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GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Constitution

Introduction

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 1900*, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth 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granted to the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act.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.

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 said Council, he may act in the exercise of his said 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.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 68 to 70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to this office 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 the Commonwealth 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 the Commonwealth 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 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

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 (3) comprises the Governor and at least two (2) 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 fifteen (15) 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 (5) of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than eleven (11) 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.

Government

Ministries

Ministries, 1943 to 1968

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1943 to 1968 :

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, K.C. ..	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 ..	Still in Office	

A list of Government officers administering Victoria from 1851 to 1855 and of Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1955 is set out on pages 72 to 74 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 29 April 1967.

At 31 July 1968, the 61st Ministry led by the Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte, K.C.M.G., consisted of the following members:

From the Legislative Assembly:

The Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte,	Premier and Treasurer.
K.C.M.G.	
.. .. Sir Arthur G. Rylah,	Chief Secretary.
K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.	
.. .. G. O. Reid ..	Attorney-General and Minister of Immigration.
.. .. M. V. Porter ..	Minister of Public Works.
.. .. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.	Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.
.. .. J. C. M. Balfour ..	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines.
.. .. J. F. Rossiter ..	Minister of Labour and Industry, and Assistant Minister of Education.
.. .. V. F. Wilcox ..	Minister of Transport.
.. .. J. W. Manson ..	Minister of State Development.
.. .. Sir William McDonald	Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation.
.. .. W. A. Borthwick ..	Minister of Water Supply.

From the Legislative Council :

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.	Minister of Agriculture.
„ „ L. H. S. Thompson ..	Minister of Education.
„ „ R. J. Hamer, E.D. ..	Minister for Local Government.
„ „ V. O. Dickie ..	Minister of Health.

Judiciary

The following list shows members of the Victorian Judiciary as at May 1968 :

Supreme Court of Victoria*Chief Justice*

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

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Vincent Barry	The Hon. Oliver James Gillard
The Hon. Thomas Weetman Smith	The Hon. John Erskine Starke
The Hon. Sir Robert Vincent Monahan	The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber
The Hon. Sir George Augustus Pape	The Hon. Murray Vincent McInerney
The Hon. Alexander Duncan Grant Adam	The Hon. George Hermann Lush
The Hon. Douglas Macfarlan Little	The Hon. Clifford Inch Menhennitt
The Hon. Urban Gregory Gowans	The Hon. Hibbert Richard Newton

Judges of the County Court, Court of Mines, Court of Insolvency, and Chairmen of General Sessions

Norman Frederick Mitchell, C.M.G. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Dermot William Corson
George Leo Dethridge	John Xavier O'Driscoll
Archibald McDonald Fraser	James Herbert Forrest
John Gerald Norris	Clive William Harris
Francis Robert Nelson	Eric Edgar Hewitt
Benjamin James Dunn	Gordon Just
Severin Howard Zichy Woinarski	Roland John Leckie
Trevor George Rapke	Ivan Frederick Charles Franich
Norman Alfred Vickery	Thomas Bernard Shillito
Hubert Theodore Frederico	John Philip Somerville
Arthur Charles Adams	William Joseph Martin
	Ian Gray

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out on page 588 and following.

Parliament

Introduction

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 Legislature of the Commonwealth of Australia.

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, whilst membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and a further one in July 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 capable of 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 at present (July 1968) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the thirty-five members of the Legislative Council, seventeen belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Labor Party, and nine to the Country Party. (See pages 75, 93, and 99.) Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-four belong to the Liberal Party, sixteen to the Labor Party and twelve 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, and 1967. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst 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 now 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.

Victorian Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)

When the Victorian Parliament is in session, it publishes weekly a book containing a full report of all speeches made by members on Bills, motions, and all other subjects debated in its two Houses. This book also sets out questions asked by members on many matters of political and general interest, the replies given by Cabinet Ministers, and other information.

Origin of Title "Hansard"

The official title of these published reports is *Victorian Parliamentary Debates*, but they are colloquially and almost invariably referred to as *Hansard*. The reason for the use of the latter title is that reports of the debates in the Parliament of Great Britain were for many years published by men named Hansard. They carried on this work for so long—from 1812 to 1889—that the reports acquired their name.

As the British colonies acquired self-governing status, their Parliaments generally adopted many of the usages, customs, and much of the language of the Parliament at Westminster. The name *Hansard* which had become widely used and understood in reference to the printed Parliamentary reports was readily adopted as a convenient title for similar reports of proceedings in the newer Parliaments.

Historical Background

Hansard has a long history. It developed out of the bitter conflict between the British Parliament and the press for freedom to report and publish the debates that took place in that legislature. The original British *Hansard* was a re-publication of newspaper reports of Parliamentary speeches. Therefore, the origin of *Hansard* is closely linked with newspaper reporting.

For many years, particularly from about the middle of the 17th century, the Parliament of Great Britain regarded the publication of reports of its proceedings, without its authority, as a serious breach of privilege. During this period of history Parliament considered that it had good reason to impose a ban on publicity to ensure that it would be free to deliberate in private without any attempted outside interference with or influence on members, or misrepresentation of their motives.

Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords imposed this prohibition either in resolutions or by Standing Orders. So seriously did Parliament view any contravention of its orders that frequently numerous reporters, editors, journalists, and other persons were summoned to appear at the Bar of Parliament, charged with the offence of having published speeches delivered in Parliament, and, if found guilty, severely reprimanded, or fined, and sometimes imprisoned.

In restricting the press in this way, however, Parliament found itself in continued conflict with public opinion. There was an ever-increasing demand to know what was said and done in Parliament, and in time Parliament was forced to relax its long-standing opposition to publicity of its activities.

Printing of Parliamentary Debates by William Cobbett

The resolutions in the *Journals* of the British Parliament prohibiting unauthorised publication of the debates remain unrescinded, and it is therefore, technically, still an offence to publish accounts of Parliamentary proceedings. However, due to changed times and circumstances it is now many years since the ban was enforced.

The right of the press to gather Parliamentary news unhindered was virtually conceded in the year 1803 when Mr. Speaker Abbott made arrangements for reporters to be accommodated in reserved seats in the public gallery of the House of Commons.

It was in those circumstances that William Cobbett, author and publisher, began to add to his weekly newspaper, the *Political Register*, a supplement containing reports of the debates in Parliament. Cobbett did not report the speeches himself, but extracted the reports which appeared in other newspapers.

In order to present an accurate version of the speeches as delivered in Parliament, Cobbett endeavoured to eliminate any element of bias with which the newspaper reports might have been coloured. In this way, he introduced that impartiality which has ever since been an outstanding characteristic of a *Hansard* report. Cobbett's Parliamentary supplement was virtually the beginning of *Hansard*. Later Cobbett issued these reports in volumes entitled *Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates*.

Hansard Family

In 1812, Cobbett's publication of the *Debates* was taken over by his printer, Thomas Curson Hansard, a son of Luke Hansard who from an earlier time had been the official printer of the *Journals* of the House of Commons. In 1829, T. C. Hansard changed the name of the published speeches to *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*. After T. C. Hansard died in 1833, the publication of the debates was continued by his son, also Thomas Curson Hansard, who carried on

this work until 1889. The association of the Hansard family with the production of the printed Parliamentary debates then ceased, and the work was carried on by other publishers. The name of *Hansard* was dropped from the reports in 1892, and they were then issued as the "Authorised Edition" of the debates. For another 20 years the work was done by a series of printing contractors, but generally with unsatisfactory results. In 1909, the British Parliament appointed its own official reporting staff, and published the proceedings under the title *Official Report*. In 1943, the name *Hansard*, because of its historical origin, was restored to the title of the reports.

Hansard of Victorian Parliament

The official Victorian *Hansard* was inaugurated in 1866. In the first few years of Parliamentary government in this State there was no official record of the debates. But from the time of responsible Government in 1856, the *Argus* newspaper began to extract reports of Parliamentary speeches as they appeared in that journal and to re-print them in volume form. These volumes bore the title *Victorian Hansard*, but they were entirely the private work of the *Argus*. It issued eleven volumes of these debates.

Although the *Argus Hansard* was useful, members desired a more complete record of their debates. On 23 June 1865, a motion was moved in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. J. J. Casey, member for Mandurang, for the provision of reports of debates in the form of *Hansard*. The motion, after debate, was carried, and prompt action was taken to organise an official reporting staff.

The first Victorian *Hansard* staff consisted of three reporters from the *Argus* newspaper, who began their work as from the first session of the Fifth Victorian Parliament on 12 February 1866. Although it was not possible with this small staff to provide a complete coverage of proceedings, the reports were more extensive than the previous newspaper accounts. Since that year the official reporting team has gradually been increased, and now a complete record is compiled of the proceedings in both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Organisation and Control of Hansard

The recording of the Parliamentary debates and their preparation for publication is done by a skilled staff of shorthand writer-reporters and editors. At present, the permanent *Hansard* staff consists of an Assistant Chief Reporter, nine reporters, and a departmental clerical assistant, under the direction of a Chief Reporter, who is the administrator of the Department and the chief editor of the debates. When Parliament is in session a staff of high-speed typistes also are employed. The *Hansard* Department functions under the general control of the Joint Library Committee of Parliament.

Reporting of the Debates

In the reporting of the debates the staff record faithfully, fully, and impartially the speeches of all members irrespective of their political views. The reporters work in rotation, alternating between the two Houses according to a carefully prepared roster covering the whole day's sitting. If the Assembly and the Council are meeting simultaneously, the reporters in each House take notes, known as "turns", for fifteen minutes; if only one House is in session, they report for ten minutes at a time.

A vital factor in the efficient performance of *Hansard* work is the calibre of the reporting staff, who must possess a number of particular skills and attributes. A reporter must, first, have shorthand writing ability of the highest order, as at times he may need to write as fast as 200 words a minute. He must also have a good education, including particularly an extensive vocabulary and a sound and ready knowledge of English usage. Also, he needs to understand Parliamentary procedure and be able, in order to render a satisfactory transcript, to comprehend and interpret accurately and quickly, as he is writing, the utterances of all types of orators.

Preparation of Speeches for Printing and Publication

After a reporter has completed his note-taking in the House, he returns immediately to his room and dictates his notes to a typiste. He revises his transcript which is then passed to the Chief Reporter or his Assistant for editing. All the "turns" are collated and later dispatched to the Government Printer.

In preparing the speeches for printing it is permissible to correct grammatical errors and make certain other minor emendations, but the meaning of the speech must not be altered. The basis and nature of a *Hansard* report was defined by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1893 as "one which though not strictly verbatim, is substantially the verbatim report, with repetitions and redundancies omitted, and with obvious mistakes corrected, but which, on the other hand, leaves out nothing that adds to the meaning of the speech or illustrates the argument." That is the broad basis upon which *Hansard* reports are prepared for publication.

The morning after a sitting of Parliament printed galley proofs of all speeches are received from the Government Printer. Each member is given a copy of any speech delivered by him for perusal. If it contains an error, he is entitled to correct it, but otherwise he may not amend his speech by adding additional statements or deleting any words spoken. The proofs are checked for accuracy, any permissible corrections are made, and the material is finally prepared for publication.

Conclusion

The *Hansard* books containing the week's debates are printed and published by the Victorian Government Printer. They are sent free to all members, the Parliamentary staff, Government departments, and certain other official organisations. *Hansard* is also supplied to many private subscribers.

Over the years the production of *Hansard* has been improved in many ways. Whilst the reports in earlier years were condensed, all debates are now reported in full. The type used, the style of printing, paragraphing, and a more distinctive heading of the subjects debated have made the modern *Hansard* a much more attractive and readable publication.

After the completion of each session, the weekly issues of *Hansard* which are proof numbers only, are again carefully checked for accuracy and a second edition is printed. A detailed index of all subjects discussed is prepared. The second editions of the weekly books, together with the index, are bound into volumes of convenient

size, and these volumes constitute the permanent record of the debates in Parliament. To the end of 1967 this record had amounted to approximately 300 volumes.

Under the provisions of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 all statements published in *Hansard* are privileged and therefore cannot be the grounds for legal proceedings against members.

Members of the State Parliament

Political Parties

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

(ALP) Australian Labor Party.

(CP) Country Party.

(IND LAB) Independent Labor.

(LP) Liberal Party.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 29 April 1967. Their term of office commenced on 15 July 1967.

Member	Province	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (CP)	North-Eastern ..	53,354	50,822	95·25
Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra ..	120,066	112,116	93·38
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (LP)	Boronia ..	126,475	119,885	94·79
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat ..	59,203	56,984	96·25
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne ..	118,436	106,948	90·30
Fry, The Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham ..	118,025	110,970	94·02
Galbally, The Hon. John William (ALP)	Melbourne North	113,880	108,465	95·24
Gleeson, The Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South-Western ..	89,727	85,131	94·88
Grimwade, The Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo ..	62,300	59,061	94·80
Houghton, The Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe ..	127,304	120,162	94·39
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (LP)	South-Eastern ..	127,426	120,892	94·87
Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	118,501	111,267	93·90
McDonald, The Hon. Stuart Richard (CP)	Northern ..	58,242	56,463	96·95
*Mack, The Hon. Sir Ronald William (LP)	Western ..	58,880	56,955	96·73
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (CP)	North-Western ..	47,390	45,431	95·87
May, The Hon. Robert William (CP)	Gippsland ..	82,057	77,746	94·75
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP)	Monash ..	121,916	113,298	92·93
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (ALP)	Doutta Galla ..	120,799	112,775	93·36

*Hon. Sir Ronald William Mack died on 12 February 1968. At a by-election on 6 April 1968, Hon. Clive Alexander Mitchell (CP) was elected in his stead.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 29 April 1967 are shown in the following table :

Member	Province
Byrne, The Hon. Murray (LP)	Ballaarat
Byrnes, The Hon. Sir Percy Thomas (CP)	North-Western
Cathie, The Hon. Ian Robert (ALP)	South-Eastern
Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (CP)	Northern
Garrett, The Hon. Raymond William, A.F.C., A.E.A. (LP)	Southern
Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Bendigo
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (LP)	Western
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	East Yarra
*Hamilton, The Hon. Harold Murray (LP)	Higinbotham
Hewson, The Hon. Henry Arthur (CP)	Gippsland
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel (ALP)	Doutta Galla
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (LP)	Monash
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (ALP)	Melbourne
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (CP)	North-Eastern
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter (LP)	South-Western
Todd, The Hon. Archibald (ALP)	Melbourne West
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North

President : The Hon. 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 :
Leslie Graham McDonald, Esquire.

*Hon. B. D. Snider died on 29 December 1966. At a by-election on 25 February 1967, Hon. H. M. Hamilton was elected in his stead.

†As from 20 February 1968. Sir Ronald William Mack died on 12 February 1968.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 29 April 1967. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Balfour, The Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan ..	21,955	21,048	95·87
Billing, Norman Alexander William, Esquire, K.St.J. (LP)	Heatherton ..	26,832	25,324	94·38
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire (LP)	Geelong ..	22,503	21,173	94·09
Bloomfield, The Hon. Sir John Stoughton, Q.C., (LP)	Malvern ..	26,037	23,731	91·14
Bolte, The Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G., (LP)	Hampden ..	18,078	17,455	96·55
Borthwick, The Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk ..	25,174	23,593	93·72
Buckley, Ray Francis, Esquire (CP)	Lowan ..	18,770	18,187	96·89
Christie, The Hon. Vernon (LP)	Ivanhoe ..	25,912	24,410	94·20
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire (ALP)	Melbourne ..	25,897	22,971	88·70
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire (CP)	Gippsland West	18,076	17,278	95·59
Darcy, The Hon. Thomas Anthony (LP)	Polwarth ..	17,764	17,191	96·77

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Divers, William Thomas, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Footscray ..	24,947	23,640	94·76
Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	St. Kilda ..	26,927	24,077	89·42
Doyle, Julian John, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Gisborne ..	19,902	18,464	92·77
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (<i>LP</i>)	Dromana ..	19,515	18,368	94·12
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Moonee Ponds ..	26,189	24,675	94·22
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Ballaarat North	23,510	22,729	96·68
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland East	18,687	17,580	94·08
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Brunswick East	24,394	22,606	92·67
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Williamstown ..	26,582	24,985	93·99
Ginifer, John Joseph, Esquire, (<i>ALP</i>)	Deer Park ..	29,969	28,386	94·72
Goble, Mrs. Dorothy Ada (<i>LP</i>)	Mitcham ..	26,570	25,297	95·21
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Scoresby ..	29,242	27,762	94·94
Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Richmond ..	23,610	21,549	91·27
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland South	18,788	17,548	93·40
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Reservoir ..	25,668	24,610	95·88
Jona, Walter, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Hawthorn ..	24,932	23,194	93·03
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Sunshine ..	25,628	23,867	93·13
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Prahran ..	26,053	23,338	89·58
MacDonald, James David, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Glen Iris ..	25,129	23,666	94·18
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (<i>CP</i>)	Rodney ..	18,662	18,082	96·89
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (<i>LP</i>)	Dundas ..	18,449	17,828	96·63
McKellar, Donald Kelso, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Portland ..	18,215	17,600	96·62
McLaren, Ian Francis, Esquire, O.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	Bennettswood ..	25,753	24,489	95·09
Manson, The Hon. James Williamson (<i>LP</i>)	Ringwood ..	26,666	25,181	94·43
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (<i>LP</i>)	Frankston ..	29,381	27,725	94·36
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (<i>CP</i>)	Benambra ..	18,579	17,722	95·39
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (<i>CP</i>)	Murray Valley	18,847	17,810	94·50
Mutton, John Patrick, Esquire (<i>IND LAB</i>)	Coburg ..	23,869	22,792	95·49
Phelan, William, Esquire (<i>CP</i>)	Kara Kara ..	17,343	16,697	96·28
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (<i>LP</i>)	Sandringham ..	25,372	23,722	93·50
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Glenhuntly ..	26,067	24,401	93·61
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Moorabbin ..	26,147	24,692	94·44

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (LP)	Box Hill ..	29,186	27,594	94·55
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C. (LP)	Dandenong ..	26,701	25,499	95·50
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire (ALP)	Preston ..	24,612	23,475	95·38
Ross-Edwards, Peter, Esquire (CP)	Shepparton ..	18,929	18,191	96·10
Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (LP)	Brighton ..	24,998	23,335	93·35
Rylah, The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D. (LP)	Kew ..	25,630	23,942	93·41
Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire (LP)	Oakleigh ..	24,827	23,605	95·08
Smith, Aurel, Esquire (LP)	Bellarine ..	20,917	19,812	94·72
Smith, Ian Winton, Esquire (LP)	Warrnambool ..	18,674	18,058	96·70
Stephen, William Francis, Esquire (LP)	Ballaarat South..	22,741	21,760	95·69
*Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire (CP)	Swan Hill ..	18,434	17,631	95·64
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire (LP)	Evelyn ..	19,763	18,512	93·67
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip (ALP)	Midlands ..	23,038	21,434	93·04
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire (LP)	Bentleigh ..	26,073	24,744	94·90
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire (ALP)	Albert Park ..	24,061	22,195	92·24
Tanner, Archie Lionel, Esquire (LP)	Morwell ..	22,627	21,630	95·59
Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, C.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Caulfield ..	26,248	24,131	91·93
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D. (LP)	Balwyn ..	26,404	24,651	93·36
Templeton, Thomas William, Esquire, J.P. (LP)	Mentone ..	25,088	23,762	94·71
Trethewey, Robert Hugh, Esquire (LP)	Bendigo ..	22,808	21,842	95·76
Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire (CP)	Benalla ..	17,939	17,239	96·10
Treziise, Neil Benjamin, Esquire (ALP)	Geelong North ..	23,582	22,231	94·27
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire (ALP)	Brunswick West	24,462	23,046	94·21
Vale, Roy Mountford, Esquire (LP)	Greensborough ..	29,152	27,482	94·27
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire (LP)	Essendon ..	25,508	24,167	94·74
Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire (CP)	Mildura ..	18,161	17,368	95·63
Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (LP)	Camberwell ..	24,973	23,184	92·84
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire (ALP)	Northcote ..	24,564	23,273	94·74
Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire (ALP)	Broadmeadows ..	28,583	26,645	93·22
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire (LP)	Syndal ..	28,708	27,362	95·31

* Mr. Stirling died on 23 July 1968. At a by-election on 14 September 1968, Mr. Henry George Broad (CP) was elected in his stead.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Speaker : The Hon. Vernon Christie.

Chairman of Committees : Leonard Stanley Reid, Esquire, D.F.C.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1967 there have been 44 Parliaments. The Forty-fourth Parliament was opened on 16 May 1967. 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 *Year Book* for 1928–29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Year Book* for 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 (Days)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration	Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration
Thirty-eighth ..	1950–52	865	131	15·1	81	9·4
Thirty-ninth ..	1952–55	852	92	10·8	61	7·2
Fortieth ..	1955–58	1,038	139	13·4	99	9·5
Forty-first ..	1958–61	1,059	150	14·2	103	9·7
Forty-second ..	1961–64	1,015	149	14·7	112	11·0
Forty-third ..	1964–67	980	146	14·9	119	12·1

* 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 1963 to 1968. 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.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 6 December 1964. 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.

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

Year Ended 30 June—	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses*		Salaries of Members	Other Expenses†			
1964 ..	18	166	92	559	678	232	92	1,837
1965 ..	18	176	84	696	689	230	103	1,995
1966 ..	18	190	114	791	715	112	45	1,985
1967 ..	18	225	131	796	761	509	49	2,489
1968 ..	20	294	90	870	828	154	41	2,297

* Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

† Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

State Acts Passed during 1967

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31 December 1967:

No.		No.	
7515	New Melbourne Cemetery Lands Act acquires nearby land for permanent reservation as a site for a public cemetery.	7521	Co-operative Housing Societies (Indemnities) Act amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958
7516	Country Fire Authority (Prosecutions) Act amends the Country Fire Authority Act 1958	7522	Supreme and County Courts (Sittings) Act makes provision with respect to the places and days for the holding of the Supreme and County Courts
7517	Social Welfare (Detention) Act amends the Social Welfare Act 1960	7523	Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act amends the Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963
7518	Zoological Gardens Act repeals the Zoological Gardens Act 1936 and constitutes a Zoological Board of Victoria with relevant powers of administration	7524	State Savings Bank (Amendment) Act amends the State Savings Bank Act 1958
7519	Richmond (South-Eastern Freeway) Lands Act provides for the acquisition of and alteration of the common boundaries of public land by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works for the purposes of extending a main metropolitan highway.	7525	Land (Surf Life Saving Association) Act authorises the leases of Crown lands adjacent to the coast for purposes of surf club activities
7520	The Geelong Gas Company's Act amends the Geelong Gas Company's Act 1858 to provide for an increase in the capital of that Company	7526	Warragul (Public Park) Lands Act authorises the granting of leases of a certain part of lands permanently reserved as a site for a public park and garden
		7527	Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board (Appointment of Manager) (Amendment) Act amends that Act of 1966

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7528	Stock Artificial Breeding (Amendment) Act amends the Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962	7541	Pipelines Act enables ownership, use and the construction, maintenance and operation of pipelines in Victoria
7529	Second-hand Dealers (Amendment) Act amends the second-hand Dealers Act 1958	7542	Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the Local Government Act 1958
7530	Legal Aid (Amendment) Act amends the Legal Aid Act 1961	7543	Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the interpretation of "Credit Arrangement" of the Stamps Act 1958
7531	Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the Weights and Measures Act 1958 relating to the baking, carriage, and sale of bread	7544	Police Offences (Obscene Publications) Act amends the Police Offences Act 1958
7532	The Constitution Act Amendment (Electoral) Act amends The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 with respect to the conduct of elections	7545	Melbourne University (Amendment) Act amends the Melbourne University Act 1958
7533	Education and Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the Education Act 1958 and the Teaching Service Act 1958	7546	Crimes Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7534	Public Officers Salaries and Allowances Act gives power to the Governor in Council to increase salaries and fees of certain public officers	7547	Instruments (Corporate Bodies Contracts) Act amends the law relating to contracts and securities
7535	Railways (State Coal Mine Officers) Act amends the Railways Act 1958	7548	Land (Amendment) Act amends the Land Act 1958 and the Closer Settlement Act 1938
7536	Public Officers (Long Service Leave) Act permits the payment of monies in lieu of long service leave	7549	Water (Amendment) Act amends the Water Act 1958
7537	Pipelines (Submerged Lands) Act regulates the construction and operation of pipelines in, under and over the sea-bed adjacent to the coasts of Victoria	7550	Dowling Forest Racecourse Lands Act permits the trustees of the Ballarat Turf Club to sell certain parts of land originally granted to them by the Crown for the purpose of racing
7538	Police Regulation (Pensions) Act amends the Police Regulation Act 1958	7551	Strata Titles Act facilitates the sub-division, issue of titles and the administration of land sub-divided in strata and amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958, the Local Government Act 1958, the Transfer of Land Act 1958 and the Trustee Act 1958
7539	Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act amends the Legal Profession Practice Act 1958 and constitutes the Victoria Law Foundation	7552	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands
7540	Petroleum (Barracouta and Marlin Fields Agreement) Act validates an agreement between the State of Victoria and Haematite Explorations Pty. Ltd. and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. with respect to the recovery of petroleum resources from submerged lands adjacent to the State	7553	Tullamarine Freeway Lands Act enables the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to construct a main highway on certain lands in the Parishes of Jika Jika and Doutta Galla
		7554	Friendly Societies Investment Act amends the Friendly Societies Act 1958
		7555	Victoria Institute of Colleges (Board of Studies) Act amends the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7556	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1967-68	7574	Aboriginal Affairs Act establishes a Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
7557	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1966-67	7575	Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958
7558	Joint Select Committee (Drainage) Act appoints a committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to report on matters relating to the drainage of land	7576	Rural Finance (Amendment) Act amends the Rural Finance Act 1958
7559	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1967-68	7577	Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7560	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1966-67	7578	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations (No. 2) Act revokes the permanent reservations and a Crown grant of certain lands and the temporary reservation of certain lands
7561	Grain Elevators (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Grain Elevators Board	7579	Gaols (Amendment) Act amends the Gaols Act 1958
7562	Building Societies (Unsecured Loans) Act amends the Building Societies Act 1958	7580	Gas Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the Gas Regulation Act 1958
7563	Money Lenders (Corporation Licences) Act relates to the licensing of money lenders	7581	Judges and Public Officers Salaries Act increases the salaries, allowances and fees paid to Judges and certain public officers
7564	Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act amends the Barley Marketing Act 1958	7582	Portland Harbor (Exchange of Land) Act provides for the exchange of certain lands between the Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners and the Victorian Railways Commissioners
7565	Medical (Foreign Practitioners) Act amends the Medical Act 1958	7583	Carlton (Recreation Ground) (Amendment) Land Act appoints the Corporation of the City of Melbourne as a Committee of Management of certain land at Carlton and amends the Carlton (Recreation Ground) Land Act 1966
7566	Masseurs (Amendment) Act amends the Masseurs Act 1958	7584	Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the Pensions Supplementation Act 1966 and the Superannuation Act 1958
7567	Firearms (Prohibited Persons) Act amends the Firearms Act 1958	7585	Stamps Act amends the Stamps Act 1958
7568	Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act appoints a committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to report on matters relating to the meat industry in Victoria	7586	Educational Grants Act makes provision for financial aid to certain registered schools
7569	Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act provides for the incorporation of the Council of Law Reporting in Victoria	7587	Motor Car (Hours of Driving) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7570	Marketable Securities Act makes provision with respect to instruments of transfer of certain marketable securities	7588	Poisons (Amendment) Act amends the Poisons Act 1958
7571	Railway Lands Act makes provision with respect to the sale of certain railway lands	7589	Housing (Amendment) Act amends the Housing Act 1958
7572	Labour and Industry (Fees) Act fixes a new scale of factory registration fees.	7590	Water (Further Amendment) Act amends the Water Act 1958
7573	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act amends the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7591	Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act agrees to regulate jointly with the Commonwealth the exploration and exploitation of the petroleum resources of certain submerged lands adjacent to the coast of the State	7607	Stock Foods (Amendment) Act amends the Stock Foods Act 1958 and the Stock Medicines Act 1958
7592	Supreme Court (Judges) Act makes further provision for the appointment of Judges and acting Judges of the Supreme Court	7608	Litter Act amends the Litter Act 1964
7593	Motor Car Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958	7609	Municipal Association (Amendment) Act amends the Municipal Association Act 1907
7594	Labour and Industry (Bread) Act re-enacts with amendments a part of the Labour and Industry Act 1958	7610	Maintenance (Amendment) Act amends the Maintenance Act 1965
7595	Pesticides (Amendment) Act amends the Pesticides Act 1958	7611	Yea Civic Centre and Court House Act provides for the demolition of the Yea Court House and the construction of a Civic Centre Building containing a new Court House
7596	Judicial Proceedings Reports (Amendment) Act amends the Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958	7612	Shepparton Abattoirs Act proposes a compromise between contractors and lenders and the Shire of Shepparton in relation to contracts and borrowings made for the enlargement of certain abattoirs by the Shire
7597	Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act amends the Administration and Probate Act 1958	7613	Yarraville (Recreation Ground Lands) Act authorises the Corporation of the Municipality of Footscray to grant leases of public land at Yarraville
7598	Mental Health (Pathological Examinations) Act amends the Mental Health Act 1959	7614	Swine Compensation Act re-enacts with amendments the Swine Compensation Act 1958 and amends the Stamps Act 1958
7599	Veterinary Surgeons (Amendment) Act amends the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958	7615	Cattle Compensation Act re-enacts with amendments the Cattle Compensation Act 1967 and amends the Stamps Act 1958
7600	Licensing (Rutherglen Wine Festival) Act authorises the sale of liquor other than beer, ale or porter at the Rutherglen Wine Festival	7616	Ringwood and Warrandyte Lands Act effects a transfer of Ringwood land held as a site for public recreation to reservation as a site for a civic centre in consideration of the transfer to the Crown of land held by the City of Ringwood at Warrandyte for reservation as a site for public recreation
7601	Estate Agents (Objections) Act amends the Estate Agents Act 1958	7617	Harbor Charges Act amends the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958, the Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958, the Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958, the Harbor Boards Act 1958 and the Marine Act 1958
7602	Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act provides for a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly joint committee to inquire into road safety	7618	Melbourne Harbor Trust Land Act vests certain unalienated Crown Land in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
7603	Richmond High School Land Act revokes permanent reservation of portion of Richmond Park and reserves same as a site for a State High School	7619	Justices (Amendment) Act amends the Justices Act 1958
7604	Fertilizers (Amendment) Act amends the Fertilizers Act 1958		
7605	Milk and Dairy Supervision (Amendment) Act amends the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958		
7606	Country Fire Authority (Notices) Act amends the Country Fire Authority Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7620	Portland Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends the Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958	7637	Rain-making Control Act regulates rain-making processes and makes provision with respect to claims for damages against persons lawfully engaged therein
7621	Racing Act amends the Racing Act 1958	7638	Cemeteries (St. Kilda Public Cemetery) Act amends the Cemeteries Act 1958
7622	Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Detours) Act amends the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958	7639	Weights and Measures (Prepacked Articles) Act amends the Weights and Measures Act 1958
7623	Land (Committees of Management) Act amends the Land Act 1958	7640	State Forests Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for State Forests works
7624	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958	7641	Fisheries (Amendment) Act amends the Fisheries Act 1958
7625	Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act amends the Apprenticeship Act 1958	7642	Barry Beach Railway Construction Act authorises the construction of a railway line to connect Barry Beach with the Leongatha to Port Albert railway
7626	Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund) Act amends the Local Government Act 1958	7643	Marketing of Primary Products (Amendment) Act clarifies the persons who may vote at polls and elections held pursuant to the Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958
7627	Fitzroy (Edinburgh Gardens) Lands Act redefines certain areas of Edinburgh Gardens as public park and appoints as a committee of management the Corporation of the Municipality of Fitzroy	7644	Victoria Institute of Colleges Act amends the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965 and the Education Act 1958
7628	Coal Mines (Pensions) Act amends the Coal Mines Act 1958	7645	Crimes (Driving Offences) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958 and the Motor Car Act 1958
7629	Lifts and Cranes Act makes provision for the safe construction, installation and use of lifts, cranes, hoists and conveyers	7646	Private Agents Act amends the Private Agents Act 1966
7630	Licensing (Amendment) Act amends the Licensing Act 1958	7647	Teaching Service (Teachers Tribunal) Act amends the Teaching Service Act 1958
7631	The Geelong Gas Company's (Amendment) Act amends the Geelong Gas Company's Act 1858	7648	Motor Car (Compulsory Third Party Insurance) Act declares the extent of the liability of authorised insurers on contracts made under the Motor Car Act 1958
7632	Extractive Industries (Amendment) Act amends the Extractive Industries Act 1966	7649	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for public works
7633	Land Tax (Rates) Act declares the rates of land tax for the year ending 31 December 1968	7650	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for railways works
7634	Sunday Entertainment Act makes provision for the conduct of public entertainment on Sundays	7651	Juries Act amends the Coroners Act 1958, the County Court Act 1958, the Crimes Act 1958 and the Evidence Act 1958
7635	Summary Offences Act amends the Summary Offences Act 1966		
7636	Stamps (Exemptions) Act amends the Stamps Act 1958 and the Stamps Act 1967		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7652	Westernport Development Act validates an agreement between the State of Victoria and Hematite Petroleum Pty. Ltd. and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. authorising construction of additional port facilities in Westernport and making provision for land reclamation at Old Tyabb	7654	Water Supply Loan Application Act sanctions the application of loan money for works relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection and river improvement
7653	North Melbourne Lands (Amendment) Act amends the North Melbourne Lands Act 1966	7655	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants Supply for the year ending 30 June 1968 and appropriates Supplies granted in this session of Parliament

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1967-68 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

Finance :

- A.1. Finance 1966-67—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1966-67, with Report, etc., of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1966-67.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

- B.2. Supplementary Estimates 1966-67.
- B.6. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1967-68.
- B.7. Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1966-67.

Returns to Orders of the House :

- C.1. Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the circumstances under which Walana Investments Pty. Ltd. in July 1962 acquired 1,136,636 shares in Cox Brothers (Australia) Limited from Cox Finance Corporation Limited and the circumstances under which Cox Finance Corporation Limited acquired those shares originally and later disposed of them to Walana Investments Pty. Ltd.
- C.2. Third and Final Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Stanhill Development Finance Limited and other companies.
- C.3. Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Savoy Corporation Limited, Menzies Credits Limited, U.S. Finance Corporation Limited, David Johns and Company Pty. Ltd., Property Securities No. 1 Pty. Ltd., Section Homes Pty. Ltd., Rogerson Hall Consolidated Pty. Ltd., Savoy Homes Pty. Ltd., Overseas and General (Sales) Pty. Ltd. and Second United Permanent Building Society.

Reports from Select Committees :

- D.1. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Subscriber Trunk Dialling Telephones together with an Appendix.
- D.2. Public Accounts Committee—Report on Unpaid Accounts 1966-67.
- D.3. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon The Forestry Fund together with Appendices.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Property Exempted from Municipal Rating.
- D.5. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Fifth Progress Report.

- D.6. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Appeals from Administrative Decisions and a proposal for An Office of Ombudsman together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.

Papers Presented to Parliament :

- No. 13. Aborigines Welfare Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 28. Aborigines Welfare Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 26. Consumers Protection Council—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 25. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1965–66.
 No. 24. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1965–66.
 No. 2. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 41. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 33. Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1966–67.
 No. 31. Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1965–66.
 No. 19. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year 1966–67.
 No. 11. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 1. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Reports of the Government Statist for the year 1964–65.
 No. 37. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Reports of the Government Statist for the year 1965–66.
 No. 18. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 29. Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1966–67.
 No. 34. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 43. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 23. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 36. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1967.
 No. 40. Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 5. Mental Health Authority—Report for the years 1964 and 1965.
 No. 44. National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 35. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1966–67.
 No. 32. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1966–67.
 No. 14. Pensions Supplementation Fund—Report of the Superannuation Board for the period ending 30 June 1967.
 No. 22. Police Department—Report for the year 1966.
 No. 30. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 27. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 8. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 17. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 20. State Coal Mines—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 3. State Development Committee—Report on the Desirability of developing further Port Facilities in Westernport Bay.
 No. 39. State Development Committee—Fourth Progress Report on the Economic Development of Gippsland.
 No. 15. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 10. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 9. State Savings Bank—Reports, statements, returns, etc., for the year 1966–67.
 No. 6. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
 No. 4. Superannuation Fund—Report of the Actuary at Expiration of Eighth Quinquennium (30 June 1965).
 No. 7. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 42. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 38. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 12. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 16. Victorian Pipelines Commission—Report for the period ending 30 June 1967.
 No. 21. Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1966–67.

Electoral System

Introduction

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 (\$1,000). 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 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into 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.

The seventeen members elected in 1964 to represent the seventeen Provinces then in existence, will continue to represent those Provinces until the expiration of their six year period of membership in 1970. The triennial elections in 1970 will be conducted on the basis of the same eighteen Provinces as the elections held on 29 April 1967.

At the triennial elections held on 29 April 1967, eighteen members were elected to represent these eighteen Provinces which came into force at the election. (See Folding Map.)

Thus until the triennial elections in 1970 the Legislative Council will consist of thirty-five members and after the 1970 elections, it will consist of thirty-six members, i.e., two members representing each of the eighteen Provinces.

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. (See Folding Map.)

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 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 Dootta 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 triennial election for the Legislative Council was due to be held on 15 July 1967 but pursuant to *The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act* 1966 power was given for this election to be held conjointly with a Legislative Assembly general election up to within three months before 15 July 1967. The term of office of the eighteen Legislative Council members elected at this election on 29 April 1967 commenced on 15 July 1967. The 73 new Electoral Districts came into force from 20 March 1967, the day of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly preceding the election held on 29 April 1967.

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 Commonwealth 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 21 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 Commonwealth Electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Federal 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 Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-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.

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 Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth elections and State parliamentary elections, whether for the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

At 30 June—	Number of Electors Enrolled	At 30 June—	Number of Electors Enrolled
1962 ..	1,588,633	1965 ..	1,657,798
1963 ..	1,596,807	1966 ..	1,681,514
1964 ..	1,650,042	1967 ..	1,745,919

Voting Features at 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., half the number of formal votes cast plus one) 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 New Provinces

Legislative Council

The following table shows the areas of the provinces of the Legislative Council created by the redivision in 1965 :

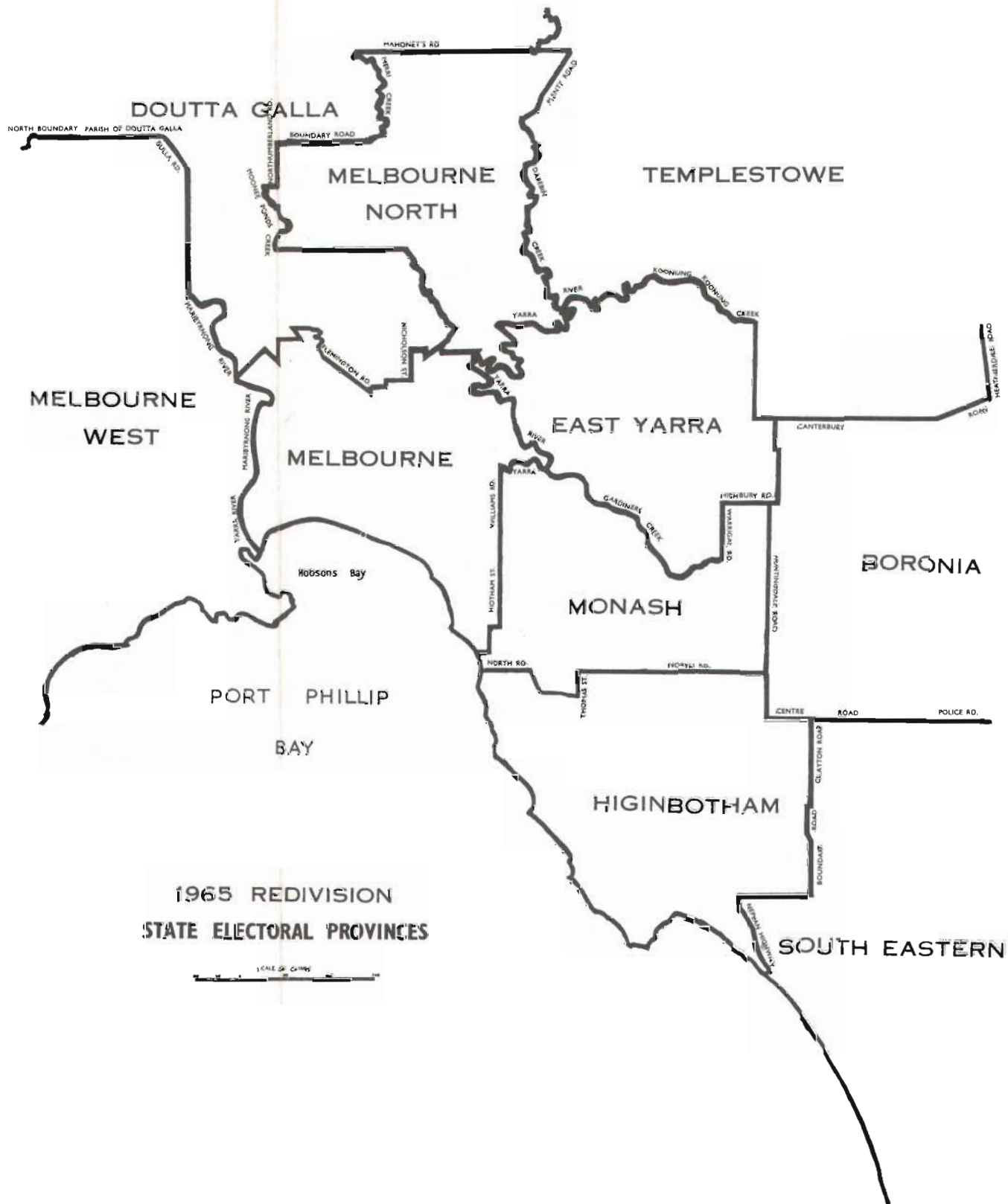
VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : AREAS OF PROVINCES (Square Miles)

State Electoral Province	Area
Ballaarat	5,505·00
Bendigo	4,452·00
Boronia	1,040·00
Doutta Galla.. .. .	318·00
East Yarra	26·90
Gippsland	16,270·00
Higinbotham	33·54
Melbourne	25·83
Melbourne North	27·27
Melbourne West	603·00
Monash	22·46
Northern	9,055·00
North Eastern	11,672·00
North Western	20,680·00
South Eastern	1,856·00
South Western	4,042·00
Templestowe	431·00
Western	12,090·00
TOTAL	88,150·00

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



* See Melbourne area over page.



Areas of New Districts

Legislative Assembly

The following table shows the areas of the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(Square Miles)

State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	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	88,150·00

NOTE.—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 Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary Elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 29 April 1967, there were contests in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-seven 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-six contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in twenty-six instances but was defeated in the remaining ten 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 Electorates			
	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

NOTE: Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer of 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	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent		
1952 ..	65	36,300	59·4	1,402,705	21,580
1955 ..	66	38,100	56·6	1,422,588	21,554
1958 ..	66	41,300	54·2	1,478,065	22,395
1961 ..	66	44,400	53·1	1,554,856	23,558
1964 ..	66	47,000	52·7	1,635,311	24,777
1967 ..	73	44,800	52·7	1,723,981	23,616



* See Melbourne area over page.

** See margin in top right corner.

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

Until the triennial elections in 1970 the Legislative Council will consist of thirty-five members, seventeen representing the seventeen Provinces for which they were elected in 1964 and eighteen representing the eighteen Provinces which came into force at the election on 29 April 1967. After the 1970 elections, the Legislative Council will consist 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 29 April 1967, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In ten 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 eight contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in seven instances but was defeated in the remaining instance.

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

Parliamentary By-elections

The following are details of the only by-election held between 30 June 1967 and 30 June 1968 :

Legislative Council—

6 April 1968, Mr. Clive Mitchell, elected for Western Province.

Further References

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR VICTORIA—*Various Publications Giving Detailed Statistics of State Elections*

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

Political party affiliations of Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament are indicated thus:

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

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1 July 1968 :

Breen, Marie Freda, O.B.E. (LP)	Kennelly, The Hon. Patrick John (ALP)
Cohen, Samuel Herbert, Q.C. (ALP)	McManus, Francis Patrick (ADLP)
Cormack, Magnus Cameron (LP)	Poyser, Arthur George (ALP)
Greenwood, Ivor John (LP)	Webster, James Joseph (CP)
Hendrickson, Albion (ALP)	Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn, D.B.E. (LP)

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1 July 1968 are shown below :

Member	Constituency*
Beaton, Noel Lawrence (ALP)	Bendigo
Benson, Samuel James, R.D. (IND)	Batman
Bryant, Gordon Munro (ALP)	Wills
Buchanan, Alexander Andrew (LP)	McMillan
Cairns, James Ford (ALP)	Yarra
Calwell, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Augustus (ALP)	Melbourne
Chipp, The Hon. Donald Leslie (LP)	Higinbotham
Courtney, Frank (ALP)	Darebin
Crean, Frank (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Erwin, George Dudley (LP)	Ballaarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (LP)	Henty
Fraser, The Hon. John Malcolm (LP)	Wannon
Gorton, The Rt. Hon. John Grey (LP)	Higgins
Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford (LP)	Isaacs
Holten, Rendle McNeilage (CP)	Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter (LP)	Fawkner
Jarman, Alan William (LP)	Deakin
Jess, John David (LP)	La Trobe
Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (LP)	Chisholm
King, Robert Shannon (CP)	Wimmera
Lee, Mervyn William (LP)	Lalor
Lynch, The Hon. Phillip Reginald (LP)	Flinders
McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John (CP)	Murray
McIvor, Hector James (ALP)	Gellibrand

VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—
continued

Member	Constituency*
Nixon, The Hon. Peter James (CP)	Gippsland
Peacock, Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Peters, Edward William (ALP)	Scullin
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (ALP)	Corio
Snedden, The Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D. (LP)	Maribyrnong
Street, Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Turnbull, Winton George, C.B.E. (CP)	Mallee
Whittorn, Raymond Harold (LP)	Balaclava

* The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1961 necessitated further representational changes, Victorian representation becoming 34. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has not yet been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, 1964

Government Administration

The larger government administrative agencies in Victoria consist of a number of State Departments and Public Corporations.

STATE DEPARTMENTS

Aboriginal Affairs	Law
Agriculture	Local Government
Chief Secretary's	Mines
Crown Lands and Survey	Premier's
Education	Public Works
Health	Treasury
Labour and Industry	

Previously a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs became a separate Department on 1 January 1968. While the Ministry of Fuel and Power has a Minister, it does not have departmental status and is at present an administrative organ within the framework of the Premier's Department.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

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

The functions of these public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this Year Book.

Departmental Functions, 1963 ; Government Instrumentalities, 1965 ; Victorian Government Departments, 1968

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 a constituent statute, 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, 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, Railways Commissioners, 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 :

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Premier	Premier's	National Parks Authority Public Service Board Tourist Development Authority	State Relief Committee
Treasurer	Treasury	Home Finance Trust Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank
Chief Secretary ..	Chief Secretary's	*Commercial Fisheries Council *Family Welfare Advisory Council *Library Council *Liquor Control Commission Parole Boards Police Discipline Board *Police Medical Board Police Service Board *Police Superannuation Board Premiums Committee *Racecourses Licences Board *Social Welfare Training Council *Street Traders Licences Board Traffic Commission Trustees, Institute of Applied Science Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Trustees, National Museum Workers Compensation Boards Youth Advisory Council Companies Auditors Board Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Patriotic Funds Council	Country Fire Authority Dog Racing Control Board Exhibition Trustees Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board *Totalisator Agency Board Trotting Control Board Zoological Board
Attorney-General ..	Law		Council of Legal Education *Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
Minister of Transport			Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Railways Commissioners Transport Regulation Board

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Milk Board Milk Pasteurisation Committee Stock Medicines Board	Grain Elevators Board Inland Meat Authority Marketing Boards : Chicory Dried Fruits Egg and Egg Pulp Maize Onion *Tobacco Leaf
Minister of Water Supply	Water Supply	†State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	Geelong Water Works and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Various Local Water and Sewerage Authorities Various River Improvement and Drainage Trusts
Minister of Mines . .	Mines	Board of Examiners for Mine Managers Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal Coal Miners' Accident Relief Board Sludge Abatement Board	
Minister of Education	Education	Council of Public Education Teachers' Tribunal	Council of Adult Education
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Marine Board	Architects Registration Board Country Roads Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister of Lands . .	Crown Lands and Survey	Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	*Place Names Committee *Port Phillip Authority
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Minister for Conservation	Premier's	Soil Conservation Authority	*Land Utilisation Advisory Council
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Apprenticeship Commission Industrial Safety Advisory Council Wages Board	*Board of Reference under Boilers Inspection Act *Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
Minister for Fuel and Power			Gas and Fuel Corporation *Victorian Pipelines Commission State Electricity Commission
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Local Government Advisory Board *Valuers' Qualifications Board	*Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Superannuation Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works *Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board *Scaffolding Regulations Committee Town and Country Planning Board
Minister of Housing	Treasury	Housing Commission	
Minister of Forests	State Forests	†Forests Commission	

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Health	Health	Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Cinematograph Operators Board Clean Air Committee Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Influenza Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council for Revision of British Pharmacopoeia 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 *National Fitness Council Trustees, Various Cemeteries Various Professional and Occupational Registration Boards : Dental Dietitians Registration Hairdressers Registration Masseurs Registration Medical Nurses Council Opticians Registration Pharmacy
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee	

* These instrumentalities have been added since the list published in 1965.

† This statutory corporation also appeared in the 1963 issue of the Victorian Year Book as a Government department which it is only for the purposes of personnel administration under the Public Service Act.

Classification of Instrumentalities According to Function

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

<p>(1) Legal, Protective, Registry Services :</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Country Fire Authority Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Parole Boards</p> <p>(2) Regulation of Primary Production :</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Chicory Marketing Board Commercial Fisheries Council Dairy Produce Board</p>	<p>Regulation of Primary Production—<i>continued</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Dried Fruits Board Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board Maize Marketing Board Milk Board Onion Marketing Board Sludge Abatement Board Tobacco Leaf Board</p>
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GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

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| <p>(3) Regulation of Industry and Commerce :</p> <p>Metropolitan Fair Rents Board</p> <p>Premiums Committee</p> <p>Street Traders Licences Board</p> <p>Transport Regulation Board</p> | <p>Regulation of Professional and Occupational Standards—<i>continued</i></p> <p>Dental Board</p> <p>Dietitians Registration Board</p> <p>Hairdressers Registration Board</p> <p>Masseurs Registration Board</p> <p>Medical Board</p> <p>Municipal Auditors Board</p> <p>Municipal Building Surveyors Board</p> <p>Municipal Clerks Board</p> <p>Municipal Electrical Engineers Board</p> <p>Municipal Engineers</p> <p>Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board</p> <p>Nurses' Council</p> <p>Opticians Registration Board</p> <p>Pharmacy Board</p> <p>Plumbers and Gasfitters Board</p> <p>Psychological Council</p> <p>Surveyors Board</p> <p>Valuers' Qualifications Board</p> |
| <p>(4) Regulation of Labour Conditions :</p> <p>Apprenticeship Commission</p> <p>Coal Mine Workers' Pension Tribunal</p> <p>Coal Miners' Accident Relief Board</p> <p>Hospital Superannuation Board</p> <p>Local Government Superannuation Board</p> <p>Wages Boards</p> <p>Workers Compensation Boards</p> | <p>(7) Public Utility, Conservation, and Development :</p> <p>Country Roads Board</p> <p>Exhibition Trustees</p> <p>Forests Commission</p> <p>Gas and Fuel Corporation</p> <p>Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners</p> <p>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust</p> <p>Grain Elevators Board</p> <p>Home Finance Trust</p> <p>Housing Commission</p> <p>Inland Meat Authority</p> <p>Land Utilisation Advisory Council</p> <p>Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board</p> <p>Local Government Advisory Board</p> <p>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works</p> <p>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board</p> <p>Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners</p> |
| <p>(5) Regulation of General Standards :</p> <p>Building Regulations Committee</p> <p>Food Standards Committee</p> <p>Land Valuation Boards of Review</p> <p>Liquor Control Commission</p> <p>Marine Board</p> <p>Place Names Committee</p> <p>Scaffolding Regulations Committee</p> <p>Stock Medicines Board</p> | |
| <p>(6) Regulation of Professional and Occupational Standards :</p> <p>Architects Registration Board</p> <p>Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants</p> <p>Board of Examiners for Mine Managers</p> <p>Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers (Mining)</p> <p>Boards of Reference under Boilers Inspection Act</p> <p>Cinematograph Operators Board</p> <p>Companies Auditors Board</p> <p>Council of Legal Education</p> | |

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*Public Utility, Conservation, and Development—*continued*

Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners

Port Phillip Authority

Railways Commissioners

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

Traffic Commission

Trustees of Various Cemeteries

Various Local Water and Sewerage Authorities

Various River Improvement and Drainage Trusts

Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board

Victorian Pipelines Commission

(8) Social Welfare :

Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Family Welfare Advisory Council

Patriotic Funds Council

Social Welfare Training Council

State Relief Committee

Youth Advisory Committee

(9) Education and Recreation :

Council of Adult Education

Council of Public Education

Dog Racing Control Board

Library Council

National Parks Authority

Racecourses Licences Board

Totalisator Agency Board

Tourist Development Authority

Trotting Control Board

Trustees, Institute of Applied Science

Council of Trustees of the National Gallery

Education and Recreation—*continued*

Trustees, National Museum

Zoological Board

(10) Public Health :

Advisory Committee to Mental Hygiene Authority

Anti-Cancer Council

Cancer Institute Board

Clean Air Committee

Commission of Public Health

Consultative Council for Influenza

Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality

Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis

Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases

Consultative Council for Revision of British Pharmacopoeia

Fairfield Hospital Board

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Mental Hygiene Authority

Milk Pasteurisation Committee

National Fitness Council

Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee

Superintendents Committee

Tuberculosis Advisory Committee

(11) Industrial Health :

Industrial Safety Advisory Council

(12) Internal Administrative Services :

Police Discipline Board

Police Medical Board

Police Service Board

Police Superannuation Board

Public Service Board

Superannuation Board

Teachers Tribunal

Tender Board

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 Crown Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968). The following article gives a brief history of the Education Department.

Education Department

Schools in the Port Phillip District did not come under direct Government administration until 1848, when the Government of New South Wales set up two Boards, the Denominational Schools Board and the National Schools Board, to direct and assist education. Prior to that time, since 1841, the Government encouraged schooling by giving financial help at rates of 1d or 1½d per day for "destitute children", that is, for each pupil whose parents could not contribute school fees. Inspectors were appointed to ensure that this financial assistance was properly disbursed, "the object of their appointment being to watch over the financial and not the educational business of the schools". Financial assistance was also given to schools connected with recognised churches either by fixed stipends or by payments in proportion to the amount of local contributions.

The Denominational Schools Board was appointed "for the temporal regulation and inspection of the respective Denominational Schools of the Colony within the District of Port Phillip supported either wholly or in part from public funds". It assumed functions such as the issuing of Rules and Regulations affecting Denominational Schools, the appointment of administrative and inspection staff and the distribution of financial assistance, etc. The appointment and dismissal of teachers remained within the authority of the respective denominations and the Board provided salaries for teachers at their own discretion. The Board exercised its functions as a subordinate of the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District until the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. Until November 1855 it was subject to the Colonial Secretary, whose office then became known as the Chief Secretary.

Regulations issued by the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, in 1848, also set up a National Schools system. The Sydney Board of National Education thus established extended its activities to the Port

Phillip District, administering "thirteen local committees for establishing National schools" as a result of a visit to the District by its agent in 1849. The duties of this Board were assumed by the Victorian National Schools Board established by the Victorian Legislature in 1851-2. The administrative methods of this Board were more centralised than those of the Denominational Schools Board, extending as they did to cover the training, appointment, payment, and dismissal of teachers. It also nominated individuals as local patrons who took the initiative in establishing schools for which they had to find one-third of the cost and who also had general oversight of the particular local school thus established. The National Board established a Model and Training School in Spring Street, Melbourne, where it had its offices. In carrying out its functions the Board acted, like its contemporary the Denominational Schools Board, as a subordinate of the Colonial Secretary, subsequently the Chief Secretary.

Provision was made by both Boards for establishing industrial schools in town and country, where paid monitors or pupil teachers were employed in much the same way as apprentices, completing their training at "model" or "training" schools. By 1862, there were 673 schools in Victoria, of which approximately three-quarters were under the control of the Denominational Board.

However, in 1852, the Legislature of Victoria formed a Select Committee on Education which reported in favour of the abandonment of two separate systems of administration and the adoption of the main features of the plan of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in England—"a system of inspection and pecuniary aid. Schools founded and conducted upon the most opposite principles are assisted by grants on the easy terms of admitting the visits of Her Majesty's Inspectors and adopting such principles of management as shall secure their responsibility to the public without interfering with their independence". As a result of this report the Common Schools Act of 1862 abolished both the previous Boards of Education. It aimed "to provide for the better maintenance, establishment and management of common schools under a uniform system," and set up a Board of Education to be appointed by the Governor in Council and comprising five members, no two members being of the same religious persuasion. It had authority similar to that of the National Board over National schools most of which, under the Board of Education became termed as "vested schools", that is owned by the Board. Denominational schools (mostly "non-vested") could by transfer or sale of property to the Board of Education become vested. A closer and uniform control was exercised over all schools in matters of fees, courses of study, inspection, teachers' qualifications, and the appointments and dismissals of teaching staff. The nominations for membership

of Local Committees also had to receive Board sanction. The Local Committees were responsible for the general oversight of Common Schools in their respective localities. Schools which refused to accept regulation by the Board ceased to receive financial assistance.

Consequent to a Royal Commission in 1866–67 to “enquire into the working of the Common Schools Act”, the Education Act of 1872 abolished the Board of Education and established a Department of Education under the direction of the “Minister of Public Instruction”. The legislation laid down the principle that education was to be “free, secular, and compulsory”. Common Schools became State Schools, supported entirely by the Government. When schools were meeting in properties not owned by the Board of Education, they were occupied under lease until a State-owned school could be built. However aid in the form of capitation fees was given for four years to existing schools in districts where it was found impossible to establish State Schools. Local authority usually embracing three to six schools was given to Boards of Advice, elected by ratepayers of the localities and these Boards had duties in relation to school property, the conduct of teachers, and the attendance of pupils.

The working of the 1872 Education Act was scrutinised by three Royal Commissions between its inception in 1872 and 1900 and in the same period six statutes relating to education were placed on the Statute Book. The Royal Commissions in 1877–78 and 1881–84 were critical of the centralising tendencies of the Department and urged more authority to Local Boards of Advice, while the Fink Commission on Technical Education in 1899 as well as dealing with technical education recommended that the Inspector-General be the permanent head or Director. This was carried out by the Education Act of 1901.*

Boards of Advice were also abolished in 1910 and replaced by School Committees appointed by the Governor in Council and given more precise duties. The six statutes in the period 1872 to 1900 concerned, amongst other matters, school attendance (1876 and 1889), teachers' appointments, classification, salaries, and conditions of service (*Public Service Act* 1883, *Education Acts* 1888, 1890, and the *Teachers Acts* 1895 and 1900).

A Council of Public Education was created in 1910, as suggested by the Fink Report of 1899, and its function was to report generally on developments in education, as well as taking over the duties of a Registration Board created in 1905.

* This re-organisation represented a change of policy because formerly the permanent head of the Department was the Secretary, or administrative head, who was replaced by a professional educationist as Permanent Head to whom the secretariat was responsible for administration.

Apart from such matters as school attendance, the training of teachers, the employment of married women as teachers, temporary teachers, religious instruction, and classification of schools, the legislation in the twentieth century also created a Teachers' Tribunal (1946) concerning appointments, salaries, and conditions, etc., and Committees of Classifiers (1955).

Today, the general functions of the Department are the administration of the Education and Teaching Service Acts whose main function is to ensure that all children between the ages of 4 and 15 years receive efficient and regular instruction, and to provide higher education by means of higher elementary schools, district high schools, continuation classes, preparatory trade schools, trade schools, and other schools for technical education.

Statutory bodies placed within the Department for administrative purposes are the Committee of Classifiers and a Special Committee for recommending appointments of professional officers (*Teaching Service Act 1946-55*), School Committees, and the Council of Public Education (*Education Act 1928*). The principal statutes administered by the Department are the *Education Act 1957*; *Teaching Service Acts 1946, 1948, 1950, and 1952-55*; *Minister of Education Act 1949*, and the *Education (Religious Instruction) Act 1950*.