between the terminal and the aircraft parking positions. The aircraft are positioned "nose in" to the concourse, and passengers embark or disembark via an adjustable aerobridge connecting the aircraft door to the concourse.

An elevated road 520 yards long runs along the face of the terminal at first floor level. It gives departing passengers direct access to the departure lounge, and facilitates the movement of passengers by separating the two streams of traffic.

Instrument landing systems are provided for approaches from the north and east enabling an aircraft to land with a cloud base of 200 ft, and visibility of half a mile. Other navigation aids are long range and approach radars, distance measuring equipment, radio locator beacons, and visual approach lights. The control tower cabin is 150 ft above ground level and enables complete visual observation of the airport and its surroundings. International air services commenced from the airport in July 1970 with domestic services following in June 1971.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Bendigo, Casterton, Colac, Corowa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, and Tocumwal. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. An Australian Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air traffic control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Air Traffic Control Organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of operational control which concern each individual flight, airport control which applies to all movements on or within 20 miles of an aerodrome, and area control which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure collision avoidance. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. This is described in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Aircraft parts and materials

There are 161 organisations in Victoria which have been approved by the Department of Civil Aviation to manufacture and/or distribute aircraft parts, materials, and fuel.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations, for 1972 for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service were as follows :

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS
ON REGULAR AIR SERVICES, 1972

Airport	Passenger movements	Airport	Passenger movements
Melbourne	2,950,316	Hamilton	59,985
Mildura	52,322		

The following table shows particulars for 1972 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE
AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1972

Particulars		Interstate	Intrastate	Total
Miles flown	'000	28,673	209	28,882
Passenger miles	'000	1,496,462	3,868	1,500,330
Freight—				
Short tons		108,861	80,277	189,138
Ton miles	'000	25,420	12	25,432
Mail—				
Short tons		9,359	34	9,393
Ton miles	'000	2,306	5	2,311

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Department of Civil Aviation in Victoria, and the second with details of Melbourne Airport activities :

VICTORIA—CIVIL AVIATION

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Registered aircraft owners	391	362	435	475	528
Registered aircraft	754	785	807	795	817
Student pilot licences	2,548	2,559	2,886	2,927	2,751
Private pilot licences	2,510	2,844	3,023	3,225	3,484
Commercial pilot licences	613	597	743	761	844
Airline pilot licences	535	824	893	914	888
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	873	900	909	990	1,040

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1970	1971	1972
Domestic aircraft movements (a)	..	30,411	59,985
Domestic passengers embarked	..	737,360	1,475,295
Domestic passengers disembarked	..	733,127	1,475,021
International aircraft movements (b)	1,531	4,309	5,757
Passengers arriving/departing overseas	65,907	185,094	280,235

(a) Domestic operations transferred from Essendon to Tullamarine from 20 June 1971.
(b) International operations transferred from 1 July 1970.

Aerodrome local ownership plan

The aerodrome local ownership plan, which provides for Australian Government assistance on a dollar for dollar basis to local government bodies which operate municipal aerodromes, was introduced in 1959. As originally formulated the plan provided for assistance for development of aerodromes which supported regular public transport air services and for maintenance of all municipally operated licensed aerodromes whether or not they were served by regular airline services. The basic philosophy of the local ownership plan is involvement at local government level which permits priorities for aerodrome development to be determined in the area which best knows the need.

The plan also provided for the transfer to municipal bodies, free of any cost, of any Australian Government-owned aerodromes which the municipal body was prepared to maintain for aviation purposes. Under this provision of the plan the Australian Government aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Hamilton, Kerang, Mildura, and Nhill were transferred free to councils or bodies representing combinations of councils. The aerodromes at Corryong, Horsham, La Trobe valley, Portland, Shepparton, Warracknabeal, and Yarram were constructed with financial and technical assistance provided under the plan and the aerodromes at Birchip, Orbost, Stawell, and Wycheproof were developed by councils without financial assistance for construction works but with technical assistance and with dollar for dollar assistance for subsequent maintenance.

Proposals are being considered for licensed aerodromes for general aviation at Bendigo, Casterton, Kaniva, Kyneton, Leongatha, Maryborough, Robinvale, and Wangaratta. It is estimated that about ten additional municipalities will develop licensed aerodromes in the future thus providing Victoria with an excellent network of aerodromes. The Australian Government aerodromes at Benalla, Mallacoota, and Sale, which are available for free transfer to the councils, have not been accepted by them.

Under the original plan all navigational facilities remained the responsibility of the Australian Government. In areas where distances between major population centres are relatively short and the arterial road system is becoming well developed, as in Victoria, many previously viable air services became uneconomic and ceased to operate and the resultant residual need for air transport was filled by general aviation aircraft. The ability of these aircraft to operate at night resulted in many requests for the installation of aerodrome lighting and navigational aids, which, while desirable from a local viewpoint could not always be given a priority on a national basis which would satisfy local opinion.

In March 1972 the plan was changed to permit dollar for dollar assistance to municipal bodies wishing to install and maintain aerodrome lighting or take over, free of cost, Australian Government lighting on municipal aerodromes. The change also provided for assistance in the development of aerodromes to support general aviation operations, providing the municipal body first acquired suitable land for the aerodrome developments. In addition the change made provision for the Australian Government to meet the full cost of upgrading aircraft pavements on municipal aerodromes for jet aircraft when required for regular passenger services.

History of civil aviation, 1962; Classification of flying activities, 1964; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966; Flying training in Victoria, 1967; Regular public transport, 1968; Commuter services, 1969; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971

COMMUNICATIONS

Postmaster-General's Department

In 1837 Mr E. J. Foster, Clerk to the Bench at the Port Phillip Settlement, was officially permitted to act as Postmaster in addition to performing his normal duties. Since then the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria has progressed from a staff of one and a crude bark hut, to a large administration employing a staff of approximately 32,000 persons located throughout the State. The complexity of modern communications requires specialisation in activities, and, to meet these requirements, the Victorian Administration is divided into six major sectors: Postal Services Division, Engineering Division, Telecommunications Division, Personnel Branch, Supply Branch, and Finance and Accounting Branch. Each of these sectors is further divided for efficient functioning.

At 30 June 1972 there were 336 official and 1,417 non-official post offices, 797 country automatic telephone exchanges, 353 country manual exchanges, and 103 metropolitan automatic exchanges. These offices and installations ensure that departmental services are within the reach of all but the most isolated homes.

To maintain the operating staff at desirable levels, large numbers of trainees are recruited each year. A seven month training course for postal clerks-in-training concluded in January 1972, with 38 successful candidates. Classes were held at the Postal Training School in Melbourne, but approximately half of the training period was spent under actual working conditions at various post offices. A second course, which commenced in January 1972 and ended in July of that year, resulted in a further 41 successful candidates. In addition to these two courses, a special course was provided for Postal Officers, Grade III.

In telecommunications, the five year course for technicians-in-training which had been conducted by the Department for many years, began to be phased out early in 1971 in favour of two new four year courses—for telecommunications trainees and telecommunications tradesmen. By January 1972 there were some 700 technicians-in-training still completing courses. Approximately half this number were in their fourth year of training, and the remainder were completing their fifth and final year. Two courses for telecommunications trainees were held during the financial year, one for first year students, and the other for second year students. A total of approximately 460 students attended these two courses. During the four year course, trainees spend approximately two years at a technical college and the remaining time at Departmental training centres, or gaining practical experience at telephone exchanges or television transmitters. Candidates for this course are required to have reached Leaving standard in english, physics, and mathematics.

The four year course for telecommunications tradesmen involves approximately twenty months spent at a Departmental training centre, and the remainder of the time engaged in practical field work. About 250

second year students and 150 first year students were trained during 1971-72.

A twelve month course for linemen-in-training commenced in June 1971 and was completed in May of the following year. Fifty-five candidates enrolled for this course. A second course for linemen-in-training was commenced in January 1972, when 122 candidates enrolled. In addition to these courses, specialised instruction on new techniques in the ever-changing field of electronics was provided for qualified officers. Five year courses are also available for apprentice tradesmen in the following trades, where the number following each trade indicates the number of trainees engaged in the course during 1971-72 : motor mechanic 25, sheet metal worker 14, instrument maker 4, fitter and turner 47, carpenter 10, wood machinist 3, structural steel worker 16, electrical fitter and mechanic 67, signwriter 5, locksmith 3, frenchpolisher 1, panel beater 2, and electro-plater 1.

As well as postal, telephone, and telegraphic services, the Postmaster-General's Department also provides transmitting and other technical facilities for the national broadcasting and television services. The general supervision of broadcasting stations and television stations, however, is vested in the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1956, while, under the same Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission controls the activities of the National Broadcasting Service and National Television Service.

The following information mainly describes the branches and divisions of the Postmaster-General's Department that are associated with services directly available to the public.

Post Offices Branch

During 1971-72 new official post office buildings were opened at Altona North, Bairnsdale, Belmont, Bentleigh, Horsham, Lilydale, Mentone, and Seymour. Modern and attractive in appearance, yet strictly functional and planned to meet future needs, they provide facilities for the latest mail handling techniques as well as greatly improved amenities for staff.

S.A.L. (Surface Air Lifted) Service

This service, introduced in August 1971, provides an intermediate choice between overseas sea mail and air mail. Economy priced and available from all post offices, S.A.L. mail is particularly suited to small packets and parcels previously sent by sea mail. Delivery time is about a third of that for sea mail.

Stamps issued during 1971-72

On 5 July 1971 a set of four animal stamps was issued. The 6c stamp commemorated the centenary of the foundation in Australia of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the 12c stamp featured animal science, the 18c fauna conservation, and the 24c animals' aid to man.

A set of Aboriginal art stamps was issued on 29 September 1971. The set comprised 20c bark painting, 25c body decoration, 30c cave painting, and 35c grave posts.

The rise in postal rates on 1 October 1971 resulted in the issue of three new stamps on that date. Two 7c stamps were introduced to meet the new inland rate for letters not exceeding one ounce. One of these stamps featured a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II; the other stamp, designed for use in

vending machines, depicted Sturt's Desert Pea. The third stamp had a value of 2c, and was also intended for use in vending machines. It portrayed Sturt's Desert Rose. This 2c stamp was introduced to be used in conjunction with existing 5c stocks, the 2c and 5c machines providing the required 7c postage. Later, 7c vending machines became more widely available.

The 1971 Christmas stamp was issued on 13 October. The design showed the heads of the three wise men, depicted in a graphic, modernistic style. Value of the stamp was 7c, and it was printed in seven different colours. On 8 March 1972 the second set of stamps featuring former Prime Ministers of Australia was presented in booklet form. All stamps were of 7c value, and they featured Andrew Fisher, Joseph Cook, Stanley M. Bruce, and William M. Hughes. A 7c stamp was issued on 18 April 1972 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Country Women's Association. The final stamp issue for the financial year occurred on 14 June 1972 and featured a set of four primary industries stamps. The industries depicted concerned beef, fish, rice, and fruit.

Philatelic centres in Victoria

At 30 June 1972 there were eleven philatelic centres operating at official post offices in Victoria. At these centres it is possible to purchase the commemorative issues of Australia up to six months after their date of issue (subject to stocks not being exhausted before that time). Collectors can also obtain at these centres new postage stamp issues from the Australian Antarctic Territory, Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Island, Fiji, Western Samoa, Nauru, Christmas Island, and Papua New Guinea. In addition to the philatelic centres, "first day of issue" postmarker facilities are available at 155 post offices in Victoria.

New postal uniforms

In March 1972 a new dark blue uniform was introduced for delivery staff and motor drivers. It was created by a leading Australian fashion designer, and developed with the assistance of the Australian Wool Board, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, and the Australian Government Clothing Factory. The material is 80 per cent wool and 20 per cent polyester.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch of the Postal Services Division has a fleet of 721 vehicles and a staff of 461 persons. This figure includes 370 motor drivers who are employed largely on rostered shifts and who transport mails and clear public telephone coin boxes and street letter boxes throughout the metropolitan area. The Branch also provides a pool of sedan cars for authorised departmental staff, and undertakes the movement of bulk equipment, stores, cables, and poles by truck to specified locations.

In some areas, mails are conveyed by private contractors. There are 1,072 of these services in Victoria which operate over a total of 13.8 million miles, at a cost of \$1.8m per annum. Most of the mail routes operated under private contract serve the more sparsely populated areas of the State.

The vehicles allotted to the Transport Branch form only a part of the total fleet of 4,469 vehicles belonging to the Department in Victoria. A

large proportion of this total are vehicles allotted to the Engineering Division, and are stationed at various depots throughout the State. Many have been designed for specific duties, such as the conveyance of large drums of cable, lengthy telephone poles, or for use as mobile cranes. Others are fitted out as mobile workshops. In addition to these vehicles, the Engineering Division also employs 575 major mechanical aids, the majority of which are used for earthmoving activities. Over 1,000 small mobile units are used for various special purposes.

Telecommunications services

These services are the joint responsibility of the Engineering Division and the Telecommunications Division. The Engineering Division provides and maintains the technical facilities for telephone and telegraph services and for the national radio and television networks. It allots frequencies, monitors transmissions, and issues licences for privately operated radio services. The Telecommunications Division makes telephone and telegraph facilities available to the public, orders new services, provides customer advice, issues telephone directories, and deals with other telecommunications administrative matters.

Automatic telephone service

Steady progress is being maintained towards providing a totally automatic telephone network throughout the State. During 1971-72 several new automatic telephone exchanges were brought into service, the largest ones being at Healesville, Korumburra, and Werribee.

A new type of wall telephone, known as the Wallfone, has been added to the range of instruments available to the public. It is of Australian design and manufacture, and modern techniques have been used to keep the manufacturing, installation, and service costs to a minimum without impairing performance. The unit was styled by Post Office industrial designers in collaboration with the manufacturer, following a wide survey of wall telephones in use in other countries. It is available in three colours: powder blue, appliance white, and black.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling (S.T.D.) facilities which enable a telephone subscriber to dial direct to distant subscribers, without the assistance of a P.M.G. operator, have continued to expand rapidly. During 1971-72, 565 exchanges in Victoria provided 790,587 services with access to S.T.D. Some additional centres to which S.T.D. became available during this time include Healesville, Korumburra, and Werribee. Other centres that had had limited S.T.D. facilities, such as Ballarat, Colac, and Sale, were given full access to national S.T.D.

Automatic Telex

Automatic Telex is basically similar to S.T.D., but the typewritten message from the teleprinter is communicated instead of the spoken word. During 1971-72 an additional 220 Telex services were connected, bringing the total services in operation to 2,276. Victorian Telex subscribers now have access to more than 9,235 services in Australia, and to some 100 countries overseas.

"Datel" service

There is now an increasing demand for facilities to transmit digital data for computers over telephone and telegraph lines. Known originally as "Data Transmission", the service is now called "Datel". Questions sent by teleprinter to the computer have to be converted to signals that can be "understood" by the computer. Similarly, answers have to be converted to a form that can be transmitted over the lines provided by the Department. This conversion is performed by a modulator/demodulator unit, known as a "Modem". The data can be sent over the telephone network, over private telephone or telegraph lines providing point to point circuits for the customer's exclusive use, or by means of the Telex network. All lines except those used in the Telex network are suitable for high transmission speeds. At 30 June 1972, 156 customers were using Datel services.

Radio communication systems

During 1971-72 a number of microwave radio systems, forming part of the broadband network in Victoria, were established by the Department in various parts of the State. During February 1972 links were provided between Beech Forest and Yuulong (24 channels) and Beech Forest and Johanna (also 24 channels). A 960 channel broad band radio system for use between Hamilton and Warrnambool was completed in November 1971 and brought into service early in 1972. Other links provided were between Yuulong and Hordern Vale (24 channels), which was brought into service in April 1972; between Sale and Dargo (24 channels), in June 1972; between Arthur's Seat and Tankerton (24 channels), in June 1972; and between Mt St Bernard and Harrierville (one channel), in June 1972.

Radio communications

All civil radio communications stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Engineering Division, where rigid technical standards for equipment design and performance are enforced by regular inspection, by monitoring, and by frequent transmission checks.

As a member of the International Telecommunications Union, the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia observes and checks all radio transmissions received in Australia. Results of these observations are forwarded to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Radio Branch investigates complaints from broadcast listeners and television viewers concerning interference to reception. On behalf of the Department of Transport, its staff also inspects the radio installations aboard vessels in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong.

Revenue and expenditure

For the years prior to 1968-69 cash receipts were paid into the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. As from 1968-69 cash receipts were paid into the Post Office Trust Account which forms part of the Trust Fund of the Australian Government. In addition receipt classifications have been reconstituted and cannot be compared with those used previously.

In Victoria for the year 1971-72 cash receipts were \$235.8m. The collections were: postal \$57.9m, telephone \$165.8m, telegraph \$5.5m,

proceeds of sales \$2.1m, recoverable works \$4.4m, and international services \$0.2m.

As in the case of cash receipts, the new expenditure classifications cannot be compared with those used previously. These were cash payments made for Post Office purposes from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund but are now made from the Post Office Trust Account.

In Victoria for the year 1971-72 cash expenditure was \$220.7m, salaries and wages were \$140.9m, materials \$53.5m, carriage of mails by contractors \$3.0m, buildings, sites, properties \$6.7m, accommodation and services \$5.3m, and other \$11.4m.

Statistics

The number of post offices and the number of persons employed by the Postmaster-General's Department in each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 were as follows :

VICTORIA—POST OFFICES: PERSONS EMPLOYED

Period	Number of post offices	Persons employed					Total
		Permanent	Temporary and exempt	Semi- and non-official postmasters and staffs	Mail contractors	Other (a)	
1967-68	1,981	17,312	9,753	2,267	1,052	791	31,175
1968-69	1,900	18,081	9,124	2,159	898	782	31,044
1969-70	1,827	18,346	9,429	2,036	984	768	31,563
1970-71	1,759	19,240	9,338	1,930	899	694	32,101
1971-72	1,690	20,762	8,157	1,856	824	725	32,324

(a) Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time temporary and exempt employees.

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS

Period	Money orders (a)				Postal orders			
	Issued		Paid		Issued		Paid	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
1967-68	2,763	115,739	2,573	115,197	3,303	5,484	3,410	5,330
1968-69	2,166	47,189	2,086	46,767	3,543	6,925	3,495	6,484
1969-70	1,926	38,931	1,936	37,709	3,808	8,086	3,714	7,277
1970-71	1,487	33,454	1,481	33,004	4,158	11,007	3,888	9,597
1971-72	1,179	28,887	1,101	28,467	4,415	13,295	4,028	12,042

(a) These figures include Official Money Orders used in bringing to account Telephone Account Collections and War Service Homes Repayments. The practice was discontinued towards the end of 1967-68.

Of the money orders issued in 1971-72, 1,051,030 for \$27,580,102 were payable in Australia and 127,942 for \$1,307,044 in other countries. The orders paid included 1,050,193 for \$27,038,672 issued in Australia, and 50,310 for \$1,428,417 in other countries.

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
(‘000)

Period	Letters, postcards, etc.	Registered articles (except parcels)	Newspapers and packets	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1967-68	580,820	2,385	100,854	5,531
1968-69	575,773	2,307	100,878	5,473
1969-70	559,138	2,262	94,188	5,652
1970-71	640,991	2,145	85,800	5,777
1971-72	631,969	1,929	78,763	5,810
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1967-68	83,387	1,151	15,447	705
1968-69	91,724	1,171	14,372	734
1969-70	77,142	1,249	13,860	792
1970-71	86,076	1,326	14,846	899
1971-72	84,251	1,349	8,842	881
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1967-68	664,207	3,536	116,301	6,236
1968-69	667,497	3,478	115,250	6,207
1969-70	636,280	3,511	108,048	6,444
1970-71	727,067	3,471	100,646	6,676
1971-72	716,220	3,278	87,605	6,691

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	4	4	4	4	..
Services with other countries	12	12	12	..	..
Other	223	226	262	277	260
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	28	24	49	52	75
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	1,527	1,693	2,066	2,351	2,565
Harbour mobile services	22	23	31	37	37
Coast (c)					
Limited coast	16	20	25	27	1
Repeater	..	..	..	..	32
Special experimental	143	153	169	159	40
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	449	437	512	510	449
Land mobile services	17,795	20,225	25,005	27,447	29,592
Harbour mobile services	163	178	257	252	270
Radiodetermination	..	..	..	..	9
Radiotelephone subscribers service	..	..	..	..	159
Ships	626	728	914	989	1,088
Space services (e)	..	..	..	..	1
Amateur stations	1,723	1,785	1,925	1,966	1,989
Total transmitting and receiving	22,731	25,508	31,231	34,071	36,705
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)					
	198	199	198	198	34
Grand total	22,929	25,707	31,429	34,269	36,739

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

(d) Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

(e) A radiocommunication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Information relating to telephone services at 30 June 1968 to 1972 is given below :

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephone exchanges	1,425	1,353	1,312	1,274	1,253
Public telephones	7,373	7,463	7,505	7,610	7,585
Services in operation	727,575	770,162	824,227	864,044	896,615
Instruments connected	1,019,603	1,080,223	1,182,149	1,239,652	1,293,977
Instruments per 1,000 of population	306.7	319.2	343.3	353.9	365.0

Broadcast and television licences in force

The number of stations licensed for broadcasting and television, and the number of holders of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences in Victoria at 30 June 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Class of licence	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Broadcasting station (a)	20	20	20	20	20
Television station (b)	9	9	9	9	9
Broadcast receiver	94,982	80,685	72,051	64,298	58,390
Television receiver	96,789	73,078	107,362	115,613	111,921
Combined broadcast and television receiver	629,729	647,814	675,457	690,464	699,652
Amateur	1,723	1,785	1,925	1,966	1,989

(a) Excluding eight broadcasting stations (including three shortwave) operated by the national broadcasting service. In 1970-71 seven broadcasting stations (including two shortwave) have been excluded.

(b) Excluding eight television stations operated by the national television service.

Postage stamps of Victoria

Before the introduction of postage stamps, the majority of letters were sent "unpaid", and the postal fee was collected by the postman. There were many disadvantages in this system, notably the time wasted by the postman in contacting the recipient of each letter, and further delay while that person found the amount of money required. Complications often arose because the householder had no coinage, and the postman was unable to give change. There was also the considerable weight in coins the postman had to carry during the latter half of his round, in addition to his bag of mail.

These problems were solved by the introduction of stamped envelopes or adhesive stamps to pre-pay postage. The principal advocate for this system was the British postal reformer, Rowland Hill, who was later knighted for his services and who was largely responsible for introducing uniform penny postage in Britain. He set out his plans for improving the British postal system in a pamphlet published in 1837; a copy of this pamphlet was read by James Raymond, the Postmaster-General in the Colony of New South Wales, who was so impressed by Hill's suggestions for the pre-payment of postage that he immediately obtained the authority of Sir George Gipps,

the Governor, to issue letter sheets embossed with the Post Office Seal, the embossed impression serving as an official receipt indicating that postage had been paid. These letter sheets were issued in November 1838, and were the first form of pre-paid mail in the world using an embossed stamp to indicate that postage had been paid. They preceded the British system, which employed adhesive stamps, by about eighteen months. However, the New South Wales embossed envelopes were used only by Sydney residents, in a local penny post restricted to within the city delivery limits.

The first nation-wide penny post service was introduced in Britain on 10 January 1840 and the first use of adhesive stamps to pre-pay postage came into use there on 6 May 1840. Adhesive stamps proved to be much more popular with the British public than the pre-paid envelopes which were offered for sale at the same time, and nations throughout the world were soon introducing stamps to pre-pay postage. New South Wales and Victoria were the first of the Australian colonies to employ adhesive postage stamps, both colonies introducing them early in January 1850. The New South Wales stamps were issued on 1 January of that year, making it the third British colony to issue stamps; the Victorian stamps were released two days later. At that time Victoria was still officially a part of New South Wales, but Separation was imminent, and Victorians were determined to have stamps of their own. Thomas Ham, a Melbourne engraver and printer, was therefore commissioned to prepare a suitable design, incorporating a "half-length" portrait of Queen Victoria with the proposed name of the new colony, Victoria, above it. The stamps were issued in three values, 1d, 2d, and 3d. They were placed on sale approximately eighteen months before Separation from New South Wales actually took place. Victoria's second stamp issue was the "Queen on throne" design, which was recess printed by Thomas Ham, and issued in December 1852.

In addition to the Thomas Ham lithographs of the "half-length" stamps, further printings of the 1d and 3d values were made by J. S. Campbell and Co., and later by Campbell and Fergusson, of Melbourne. One of the contracts between the Postmaster-General's Department and the printing firm of Campbell and Fergusson shows that on 19 December 1853 the firm entered a bond to supply 500,000 1d stamps, and 500,000 3d stamps, using the "half-length" design, and two million 2d stamps in the "Queen on throne" design. The stamps were to be printed from plates held by the Postmaster-General. A second contract, entered into on 30 April 1854, was to supply one and a half million 2d stamps. A third contract, dated 19 May 1854, was for the production of a new stamp—the octagonal 1s blue. In this latter contract Campbell and Fergusson undertook to "prepare for the Postmaster-General a shilling postage stamp plate, and three million impressions, to provide paper, printing, and gumming; the work to be performed in the best manner (specimen of gumming herewith attached), and under the superintendence of an officer of the P.M.G. for that purpose. The stamps to be furnished in sheets of one hundred (100) or Five Pounds (£5) value, of a dark blue colour, and in a perfect state, in quantities of not less than five hundred thousand (500,000) per month, on condition of receiving the sum of Four Hundred and Eighty Pounds (£480), the plate from which the above impressions are struck off to become the property of the Postmaster-General." A further Campbell and Fergusson

contract dated 2 June 1854 was for the production of four million 1d stamps and two million 3d stamps, all of "half-length" design.

On 2 June 1854 Samuel Calvert, of Melbourne, signed a £500 bond to "Make and engrave on the best hardened Turkey Boxwood, a certain Plate or Die for the printing of 'Two Shillings' postage stamps." The contract was for an initial printing of one million stamps, in sheets of fifty stamps each. Calvert's speciality was engraving on wood, and his competitive prices enabled him to secure contracts to engrave and print several stamps by this method of production. They are known today as the "woodblocks", and include the 6d red-brown issue of 13 September 1854; the 6d "too late" stamp issued on 1 January 1855; and the "emblems" stamps issued in January 1857. Calvert's final series of stamps, the "emblems", were so named because each corner of the stamp pictured an emblem pertaining to the industrial development of Victoria at that time. They ranged from pastoral interests to a draughtsman's instruments, and from shipping to the accessories of a gold prospector.

The first stamps of Victoria were issued imperforate and had to be cut from the sheet. During later printings of the "woodblocks" series, a rather crude form of perforation known as rouletting was introduced; this greatly simplified the separation of stamps. Soon after the "emblems" stamps were first issued, one of Calvert's business rivals, Thomas Ham, wrote to the Department, saying "Calvert undertook to supply printing, paper, gumming, and perforating at a price which would not afford the smallest profit on the capital, time, and labour expended on its execution, however inferior the workmanship." There was apparently some truth in Ham's statement, as Calvert soon found himself in financial difficulties and on 28 April 1858 was summonsed to appear before the Supreme Court on a charge of embezzlement. It was stated that he had pawned 170 sheets of stamps, part of 1,800 sheets (valued at £35,000), which had been handed over to Calvert by the Department to be perforated. Calvert was found guilty, but the jury recommended clemency as there was some doubt concerning the evidence. The sentence was three months imprisonment. It was the end of any further Government contracts for Calvert, and it heralded the beginning of the end for private printing contracts.

In October 1856 Victoria issued its first stamp to be produced overseas. This was a more sophisticated version of Ham's "Queen on throne" design, and it was recess printed by Perkins, Bacon and Co., the British firm of printers and engravers who had produced the famous Penny Black and Two-pence Blue of Great Britain. In April 1858 Frances Robinson was employed by the Department to complete the printing contract entered into by Calvert, and later to print further supplies. Following the Calvert episode, the Government demanded tighter security measures governing the safe holding of printed sheets of stamps, printing plates, and dies. In 1859 Robinson was placed on the Government pay-roll, and his printing works and stock were purchased by the Department. A Government Stamp Printing Branch was established on 1 January 1860 with Robinson in charge, and this marked the end of private printing contracts.

Adhesive labels, besides being used for the pre-payment of postage, were also employed for the collection of fees, and stamp duty. The Postage Act of 1883 provided for the three types of stamps to be combined in one

issue, and since there were many more printing plates available inscribed "Stamp Duty" than "Postage" or "Stamp Statute", stamps with the words "Stamp Duty" came into regular postal use on 1 January 1884. This meant that high value stamps of £1, £5, £10, £25, £50, and £100, which were mainly intended for fiscal use, were also legally available for the pre-payment of large, or highly valuable, registered parcels.

In December 1867 a five shillings stamp was issued for the first time. The first Victorian halfpenny stamp, the smallest stamp ever issued by the Colony, appeared in 1874. Two Victorian issues of particular interest are the "charity" stamps of 1897 and 1900. These stamps were considerably larger than the standard issues, and were produced in sets of two values. The 1897 issue featured a 1s stamp which had a postal value of one penny, and a 2s 6d stamp with a postal value of 2½d. The balance of the money paid for these stamps was given to a hospital fund. In May 1900 "charity" stamps of 1d and 2d values surcharged to sell at 1s and 2s, respectively, were issued. The surplus funds were donated to a Boer War patriotic fund.

Although the various States continued to issue postage stamps under their own names until 1913, revenue from stamp sales went to the Commonwealth Government following Federation in 1901. From 1901 Victorian stamps abandoned the words "Stamp Duty" and replaced them by "Postage".

Overseas telecommunications services

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) is the authority responsible for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of telecommunication services between Australia and other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between Australia's external Territories.

The Commission was established under the *Overseas Telecommunications Act* 1946. This Act implemented, in Australia, a recommendation of the 1945 Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference for national ownership of the external telecommunications services of the British Commonwealth countries concerned. At the 1966 Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference the British Commonwealth countries completed a review of the machinery for their collaborative arrangements in telecommunications. Following adoption of the recommendations of the 1966 Conference by the representative Governments, the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreements of 1948 and 1963, under which the earlier collaborative financial arrangements had been established, were formally terminated on 31 March 1969. The new Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation became fully operative from 1 April 1969 when the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement came into force.

The Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, the purpose of which is to promote the efficient exploitation and development of the Commonwealth external telecommunications system, is a three-tier structure comprising the Commonwealth Conference on Telecommunications, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council, and the Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Council is the continuing management body of the Organisation with the role of promoting the purpose of the Organisation and carrying out the policies agreed to by Governments. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau is the Secretariat for the Organisation and functions under the control and direction of the Council.

In association with the Post Office within Australia and with communication carriers in other Commonwealth and foreign countries the Commission provides public message telegram, telephone, telex, phototelegram, and leased circuit services to most countries and places throughout the world. International television programmes are provided by means of satellite communication facilities with countries operating earth stations, while the switched data service is available to a number of countries.

To meet Australia's increasing demand for overseas communication channels, and because of limitations on performance and capacity inherent in telegraph cables and high frequency radio systems, the Commission, in partnership with the overseas telecommunications authorities of Britain, Canada, and New Zealand, installed a large capacity telephone cable across the Pacific Ocean, connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Honolulu. The cable (COMPAC) was opened in December 1963 and forms part of a British Commonwealth large capacity cable scheme, in which a complementary cable between Britain and Canada (CANTAT) was officially opened in December 1961. The two cable connections are linked across Canada by a microwave system. The Commonwealth cable system feeds into the United States of America network at Hawaii and into the European network at London.

The south-east Asia cable project (SEACOM), extending the large capacity telephone cable system from Sydney to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur via Cairns, Madang, Guam, Hong Kong, and Kota Kinabalu, was opened for service on 30 March 1967.

The Commonwealth Cable Management Committee, comprising representatives of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore, administers COMPAC and SEACOM.

In August 1964, Australia became a foundation member of INTELSAT, a partnership of nations concerned in establishing a global communications satellite system. Australia has an ownership share (2.4 per cent) making it the sixth largest contributor among the 83 INTELSAT member countries, and it is represented by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission. Australia is one of the 18 representatives on the Interim Communications Satellite Committee (ICSC), which is the management body of INTELSAT.

The agreements under which the INTELSAT Consortium has operated in the period since 1964 were interim in nature, providing for the negotiation of permanent arrangements for the consortium after experience had been gained during the initial period. Negotiations of the permanent agreements for INTELSAT commenced in Washington, D.C. in 1969 and were successfully concluded in May 1971 at a Plenipotentiary Conference attended by delegates from 92 countries.

The permanent arrangements for INTELSAT are embodied in two inter-related agreements. The first is an inter-governmental agreement which outlines the principles and objectives of the consortium and defines the basic organisational arrangements. The second, the Operating Agreement, provides the basis for the operation and management of the INTELSAT system and may be signed by Governments or telecommunications entities designated by Governments. The new agreements were signed in Washington, D.C. on 20 August 1971 by the Australian Government and the Commission, as the designated Australian national communications authority.

In March 1968 a satellite earth station at Moree, New South Wales, owned and operated by the Commission, commenced commercial communications, including a capability for television transmission and reception. This station, which operates to the Pacific Ocean INTELSAT IV satellite positioned in a stationary orbit 22,300 miles above the equator, was the first in Australia constructed as a 'standard' station of the INTELSAT network, and carries direct circuits between Australia and other countries in the Pacific region. The link with Japan, the first by satellite between Australia and an Asian country, was established for commercial operation on 14 March 1969.

The completion of the new standard earth stations at Carnarvon (Western Australia) and Ceduna (South Australia) in 1969 and a significant expansion of facilities at the earth station at Moree (N.S.W.) provided increased telecommunications services via satellite.

The original non-standard station at Carnarvon (opened in 1967) is now used solely for telemetry, tracking, and command functions under contract with the INTELSAT organisation. These functions provide for four such stations to be spaced around the world so that any INTELSAT satellite can be viewed and controlled wherever it may be. These stations keep a continuous check on the position of each satellite and its functioning by means of signals transmitted by the satellite. When required, signals are transmitted to a satellite to control the direction of its antenna and to change its orbital position. During launches, these stations transmit the commands which fire the satellite motor to place it in final orbit. The Interim Communications Satellite Committee selected the Carnarvon station for this purpose after calling competitive tenders from earth station owners in the coverage zone of the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean satellites.

The second Carnarvon station, operating via the Pacific Ocean INTELSAT IV satellite, provides a link for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) between its Carnarvon space tracking stations and the United States. The earth station at Ceduna, operated through the Indian Ocean INTELSAT III satellite, offers services to earth stations in the United Kingdom, Indonesia, India, and other countries in the coverage area of the Indian Ocean satellite.

The following table shows particulars of overseas telecommunication traffic other than telegraphic between Australia and overseas countries for the years ended 31 March 1970 and 1971 :

AUSTRALIA—INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES OTHER THAN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES, YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1970 AND 1971

Service	Transmissions						
	From Australia		To Australia		Total		
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	
Telephone	paid minutes	4,310,962	5,754,134	4,900,644	6,369,815	9,211,606	12,123,949
Telex	paid minutes	2,476,404	3,608,420	2,371,303	3,301,077	4,847,707	6,909,497
Television programmes	paid minutes	1,326	1,952	2,268	2,580	3,594	4,532
Leased services	paid hours	870,664	922,707	314,712	237,694	1,185,376	1,160,401
Phototelegrams	pictures	1,260	1,759	4,521	2,760	5,781	4,519

International telecommunication traffic

Particulars of the volume of international telegraph services originating and terminating in Australia during the years ended 31 March 1970 and 1971 are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES,
YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1970 AND 1971
(‘000 words)

Class of traffic	Words transmitted					
	From Australia		To Australia		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Letter	30,137	30,205	26,492	26,553	56,629	56,758
Ordinary	27,433	28,841	25,541	26,851	52,973	55,692
Press	3,149	3,786	3,630	4,315	6,779	8,102
Greetings	1,749	1,607	1,884	1,731	3,632	3,338
Urgent	1,718	1,891	1,399	1,540	3,117	3,431
Other	729	574	2,153	1,697	2,882	2,271
Total	64,914	66,905	61,099	62,687	126,013	129,592

Coastal stations

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission operates fourteen coastal radio stations at points around the Australian coast, three on the Papua New Guinea coast, and one at Norfolk Island. During the year ended 31 March 1971 the coastal radio service handled 6,532,744 paid words to ships and 4,036,212 words from ships. Ship calls over the radiotelephone service extended over 129,355 paid minutes.

Radiocommunication stations authorised

At 30 June 1971 there were 150,797 civil radiocommunication stations authorised for operation in Australia and its Territories. Of these, 6,006 were stations established at fixed locations, 12,225 were land stations which were established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations, 126,094 were mobile stations and 6,472 amateur stations.

Appendix A

METRIC CONVERSION FOR AUSTRALIA

Australia inherited the imperial system of weights and measures from the United Kingdom. The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 provided the newly formed Commonwealth Parliament with powers to make laws governing weights and measures, but this power was not exercised until 1948 when a Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act was passed. This Act provided for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement, and uniform standards of measurement, of physical quantities. The Act transferred to the Commonwealth Government the power to specify particular units for particular purposes. In 1960, because it was felt that the States should be able to exercise certain of these powers, the 1948 Act was repealed and replaced by an Act which allowed the States to legislate in certain areas.

The need for an extensive and accurate system of weights and measures had been seen as far back as 1940 when the Commonwealth Government established the National Standards Laboratory under what is now the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. In response to wartime demands, and the increasing technological complexity of the post-war era, the Laboratory has played a vital role in the development and control of measurement standards. The weights and measures legislation later introduced legalised the many and diverse standards maintained in the Laboratory. Under the *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960–1966, units are prescribed in the Weights and Measures (National Standards) Regulations. These cover a much wider range of units than those covered previously by State legislation, since they include all units required by modern technology for accurate measurement.

This legislation includes a range of metric units as well as the imperial units in common use. It defines the imperial units used in Australia directly in terms of metric units which are identical with the internationally defined metric units. Thus, Australian imperial weights and measures are already closely related by definition to the metric system.

The Australian legislation is intended to define those units which are legal for measurement. The Act states that the regulations may prescribe units of measurement of any physical quantity and those units shall be the sole legal unit of measurement of that quantity. However, the use of such units for the purpose of trade is, in general, controlled by State legislation. Until 1972 the States had only permitted the use of the imperial units; consequently, goods sold in the shops in Australia had to be marked

with their contents in imperial units. As a step towards the conversion, many goods have, since September 1972, been sold in packages marked solely in metric units.

In April 1967 a Senate Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the metric system of weights and measures. Between then and May 1968 the Committee heard evidence, in all capital cities, from 141 witnesses, and received written submissions from 54 persons or organisations. The Committee reported unanimous agreement that it was practicable and desirable for Australia to adopt the metric system of weights and measures at an early date.

The Committee's findings supported the facts that : evidence from a wide segment of the community overwhelmingly supported an early change to the sole use of the metric system and indicated that there would be no insuperable difficulties ; that about 90 per cent of the world's population already use metric measurements and this use is increasing ; that about 75 per cent of world trade is carried out in metric terms (some 70 per cent of Australia's export trade is to countries using or converting to metric weights and measures, and this proportion will increase as Australia's trade with Japan and south-eastern Asian countries grows) ; that a metric system would improve the teaching of mathematics and science, reduce errors, and save time ; that a metric system would provide an opportunity to improve industrial and manufacturing efficiency by rationalising existing practices and reducing unnecessary varieties in sizes and components ; and that the introduction of a metric system was widely regarded as a natural consequence of Australia's earlier conversion to decimal currency. The full advantages of decimal currency would not be experienced until decimal weights and measures were also used.

The Committee was satisfied that the ultimate benefits of conversion would greatly exceed the costs.

The *Metric Conversion Act* 1970, assented to on 12 June 1970, stated its object as being "to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities". It provided the Minister with powers to do such things, make such arrangements, and enter into such agreements considered conducive to the attainment of this objective, and it established the Metric Conversion Board. The Act was extended to all the Territories of Australia except the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

In most other countries presently converting to the metric system a Board has been appointed to give guidance for the change. Thus in the United Kingdom the Metrication Board was appointed in 1969, in South Africa a Metrication Advisory Board was appointed in 1967, and in New Zealand a Metric Advisory Board was appointed in 1970. In Australia the Metric Conversion Board of thirteen members was appointed on 1 July 1970, comprising members experienced in many of the sectors for which conversion will be important. They are drawn from all the States and include representatives of industry, commerce, the States, and the Australian Government.

The Government has made it clear that the metric change will be predominantly voluntary. It will be planned and implemented by those who will be affected by it. Accordingly, the Board's first major task was

to establish a committee structure to assist in the development and implementation of conversion programmes. All the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified. They were then grouped so that each activity group would have an advisory committee responsible for its conversion. Each advisory committee was supported by several sector committees; these comprised nominees from appropriate organisations, national associations and institutes, and Government departments, and were established to cover specific activities. Where a specific aspect of conversion requires detailed consideration a panel may be appointed to report to a sector committee.

The advisory committees are each chaired by a member of the Board and have the task of co-ordinating the programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting them to the Board for consideration for inclusion in overall conversion plans. By June 1971 all 11 advisory committees had been established. More than 600 individual members, drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical, and government fields, had been appointed to advisory and sector committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

In general Australia is adopting the International System of Units commonly known by its abbreviation SI (*Système International*). This is the system adopted by the international General Conference on Weights and Measures. Although the SI system closely resembles the centimetre-gram-second system, it is not identical with it.

The International System of Units comprises a set of seven base units, some supplementary units for angular measurement, and derived units. The base units are the metre (length), kilogram (mass), second (time), ampere (electrical current), kelvin (temperature), candela (luminous intensity), and mole (amount of substance). The advantage of SI over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and also there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the derived units have special names (e.g., joule, watt) while for others the names are derived from the base units comprising them (e.g., metre per second).

Some units are not decimally related to the basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour for time intervals, and the degree, minute, and second for angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the nautical mile are the subject of international agreements, so their use must be continued for limited applications. There are other non-SI units which are provided for practical purposes in the public interest; for example, car speeds are quoted in kilometres per hour rather than metres per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre (10^{-3} cubic metres), the tonne (1,000 kilograms), and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure for meteorological purposes only, because of international meteorological practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use in particular industries only include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

In addition, for larger or smaller amounts, decimal multiples or sub-multiples of the SI unit may be used. The names of each of these is obtained

by combining a prefix with the name of the unit. The prefixes, with their symbols and values are as follows :

Prefix	Symbol	Value
<i>Commonly used :</i>		
giga	G	10^9
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
centi	c	10^{-2}
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	u	10^{-6}
<i>Less commonly used :</i>		
tera	T	10^{12}
hecto	h	10^2
deka	da	10^1
deci	d	10^{-1}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}
femto	f	10^{-15}
atto	a	10^{-18}

NOTE. It is recommended that only multiples of 10^3 be used and except in special cases the prefixes hecto, deka, deci, and centi should be avoided.

Conversion is proceeding simultaneously throughout many different sectors of the community. Unlike the decimal currency change there is no single starting or finishing date for the change. For some activities, such as for pharmaceuticals, the change has already been made. Each sector is developing a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in doing so account must be taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of sector and advisory committees established by the Board is intended to facilitate the development of individual programmes and their integration into an overall conversion programme.

The broad aim laid down by the Government in 1970 was that conversion should be substantially complete by 1980. Progress is generally on schedule. Programmes are being issued for many sectors of commerce and industry, while conversion has already been achieved in several areas.

A comprehensive list of metric units and conversion factors is presented on the following page.

METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
LENGTH	inch (in)	millimetre (mm) <i>or</i> centimetre (cm)	1 in = 25.4 mm	1 cm = 0.394 in
	foot (ft)	centimetre (cm) <i>or</i> metre (m)	1 ft = 30.5 cm	1 m = 3.28 ft
	yard (yd)	metre (m)	1 yd = 0.914 m	1 m = 1.09 yd
	furlong (fur)	metre (m) <i>or</i> kilometre (km)	1 fur = 201 m	1 km = 4.97 fur
	mile	kilometre (km)	1 mile = 1.61 km	1 km = 0.621 mile
<i>For navigation</i>		international nautical mile (n mile)		1 n mile = 1852 m
MASS	ounce (oz)	gram (g)	1 oz = 28.3 g	1 g = 0.0353 oz
	pound (lb)	gram (g) <i>or</i> kilogram (kg)	1 lb = 454 g	1 kg = 2.20 lb
	stone	kilogram (kg)	1 stone = 6.35 kg	1 kg = 0.157 stone
AREA	ton	tonne (t)	1 ton = 1.02 t	1 t = 0.984 ton
	square inch (in ²)	square centimetre (cm ²)	1 in ² = 6.45 cm ²	1 cm ² = 0.155 in ²
	square foot (ft ²)	square centimetre (cm ²) <i>or</i> square metre (m ²)	1 ft ² = 929 cm ²	1 m ² = 10.8 ft ²
	square yard (yd ²)	square metre (m ²)	1 yd ² = 0.836 m ²	1 m ² = 1.20 yd ²
	perch (p)	square metre (m ²)	1 p = 25.3 m ²	1 m ² = 0.0395 p
VOLUME	rod (rd)	hectare (ha)	1 rd = 0.101 ha	1 ha = 9.88 rd
	acre (ac)	hectare (ha)	1 ac = 0.405 ha	1 ha = 2.47 ac
	square mile	square kilometre (km ²)	1 square mile = 2.59 km ²	1 km ² = 0.386 square mile
	cubic inch (in ³)	cubic centimetre (cm ³)	1 in ³ = 16.4 cm ³	1 cm ³ = 0.0610 in ³
	cubic foot (ft ³)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 ft ³ = 0.0283 m ³	1 m ³ = 35.3 ft ³
VOLUME (FLUIDS)	cubic yard (yd ³)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 yd ³ = 0.765 m ³	1 m ³ = 1.31 yd ³
	bushel (bus)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 bus = 0.0364 m ³	1 m ³ = 27.5 bus
	fluid ounce (fl oz)	millilitre (ml)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml	1 ml = 0.0352 fl oz
	pint (pt)	millilitre (ml) <i>or</i> litre (l)	1 pt = 568 ml	1 litre = 1.76 pt
	gallon (gal)	litre (l) <i>or</i> cubic metre (m ³)	1 gal = 4.55 litres	1 m ³ = 220 gal
acre foot	cubic metre (m ³) <i>or</i> megalitre (MI)	1 acre foot = 1230 m ³	1 MI = 0.811 acre foot	
FORCE	pound-force (lbf)	newton (N)	1 lbf = 4.45 N	1 N = 0.225 lbf
PRESSURE	ton-force (tonf)	kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 kN = 0.100 tonf
	pound per square inch (psi)	kilopascal (kPa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 psi
	atmosphere (atm)	kilopascal (kPa) <i>or</i> megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	ton per square inch (ton/in ²)	megapascal (MPa)	1 ton/in ² = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 ton/in ²
	inch of mercury (inHg)	millibar (mb)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg
<i>For meteorology</i>				1 mb = 100 Pa
SPEED	mile per hour (mph)	kilometre per hour (km/h)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
<i>For navigation</i>		knot (kn)		1 kn = 1.85 km/h
TEMPERATURE	degree Fahrenheit (°F)	degree Celsius (°C)	°C = $\frac{5}{9} (°F - 32)$ °F = $\frac{9}{5} °C + 32$	
DENSITY	pound per cubic inch (lb/in ³)	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm ³)	1 lb/in ³ = 27.7 g/cm ³	1 g/cm ³ = 0.0361 lb/in ³
	ton per cubic yard	= tonne per cubic metre (t/m ³)	1 lb/in ³ = 27.7 t/m ³	1 t/m ³ = 0.0361 lb/in ³
	tonne per cubic metre (t/m ³)	tonne per cubic metre (t/m ³)	1 ton/yd ³ = 1.33 t/m ³	1 t/m ³ = 0.752 ton/yd ³
ENERGY	British thermal unit (Btu)	kilojoule (kJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu
	therm	megajoule (MJ)	1 therm = 106 MJ	1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 ⁻³ therm
	<i>For electrical energy</i>	kilowatt hour (kWh)		1 kWh = 3.60 MJ
POWER	horsepower (hp)	kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
FREQUENCY	cycle per second (c/s)	hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
ANGULAR VELOCITY	revolution per minute (rpm)	radian per second (rad/s)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm
		revolution per minute (rpm)		

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1971-72*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. In this issue the structure of the accounts has been revised to conform with the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

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

Concepts

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

Gross domestic product at market prices (usually referred to as the gross domestic product) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. It is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, such as public authorities and financial enterprises, which do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is defined as gross domestic product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the value added by the factors of production in the process of production.

Domestic factor incomes is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross domestic product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making organisations, etc.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought by Australian residents. It consists of final private and government consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and general government, and any increase in the value of stocks.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting :

1. *The household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.
2. *The general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Australian, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.
3. *The financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.
4. *The corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.
5. *The overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National Accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1971-72. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables :

1. *The Domestic Production Account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances are carried to the national capital account and net operating surplus, with wages and salaries and

indirect taxes less subsidies, are carried to the national income and outlay account.

2. *The National Income and Outlay Account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.

3. *The National Capital Account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

4. *The Overseas Transactions Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current account represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1971-72
(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	20,153	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	21,325
Trading enterprises—		Government	4,831
Companies	4,695	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	4,611	Private	6,104
Dwellings owned by persons	1,901	Public enterprises	1,779
Public enterprises	1,149	General government	1,506
Financial enterprises	674	Increase in stocks	-111
Less imputed bank service charge	884	Statistical discrepancy	168
Gross domestic product at factor cost	32,299	Gross national expenditure	35,602
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,703	Exports of goods and services	5,638
		National turnover of goods and services	41,240
		Less imports of goods and services	5,238
		Expenditure on gross domestic product	36,002
Gross domestic product	36,002		

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1971-72
(\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	20,153
Private	21,325	Net operating surplus	9,081
Government	4,831		
Saving	6,247	Domestic factor incomes	29,234
		<i>Less</i> net income paid overseas	383
		Indirect taxes	4,075
		<i>Less</i> subsidies	372
		National income	32,554
		<i>Less</i> net transfers to overseas	151
Disposal of income	32,403	National disposable income	32,403

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1971-72
(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	3,065
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	1,749	Increase in income tax provisions	95
Other building and construction	1,440	Undistributed (company) income	621
All other	2,915	Retained income of public financial enterprises	107
Public enterprises	1,779	Household saving	3,014
General government	1,506	General government surplus on current transactions	2,352
Increase in stocks—		General government grants for private capital purposes	58
Farm	-136		
Non-farm	25	Finance of gross accumulation	9,312
Statistical discrepancy	168		
Net lending to overseas	-134		
Gross accumulation	9,312		

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1971-72
(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	5,638	Imports of goods and services	5,238
Property income from overseas	200	Property income to overseas	583
Personal transfers from overseas	226	Personal transfers overseas	172
		General government transfers overseas	205
		Net lending to overseas	-134
Current receipts from overseas	6,064	Use of current receipts	6,064

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Wages, salaries, and supplements	3,675	4,019	4,492	5,090	5,610
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	238	332	356	309	371
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	512	555	613	651	698
Income from dwellings	241	249	265	279	294
Cash benefits from general government	344	373	423	463	541
All other income	498	539	595	658	742
Total	5,508	6,067	6,744	7,450	8,256

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	7,214	8,122	8,992	10,145	11,325
Victoria	5,508	6,067	6,744	7,450	8,256
Queensland	2,457	2,736	2,946	3,285	3,814
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,652	1,891	2,099	2,305	2,630
Western Australia	1,385	1,591	1,700	2,010	2,246
Tasmania	524	573	629	695	770
Total	18,740	20,980	23,110	25,890	29,041

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Food	936	967	1,033	1,103	1,182
Cigarettes and tobacco	133	139	141	154	168
Alcoholic drinks	262	282	309	333	357
Clothing, etc.	420	433	467	502	535
Chemists goods	109	125	137	150	162
Medical, hospital, and funeral expenses	157	171	191	223	255
Rent	572	618	670	740	809
Gas, electricity, and fuel	133	149	155	160	172
Household durables	300	334	365	407	449
Newspapers, books, etc.	79	84	90	94	101
All other goods, n.e.i.	123	129	141	152	166
Travel and communication	599	649	711	791	859
All other services	470	512	575	620	695
Total	4,293	4,592	4,986	5,428	5,909

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	5,914	6,384	7,070	7,792	8,568
Victoria	4,293	4,592	4,986	5,428	5,909
Queensland	1,959	2,082	2,253	2,472	2,760
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,313	1,412	1,538	1,671	1,835
Western Australia	1,102	1,237	1,369	1,527	1,677
Tasmania	428	454	488	529	576
Total	15,009	16,161	17,702	19,419	21,325

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(**\$m**)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
Gross value of farm production—						
Wool	133	156	155	118	} n.a.	
Other pastoral products	222	190	230	237		
Wheat	44	122	117	51		
Other grain crops	10	22	22	30		
Other crops	168	188	181	182		
Dairying, poultry, etc.	233	249	274	293		
Total	810	927	979	911	1,025	
Less stock valuation adjustment	1	-3	-5	..	} 453	
<i>Less costs—</i>						
Marketing	69	94	107	93		
Seed and fodder	126	95	101	86		
Other	198	213	220	222	} 572	
Gross farm product at factor cost	416	528	556	510		
Less depreciation	90	92	93	93	} 198	
Less wages, net rent and interest paid	86	96	101	106		
Farm income	240	340	362	311	374	
Less farm income of companies	2	8	6	2	3	
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	238	332	356	309	371	

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(**\$m**)

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	177	308	269	158	182
Victoria	238	332	356	309	371
Queensland	215	278	228	201	286
South Australia (including N.T.)	62	143	123	93	157
Western Australia	99	128	34	86	85
Tasmania	21	33	31	27	30
Total	812	1,222	1,041	874	1,111

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix C

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1973

January

1 State Government relief to drought-stricken areas of Victoria neared \$1m. The situation was worse than in 1967, with almost half the State affected by drought.

Melbourne finished the driest ten-month period in its history—rainfall for March to December being only 299 mm.

7 Severe restrictions on water consumption were introduced by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

8 The State Government set up committees to investigate cloud-seeding and desalination of sea water.

15 State Cabinet set up a committee of Ministers to review Victoria's water supply situation.

22 A new reservoir will be built on the Yarra River near Warrandyte as part of a \$28m water scheme announced by the State Government. Work on the Yarra Brae Dam, 4 km upstream from the Warrandyte bridge, will start immediately and be completed in 1977.

25 The Australian, Victorian, and New South Wales Governments set up a development corporation to plan a city of 300,000 people for Albury–Wodonga.

February

6 Cyclone Adeline almost broke the drought over most of Victoria, but the drought was far from over in Melbourne and Gippsland.

12 The State Government approved a grant of \$250,000 to promote tourism in the Wimmera. A corporation will be set up to give grants and guarantee loans for building tourist facilities in country areas.

15 The State Government announced a major planning policy, effective immediately, to protect the environment from drainage by roads and freeways.

The \$64m Dartmouth Dam project began. The new dam, on the Mitta Mitta River about 129 km south of Albury–Wodonga, will bank up 48 km of mountain water in a storage 20 per cent larger than Lake Hume.

16 The Australian Government announced a \$500m national five-year programme to update capital city public transport. For Melbourne this will mean 100 new silver trains within five years.

17 The 40th International Eucharistic Congress opened in Melbourne.

19 State Cabinet approved legislation to give 18-year-olds the vote.

19 Heavy rain over Victoria for the second time in the month ended drought fears.

21 The State Government announced proposed expenditure of \$350,000 on national parks at Ferntree Gully and the Mornington Peninsula.

March

1 The Environment Protection Authority assumed full powers for the control of pollution in water, air, and on land.

Rain ended summer and one of the wettest February months on record, 201 mm falling in the City. In East Gippsland the two-year-old drought appeared to have ended.

4 Daylight saving ended at 2 a.m.

5 The State Government announced a major inquiry into Victoria's health services.

22 The State Education Department introduced a special aptitude test for entrance to universities, advanced colleges, and teachers colleges, open to sixth form students in secondary and technical schools, who would still sit for their Higher School Certificate and Technical Sixth Form examinations at the end of the year. The test will initially be a two-year experiment.

27 The State Minister for Housing announced the end of high-rise Commission flats in favour of decentralised "dormitory and satellite towns".

28 Melbourne's \$1,675m proposed freeway network was reduced by half, thereby abandoning 242 km of freeways through residential areas.

April

2 The Minister for Local Government announced plans for legislation to protect Victoria's buildings and areas of historical interest.

4 Melbourne's water restrictions lifted.

5 Owners of valuable historical documents would soon be prevented from selling them privately or taking them out of Victoria under amendments to the Public Records Bill passed in State Parliament.

18 Compulsory blood-alcohol tests on road accident victims became law.

30 Cardinia Reservoir—Melbourne's largest water storage, with a capacity of 273,000 million litres—was opened.

May

8 The State Government named a development corporation to work on the State's decentralisation problems. The corporation is backed by \$200m and has power to give governmental guarantees to new industries.

9 The Edithvale and Seaford swamps are to be managed as wildlife habitats. A joint project between the Dandenong Valley Authority and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department would be created to control the swamps.

11 The State Government will give \$2.5m for the development of sport and recreation in Victoria in 1973-74.

14 The State Government will spend an extra \$37m in the next five years expanding Victoria's mental health services.

16 The contract for the first stage of the \$64m Dartmouth Dam project, in north-eastern Victoria, was signed.

19 Liberal Party returned to office at the State elections.

June

15 Port Phillip Bay is in "pretty good shape", according to phase one of a study being carried out on the Bay by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, with help from the Port Phillip Authority and the Health and Public Works Departments.

19 Melbourne City Council released a report which revealed that land prices throughout the city had doubled in the previous five years.

July

3 The Lower Yarra Crossing Authority said the target for completion of the West Gate Bridge was June 1975. Estimated cost of the project would then be \$62m plus substantial holding costs. Reconstruction of the site has been completed and work on the twelfth pier has started.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced a master plan for future treatment of sewage, including a \$1.3m pilot study for a new purification plant to update the Werribee Sewerage Farm.

6 The State Government plans to restrict the growth of Melbourne to 48 km around the City. The Government's new plan to buy land in a belt beyond 48 km from Melbourne is intended to restrain the growth of the City.

11 More than 2,500 people attended the Pontifical Requiem Mass at St Patrick's Cathedral, East Melbourne, for the former Federal Opposition Leader, Mr A. A. Calwell, who died on 8 July.

18 Over 508 mm of rain fell in the past six months—the State's wettest first six months since 1911. Reservoirs were filled to two thirds capacity, holding 200,200 million litres.

23 The Environment Protection Authority began issuing twice daily reports on Melbourne's air pollution levels.

24 The names of the chairman and members of the Senate of the new State College of Victoria were announced. The State College of Victoria will take over the administration of all teachers colleges in the State.

30 Plans for a dam on the Yarra River were approved by the State Government, subject to the findings of an environmental impact study. The dam, near Warrandyte, 35 km east of Melbourne, will be the first in a \$187m water supply programme.

August

3 The State Government granted an \$8.3m contract for work on the base of the spire of the proposed Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, out of a total cost of \$26.9m for the centre.

8 A small claims court to deal with complaints over goods and services involving up to \$500 will be operating by early 1974.

12 A fund will be set aside to support and subsidise the building of new centres for performing arts outside Melbourne, beginning with Geelong.

14 Work started on the \$37m Dandenong Valley trunk sewer which will service 380,000 homes in Melbourne's outer eastern suburbs.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced new controls on flat building. The controls will ensure more privacy and more daylight for flat dwellers and their neighbours. They will also force developers to provide more open space around flat blocks and to provide

landscaped gardens.

21 The State Government let a contract for \$6m to build the first station on Melbourne's underground railway. Leighton Contractors will build the Museum station in La Trobe Street at the north-west corner of the city.

22 The Australian and State Governments will combine to update "deprived" suburbs in the capital cities. The first step will be the "renewal" of ten western suburbs in Melbourne over the next five years. The Federal Treasurer announced a \$3m Australian Government grant for this financial year for the suburbs.

The Australian Government will pay two thirds of the cost of four new railway lines and two new stations for Melbourne in the financial year 1973-74. The total cost will be \$14.4m. Victoria will receive \$9.66m from the Australian Government.

The Australian Government announced a grant of \$9.3m to the State Government to help overcome the backlog in sewage services in Melbourne.

23 The Australian Minister for Urban and Regional Development announced a grant of \$2m to help develop Geelong as a declared Victorian growth centre.

27 Melbourne's new \$120,000 tram unveiled.

28 The Chief Secretary named a new Advisory Board on Publications, to advise on whether or not publications referred to it should be sold to people under 18 or withheld from public display.

The State Government's new drug and alcoholism treatment service, set up at an initial cost of \$3.5m, is expected to be operating soon.

29 The State Government adopted the British system of double lines painted on the roadway at Stop and Give Way signs.

City streets converted into pedestrian malls, "view corridors"—to parks, the Dandenongs, or the Bay—from new developments, and mini-parks dotted around the city were recommended in stage 7 of the Melbourne Strategy Plan being prepared by a group of Australian and American town planners.

31 The State Attorney-General announced plans for the broadening of legal rights for 18-year-olds.

September

3 The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology issued a serious flood warning along the Loddon River in northern Victoria. A minor flood warning was also issued for the other northern rivers including the Avoca, Campaspe, Goulburn, Broken, Ovens, King, Kiewa, Mitta Mitta, and the Murray.

4 Drowned cattle, swamped farmland, and stranded families were spread throughout northern Victoria because of serious flooding of the Murray and Goulburn Rivers.

5 Farm houses around Kerang, 282 km north of Melbourne, were evacuated as rising floodwaters threatened the town from three sides.

Victoria will spend \$1m to promote its tourist attractions.

6 The State disaster plan was implemented to handle floods which had caused considerable damage for graziers and orchardists in northern Victoria.

7 Residents along the Murray River battled to contain flood waters

continuing to pour down the river. Kerang, Echuca, Swan Hill, and Albury were also faced with flood waters coming from tributaries of the Murray.

9 The *Sunday Press* first published.

11 The Court of Disputed Returns declared void the election of Mr R. M. Vale to the Legislative Assembly seat of Greensborough at the May State election.

Priority road signs are to be phased out in Victoria. The Chief Secretary said the "rocket signs" which are being put up to mark priority roads would be phased out.

12 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, brought down the State Budget. He budgeted for a deficit of \$9.7m—\$6m less than last year's actual deficit. Estimated Government spending is a record \$1,549m—up \$168m.

17 State Cabinet approved a blueprint for the decentralisation of State Government departments and agencies over five years.

18 Victorian motorists will pay increased third party insurance to finance the State Government's new no-fault liability road accident scheme. Under the scheme third party insurance premiums for cars will rise by about \$6 a year and motorcycles will cost about \$35 extra a year to insure.

The State Government set aside \$8m to buy land to be resold to homebuilders. Under the plan about 6,500 blocks will be sold at \$5,000 each to young couples earning less than \$150 a week.

24 Sir Henry Bland appointed to review the structure and efficiency of the State Public Service.

October

1 Berwick proclaimed a City.

Mr Justice Smith was appointed the State's first Law Reform Commissioner.

3 Greatly reduced limits on the size of future Melbourne buildings were announced by the City Council's planning committee. They will control city development until a final decision is made on the city's strategy plan. The rules, effective immediately, cut the height of skyscrapers in some areas by up to one third.

4 Victoria's 19-day storemen and packers' strike, which had halted deliveries of goods, ended.

5 The State Government appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of preserving the Commercial Bank Chamber in Collins Street, Melbourne.

9 Mr J. V. Dillon was appointed Victoria's first Ombudsman.

13 Mr R. M. Vale (LP) won the Greensborough State by-election.

A \$2.9m new wing will be built at Parliament House for Members of Parliament.

15 A complete revamping of Melbourne's housing, social services, and planning control was recommended in a report by Interplan, the U.S. firm which is devising a way of beautifying the city and making it operate more efficiently.

16 Victorian public water supplies will be fluoridated by the end of 1974.

22 Strict new penalties will be introduced in 1974 to protect native wildlife. The Minister for Conservation is preparing legislation which will provide penalties of \$2,000 to protect endangered species and \$2,000 to

protect other species.

The State Government will receive Federal money to buy up large areas of land for urban development under an agreement finalised in Melbourne. A council will be set up by the State Government to co-ordinate city development under the scheme.

23 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, signed the agreement to develop the Albury-Wodonga area with the Australian and New South Wales Governments.

24 The Melbourne City Council froze high-rise office developments outside the "Golden Mile". The Council's building and town planning committee halved the allowable building densities along the Council's section of St Kilda Road, Victoria Parade, Wellington Street, and Royal Parade.

25 Power restrictions in Victoria affected industry, rail and tram transport, shops, offices, and places of entertainment. Senior electricians in the La Trobe valley have been on strike for 17 days over a \$4 a week wage claim.

The State Government will build two new prisons, a small maximum security jail, and a special centre for young offenders, as part of the plan to phase out Pentridge Jail by 1983.

28 Daylight saving began at 2 a.m. Clocks were put forward one hour until 3 March 1974.

30 Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd will spend \$100m over seven years on an expansion programme in the La Trobe valley.

The Voumard Report recommended that Melbourne, Fitzroy, South Melbourne, and Port Melbourne be amalgamated into one municipality.

The State Government set up an inquiry to be carried out by the Parliamentary Public Works Committee into flood prevention.

November

7 A \$29m contract was awarded for the construction of Parliament Station and tunnelling from Jolimont railway yards to Museum Station for the Melbourne underground railway.

12 The Australian Government will provide \$2.5m for a community health programme in Victoria.

13 The Australian Government will give \$2m this financial year for a mental health and alcohol and drug dependency service in Victoria.

16 The Bourke Street mall operated for a day-long trial period. Cars were banned from Bourke Street between Elizabeth and Swanston Streets.

17 Initial work started on the rebuilding and renovating of stations and surrounds, and providing free car parks at a cost of \$750,000 on the Glen Waverley railway line.

19 Power restrictions lasting 26 days were lifted, when the S.E.C. specialist electricians returned to work.

Work began on the second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre. This stage comprises theatres and the 137 metre spire.

21 The Australian Government will spend up to \$3m to help protect the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenongs, and Western Port from residential development.

26 Plans for an underground concert hall covered by about 1.6 hectares of landscaped gardens near Princes Bridge were approved by the Melbourne City Council. The plan forms the final stage of the Victorian Arts Centre.

28 The Environment Protection Authority announced plans to test pollution levels of Melbourne bayside beaches twice weekly.

The State Electricity Commission will investigate opening up Australia's largest brown coal field—the Loy Yang deposit, near Traralgon. It has an estimated 4,794 million tonnes of winnable brown coal.

December

4 The State Minister for Transport announced the \$14.4m first stage of a programme to revitalise the suburban rail network.

A multi-million dollar twin-span bridge will be built across the Yarra River, 800 metres downstream from the Spencer Street Bridge. It is expected to be completed in 1976.

6 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works will build a \$300m sewage purification plant at Werribee.

7 The State Government approved an order by the South Melbourne Council banning high-rise buildings in St Kilda Road, Queens Road, and Albert Road.

11 Major changes in the organisation of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Boards of Works announced. The Board's powers for design and construction of freeways, arterial roads, and bridges were given to the Country Roads Board. Protection of Port Phillip foreshores was transferred to the Ports and Harbours Branch of the Public Works Department. General administration of the Board was transferred from the Minister for Local Government to the Minister of Water Supply.

12 A joint research scheme by the Victorian and East German Governments to study the possibility of extracting petroleum from brown coal in Victoria was announced.

13 The State Government introduced a Bill aimed at preserving buildings of architectural style or historical significance.

14 Melbourne will have a \$10m concert hall, at the south-west end of Princes Bridge, between the Yarra River and the Arts Centre. The State Government accepted the recommendation by the Arts Centre building committee.

17 "Pyramid" selling banned.

A master plan for Melbourne drawn up by the firm Interplan recommended the upgrading of public transport services, provision of trams-only streets, development of an international trade centre, and a city by-pass system for traffic.

19 Plans announced to reduce Victoria's speed limit to 96.6 km/h.

Sir Henry Winneke will be the next Governor of Victoria, taking office on 31 May 1974.

The Australian Government approved grants of more than \$1m for projects in Melbourne's western suburbs.

21 Melbourne received its heaviest downpour in two years when a severe storm brought 7 mm of rain in an hour. The storm was aided by 112.7 km/h winds causing considerable damage.

Women in the Victorian Public Service given equal pay.

Appendix D

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Appendix E

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General

- 1 Victorian Year Book
- 2 Victorian Pocket Year Book
- 3 Victorian monthly statistical review
- 4 General statistics of local government areas (irregular)
- 71 Victorian statistical publications (irregular)

Demography and social

- 10 Causes of death
- 11 Demography
- 66 Demography : preliminary statement
- 12 Divorce
- 16 Estimated population in local government areas
- 17 Hospital morbidity
- 19 Industrial accidents and workers compensation
- 18 Industrial accidents and workers compensation : preliminary statement
- 20 Marriages, births, and deaths : preliminary statement
- 15 Perinatal deaths
- 69 Population in local government areas (revised intercensal estimates)
- 13 Primary and secondary education
- 65 Primary and secondary education : preliminary statement
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- 40 Fruit and vineyards
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CONSTITUTION

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Page 68

The Hon. John McIntosh Young, Q.C., took office as Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria on 19 July 1974.

JUDICIARY

Page 70

The Hon. John McIntosh Young, Q.C., took office as Chief Justice of Victoria on 1 June 1974.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT : VICTORIAN MEMBERS

Pages 94-5

The Victorian members elected to the House of Representatives and the Senate at the elections for the whole of the two Houses on 18 May 1974 and the divisions they represent are shown below.

Political party affiliations are indicated thus :

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (CP) Australian Country Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE : VICTORIAN MEMBERS ELECTED ON 18 MAY 1974

Senator	Retires
Brown, William Walter Charles (ALP)	1979
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1979
Cormack, Hon. Sir Magnus Cameron, K.B.E. (LP)	1979
Greenwood, Hon. Ivor John, Q.C. (LP)	1979
Guilfoyle, Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1976
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1976
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1976
Poyser, Arthur George (ALP)	1976
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1979
Webster, James Joseph (CP)	1976

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 18 MAY 1974

Member	Division
Bourchier, John William (LP)	Bendigo
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (ALP)	Wills
Cairns, Hon. Dr James Ford (ALP)	Lalor
Cass, Hon. Moses Henry (ALP)	Maribyrnong
Child, Gloria Joan Liles (ALP)	Henty
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (LP)	Hotham
Clayton, Gareth (ALP)	Isaacs
Crean, Hon. Frank (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Erwin, Hon. George Dudley (LP)	Ballaarat
Fisher, Peter Stanley (CP)	Mallee
Fraser, Hon. John Malcolm (LP)	Wannon
Garrick, Horace James (ALP)	Batman
Gorton, Rt Hon. John Grey, C.H. (LP)	Higgins
Hewson, Henry Arthur (CP)	McMillan
Holten, Hon. Rendle McNeilage (CP)	Indi
Innes, Urquhart Edward (ALP)	Melbourne
Jarman, Allan William (LP)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (ALP)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (ALP)	Burke
King, Hon. Robert Shannon (CP)	Wimmera
Lamb, Antony Hamilton (ALP)	La Trobe
Lloyd, Bruce (CP)	Murray
Lynch, Hon. Phillip Reginald (LP)	Flinders
Macphee, Ian Malcolm (LP)	Balaclava
McKenzie, David Charles (ALP)	Diamond Valley
Mathews, Charles Race Thorson (ALP)	Casey
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (CP)	Gippsland
Oldmeadow, Maxwell Wilkinson (ALP)	Holt
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (ALP)	Corio
Snedden, Rt Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Staley, Anthony Allan (LP)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (ALP)	Gellibrand

NATIONAL WAGE CASE, 1973-1974

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National Wage Case 1973-1974. The following judgments were handed down :

Minimum wage

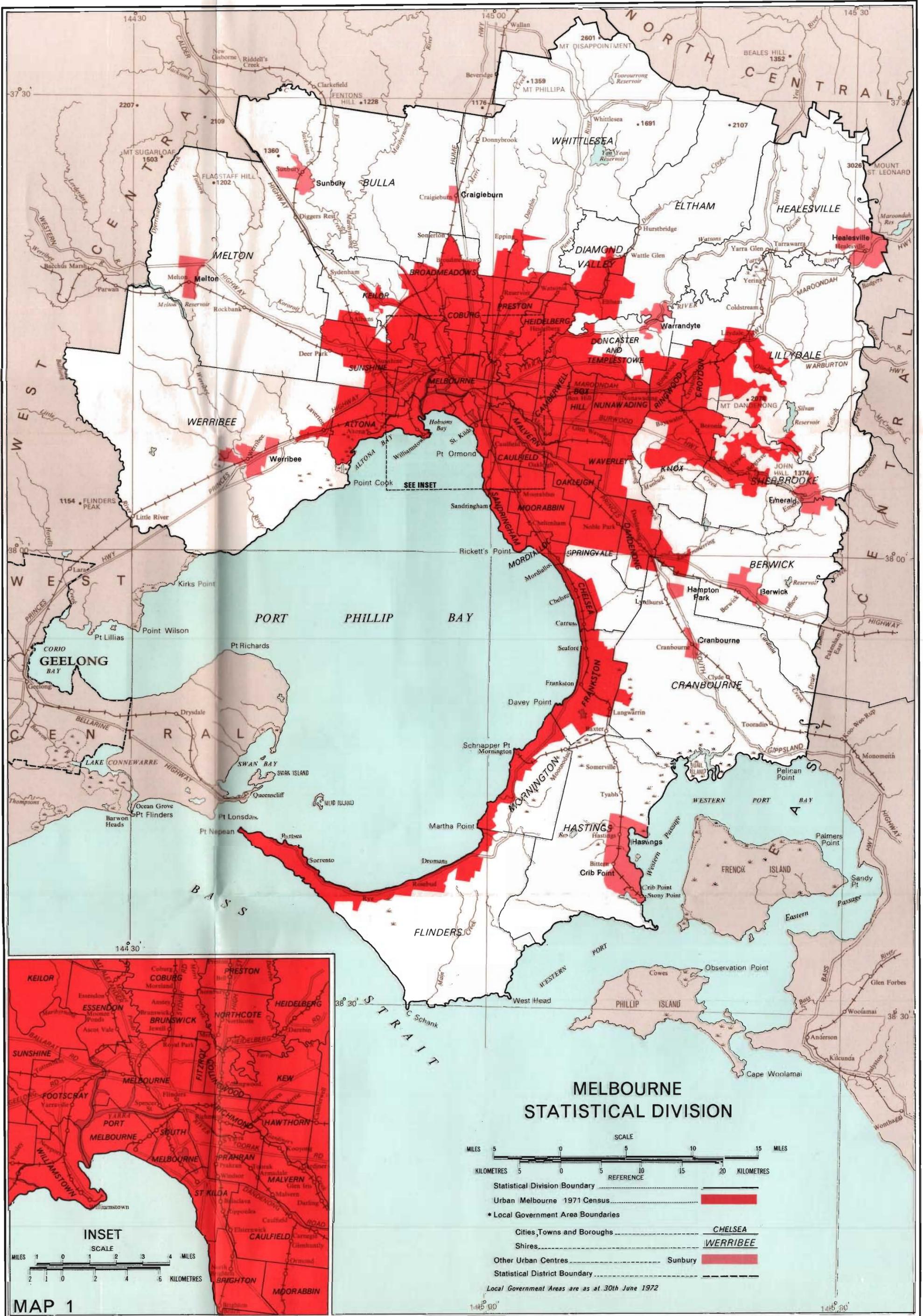
The minimum wage for adult males will be extended to adult females in three steps : 85 per cent of the male minimum wage is payable to adult females from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 23 May 1974 ; 90 per cent from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs ; and 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs. The minimum wage payable at 23 May 1974 was \$68 for adult males and \$57.80 for adult females.

Total wage

All weekly rates of total wages for adult males and adult females in awards of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and Victorian Wages Board determinations were generally increased by 2 per cent of the existing rates plus \$2.50 per week from the first pay period commencing on or after 23 May 1974.

The following judgments were also handed down :

- (a) The rates prescribed by sub-clause (a) of clause 8 of the Metal Industry Award 1971 were increased by an amount equal to 2 per cent of the existing rate plus \$2.50 per week.
- (b) Sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause 9—Minimum Wage Adult Males—of the Metal Industry Award 1971 were deleted and substituted by sub-clauses (a) and (b)—Minimum Wage Adults.
- (c) The rates prescribed by clause 6 of the Salaried Staff (Qantas Airways Limited) Award 1970 were increased by an amount equal to 2 per cent of the existing rate plus \$130 per annum.
- (d) The rates for adults prescribed in clause 15 of the Graphic Arts Award 1957 were increased by an amount equal to 2 per cent of the existing rate plus \$2.50 per week.
- (e) Sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause 15_A—Minimum Wage Adult Males—of the Graphic Arts Award 1957 were deleted and substituted by sub-clauses (a) and (b)—Minimum Wage Adults.
- (f) Public Service rates were increased by an amount equal to 2 per cent of the existing rate plus \$130 per annum.
- (g) The variations operated from the first pay period commencing on or after 23 May 1974.





STATISTICAL DIVISIONS VICTORIA 1971 CENSUS



REFERENCE

Statistical Division	WESTERN	Non-urban Localities	
Geelong Statistical District		200 Or More Persons	
Local Government Area	202	Other Selected Localities	
Urban Centres			
100,000 Or More Persons	Geelong	Explanatory Notes	
25,000-99,999 Persons	Ballarat		
10,000-24,999 Persons	Werrimac		
Under 10,000 Persons	Castlemaine		



INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

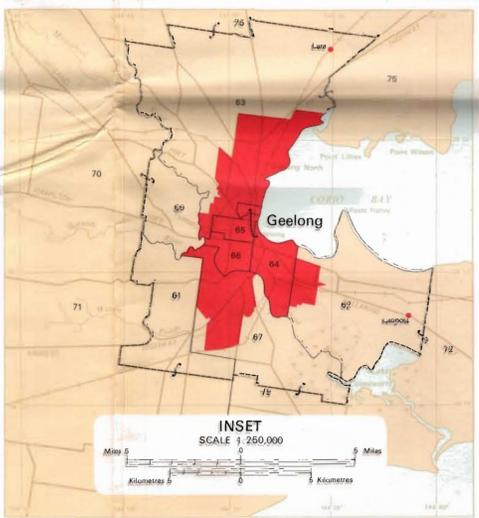
T = Town B = Borough S = Shire

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