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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granted to the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act.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 pro-rogues 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 1969, 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.,	Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests,
E.D.	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 1969 :

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

Judges of the County Court

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

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out on page 586 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, while 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 1969) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the thirty-five members of the Legislative Council, seventeen belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and nine to the Country Party. (See pages 75, 92, and 98.) Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-four belong to the Liberal Party, sixteen to the Australian 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 Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, while the Country Party sits on the corner benches on the Government side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions of Parliament

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

Parliamentary Procedure

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers : the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limit of speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

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

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

Under "Orders of the Day" which 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; Hansard, 1969

Houses of Parliament

The Building

The design of Messrs P. Kerr and J. G. Knight for the construction of a two-house legislature for Victoria was accepted early in the 1850s, and was later described as "a magnificent classic design for a building of colossal proportions, with a façade to Spring Street 422 ft long, the whole surmounted by a tower 256 ft high." Now, more than 100 years after the first stone was placed in position, the building is still incomplete and the bluestone foundations which have long been in place for the north wing, remain as they were. No foundations have ever been put down for the south wing.

Standing in Spring Street at the top of the Bourke Street hill, the Victorian Houses of Parliament are approached by forty-one bluestone steps, rising in two flights to the colonnade with its ten high columns. The colonnade is paved in tiled mosaic in brown and white tonings, from which entrance through the main doors gives access to the vestibule. The vestibule itself is 44 ft square, with a floor of Minton encaustic tiles, made in England and specially designed for Parliament House. Mainly in blue and gold, the tiles are set in a circular design whereby the Royal Coat of Arms is surrounded by a legend from the Book of Proverbs: "Where no counsel is the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety".

Beyond the vestibule is Queen's Hall (originally called the Grand Hall and constructed as nearly as possible in length and width to the size of the House of Commons at Westminster) named after Queen Victoria, the Sovereign who signed the Act creating Victoria a separate

colony. The Hall is 85 ft long, 45 ft wide, and 54 ft high to the centre portion of the domed ceiling. Used as a central meeting place for members and visitors, it is also the scene of State dinners and receptions, Governor's levees, investitures, and other functions. Its central feature is the statue of Queen Victoria, sculptured by Marshall Wood in 1876, which faces the entrance door.

The door leading off the north side of Queen's Hall gives access to the Legislative Assembly Chamber. Although incomplete at the time, the Chamber was first used at the Opening of the two-house Parliament of the Colony of Victoria on 21 November 1856.

Members entering the Chamber pass beyond the Bar of the House, a brass rail which slides across the gangway at the entrance, facing the Speaker's Chair. No person who is not a member or officer of the House may enter within the Bar during the sitting of the House, nor may any member speak unless he is within the Bar. Persons summoned to answer charges of offences against the dignity of the House are brought to the Bar by the Serjeant-at-Arms, carrying the Mace, and stand there while answering questions put to them by the Speaker. On rare occasions a chair is placed within the Bar for persons whom the House wishes to commend for their services to the Parliament and people of Victoria.

The Speaker's dais, on which his Chair is placed, is reached by three steps, raising him to a position of eminence in the Chamber. From his Chair at the far end of the Chamber, he commands a view of all the members present.

The Mace

The Mace is the symbol of the Speaker's authority and has attained an almost mystical significance. When entering and leaving the Chamber at the beginning and end of a day's sitting, Mr Speaker is preceded by his Executive Officer, the Serjeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace on his right shoulder. While Mr Speaker is in the Chair the Mace rests upon a bracket at the end of the Table. When the Speaker leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee, it is lowered and rests on brackets under the Table. When not on the Table, but on the Serjeant's shoulder, no member except the Speaker is allowed to speak. If the Serjeant were sent out of the House with the Mace, no business could be done until he returned.

The Mace now in use in the Legislative Assembly was made in Melbourne. It was first used at the Opening of the first Session of the Parliament of Victoria held in the western annexe of the Exhibition Building on 18 June 1901, during the occupancy by the Commonwealth Parliament of the State Parliament Building. From 1901 until the opening of the Houses of Parliament at Canberra in 1927, the Federal Parliament occupied the Victorian Parliament Building.

When a Bill or other matter is ordered to be dealt with in Committee, Mr Speaker leaves the Chair, the Mace is lowered on to the brackets under the Table, and the Chairman of Committees occupies a chair at the Table between the Clerk and the Clerk-Assistant. His function is similar to that of the Speaker in that he is required to "see" members in order that they may speak, and to maintain orderly debating in the Chamber.

Legislative Assembly

Seated below and in front of Mr Speaker, with their backs to him, are the three Clerks at the Table (technically, the Clerk's Table). These Officers record the proceedings of the House and advise the Speaker, and any other member seeking advice, on the procedures in connection with the various stages of Motions and Bills under discussion.

The Minister leading for the Government occupies a chair along the right of the Table and from there addresses his remarks to Mr Speaker. At the Minister's right hand is a dispatch box which, along with the one on the opposite side of the Table, was presented to the Victorian Parliament on 21 November 1956, by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to mark the first 100 years of responsible government in Victoria. The oaken lid of the box is carved with the Portcullis and Crown device of the House of Commons and the Arms of the State of Victoria, both resting on Maces. Between the two is the British Lion on the Crown of England above the Royal Sceptre, the whole implying that the Parliament of the State of Victoria, equally with that of the United Kingdom, owes allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Seated immediately behind the Minister leading for the Crown are the remaining Ministers of the Government in the Legislative Assembly. The front bench is reserved for Ministers and is usually referred to as the Treasury bench. The two rows of benches behind the Treasury bench are occupied by Government supporters not holding ministerial rank.

Seated at the Table opposite the Minister leading for the Government is the Leader of the Opposition, or any member whom he has deputed to act for the Opposition in the matter currently under discussion. Further along the Table on the same side, seated between the second dispatch box and the Mace, a Hansard reporter takes verbatim notes of the speeches made on the subject matter under discussion. Immediately behind the Leader of the Opposition is the front Opposition bench, occupied by ex-Ministers and shadow Cabinet Ministers.

Also on the left side of the Chamber, and seated immediately before the Bar in a position similar to that occupied by his counterpart in the House of Commons, is the Serjeant-at-Arms. His location in the Chamber is a strategic one, designed to ensure that he can intercept strangers attempting to pass within the Bar, receive the Usher of the Black Rod when bearing Messages to the Assembly from the Legislative Council, and lower and raise the Mace as the House goes into Committee or reconstitutes itself as a House.

Immediately in front of the Bar of the House, on both the right and left of Mr Speaker, are the cross (or corner) benches. The third party in the Assembly currently occupies the right corner benches.

Galleries

The Press Gallery is immediately above and behind Mr Speaker. At the opposite end of the Chamber, and behind the Bar, are galleries reserved for strangers who wish to listen to the debates. The front seat of the lower gallery on the right side of the Chamber is reserved for Mr Speaker's guests, and the similar seat on the opposite side of the Chamber is reserved for Members of the Legislative Council

who may wish to hear a debate proceeding in the Legislative Assembly. The remaining seats in these galleries and the upstairs gallery are available for strangers generally.

Legislative Council

The doorway leading off the right side of Queen's Hall gives access to the Legislative Council Chamber which, although of the same outer dimensions as the Legislative Assembly (being 72 ft long by 40 ft wide), is of a more elaborate architectural design than the Assembly, being of the Roman Corinthian order with a vaulted, coffered, and enriched ceiling. The Assembly is constructed in the more severe Roman Ionic order.

Entrance to the Council Chamber is through carved gates (the Bar of the Legislative Council) corresponding in position to the brass rail in the Assembly Chamber. As in the Assembly, the Presiding Officer's dais faces the Bar, but unlike that of the Assembly it is placed within a richly ornamented canopy carrying the Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom. It is from this position, and in a chair surmounted by a gold crown, that His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the Monarch, delivers his speech on the occasion of a formal Opening of the Parliament. The speech was delivered by Her Majesty in person at the Opening of the second Session of the 39th Parliament on 25 February 1954.

The duties and functions of the President are similar to those of the Speaker, and the Clerks at the Table are, as in the Assembly, seated immediately in front of him and perform duties similar to their Assembly counterparts. The Usher of the Black Rod (the President's Executive Officer) is also seated at the Table as, while the Council is sitting, he acts as the third Clerk at the Table. In a bracket alongside the Usher's seat stands the Black Rod, the symbol of his office.

The Government supporters, led by the Ministers of the Crown, are on Mr President's right and, except at the Committee stage of a debate, the Ministers speak from the front bench. On Mr President's left are the Opposition party members who, like the Government representatives, speak from the Table only in Committee. Members of the third Party occupy the cross benches on the Opposition side of the House, the reverse of the Party's practice in the Legislative Assembly.

The reporter recording the debates in this Chamber sits, as in the Assembly, on the left side of the Clerk's Table, while the Press are accommodated in the first row on the right of the raised galleries immediately behind the Bar of the House. The front row of the left gallery is reserved for Members of the Council, while the remaining rows of these galleries and the high gallery around the four walls of the Chamber provide for strangers interested in hearing debates.

Library

Immediately behind the statue of Queen Victoria in Queen's Hall is the Parliament Library, comprising a central hall 41 ft square, a northern and southern wing, and a gallery on the first floor level. The architecture is carried out with much ornamentation. Containing 135,000 volumes, it is, after the State Library of Victoria, one of the

largest single collections of books within the State. The collection embraces all fields of knowledge, with particular emphasis on political science, law, social welfare, economics, and education. The Library is controlled by the Library Committee, which was constituted on 14 November 1851, and thus was the first library authority in Victoria.

Conclusion

Parliament is of a threefold character, consisting of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor of Victoria), the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly. Historically the Sovereign is the oldest part of Parliament, as originally all acts of government were the personal acts of the Sovereign. Through the centuries the powers have been gradually transferred to, or shared with, other persons or bodies—the two Houses of Parliament, the Executive Council, the Judiciary, and the Public Service. Yet the Sovereign remains a part of Parliament, and most governmental acts are done in the Queen's name.

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, O.C. (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	120,893	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

* The Hon. Sir Ronald William Mack died on 12 February 1968. At a by-election on 6 April 1968, The 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, E.D. (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 : Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

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

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

‡ See Supplement.

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

* See Supplement.

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)	Warnambool ..	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 Champion, Esquire (CP)	Benalla ..	17,939	17,239	96·10
Trezise, 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

* See Supplement.

† 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 : John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

Between 1856 and 1967 there have been forty-four 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 *Victorian 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 *Victorian 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 1965 to 1969. 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 1 December 1968. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

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 †			
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
1969 ..	20	231	116	1,039	1,052	164	66	2,688

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

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

State Acts Passed during 1968

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31 December 1968 :

No.		No.	
7656	The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 is amended to provide for an increase in the Governor's salary	7664	Road Traffic (Infringements) Act amends the Road Traffic Act 1958
7657	Victorian Limbless Soldiers' Provident Fund (Closing) Act provides for the closing of a Patriotic Fund abovenamed	7665	Transport Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the Transport Regulation Act 1958
7658	Country Roads (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958 to increase borrowing powers of the Country Roads Board	7666	Commercial Goods Vehicles (Amendment) Act amends the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958
7659	Hairdressers Registration (Amendment) Act amends the Hairdressers Registration Act 1958	7667	Tyabb to Long Island Railway Construction Act authorises the construction of a railway line connecting Long Island to the Frankston—Crib Point line
7660	Evidence (Attestations) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958	7668	Marriage (Liability in Tort) Act amends the Marriage Act 1958
7661	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958	7669	La Trobe University (Amendment) Act amends the La Trobe University Act 1964
7662	Cheltenham Cemetery Lands Exchange Act revokes the reservation of land in Moorabbin in exchange for other land in Moorabbin as a site for a cemetery	7670	Children's Court (Procedure) Act amends the Children's Court Act 1958.
7663	Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act amends the Administration and Probate Act 1958	7671	Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
		7672	Cemeteries (Exhumation Licences) Act amends the Cemeteries Act 1958
		7673	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1968-69

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1968—continued

No.		No.	
7674	Forests (Amendment) Act amends the Forests Act 1958	7692	Labour and Industry (Shop Trading Hours) Act enables provision for special trading hours upon application by municipal councils
7675	Drought Relief Act makes provision for defraying part of the cost of cattle and sheep feed during the 1967-68 drought	7693	Justices (General Sessions Jurisdiction) Act amends the Justices Act 1958
7676	Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act amends the Town and Country Planning Act 1961	7694	Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act repeals part of the Latrobe Valley Act 1958
7677	Sunday Entertainment (Amendment) Act amends the Sunday Entertainment Act 1967	7695	Liquor Control Act establishes a Commission to control the law relating to the sale, disposal and consumption of liquor
7678	Police Offences (Publications) Act amends the Police Offences Act 1958	7696	Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958, the Crimes (Driving Offences) Act 1967, and the Motor Car Act 1958
7679	The Constitution Act Amendment Act amends The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958	7697	Country Roads (Amendment) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958
7680	Portland Harbor Trust (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Portland Harbor Trust	7698	West Moorabool Water Board Act provides for the constitution of a Board to construct, maintain, and operate water storage works on the West Moorabool River
7681	Acts Interpretations (Prior Convictions) Act amends the Acts Interpretation Act 1958	7699	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of that Board
7682	Aerial Spraying Control (Amendment) Act amends the Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966	7700	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the Teaching Service Act 1958 and the Teaching Service (Teachers Tribunal) Act 1967
7683	Shearers Accommodation (Amendment) Act amends the Shearers Accommodation Act 1958	7701	Children's Welfare (Amendment) Act amends the Children's Welfare Act 1958
7684	Racing (Amendment) Act amends the Racing Act 1958	7702	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1968-69
7685	Health (Amendment) Act amends the Health Act 1958	7703	Abolition of Bailiwicks Act provides that Victoria shall cease to be divided into bailiwicks
7686	State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the State Electricity Commission Act 1958 and the Electricity Light and Power Act 1958	7704	Footscray (Recreation Ground) Lands Act authorises the granting of leases of certain parts of land in the City of Footscray
7687	Kyneton Cattle Market Lands Exchange Act revokes the reservation of land at Kyneton for a cattle market and provides for a part of that land to be exchanged for the surrender of other land	7705	County Court (Jurisdiction) Act abolishes Courts of General Sessions and vests the jurisdiction thereof in the County Court
7688	Swine (Application of Fund) Act amends the Swine Act 1958 and the Swine Compensation Act 1967	7706	Shrine of Remembrance Trustees (Powers) Act extends the powers of the Shrine of Remembrance Trustees
7689	Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the Local Government Act 1958 and the Local Government Act 1891		
7690	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act relates to the incorporation and administration of the Society		
7691	Racing (Trotting Meetings) Act amends the Racing Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1968—*continued*

No.		No.	
7707	Margarine (Amendment) Act amends the Margarine Act 1958	7722	Police Assistance Compensation Act provides for payment of compensation to persons and their dependants if injured while assisting police officers in the execution of their duty
7708	National Parks (Amendment) Act includes additional land in certain National Parks and amends the National Parks Act 1958	7723	Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act provides increases in salaries, allowances and superannuation of members of Parliament
7709	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands	7724	Stock Diseases Act consolidates and amends the law relating to diseases in stock
7710	West Melbourne Lands Act relates to the extension of the site for a market at West Melbourne, revokes the Crown grant of certain lands to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board to allow a Crown grant to the City of Melbourne while divesting lands from the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners to allow a grant of part of those lands to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and for use as a public highway	7725	Juries (Amendment) Act makes further provisions for bringing the Juries Act 1967 into operation
7711	Kew Lands (Grant Amendment) Act revokes revocation of certain Crown lands	7726	Stock Medicines (Amendment) Act amends the Stock Medicines Act 1958
7712	Agricultural Education (Amendment) Act repeals sections of the Agricultural Education Act 1958	7727	Parliamentary Committees Act consolidates and amends the law relating to committees of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly and to joint committees of the same bodies
7713	Melbourne Sailors' Home (Powers of Trustees) Act amends the Melbourne Sailors' Home Act 1964	7728	Bread Industry (Legal Proceedings) Act amends the Bread Industry Act 1959
7714	Margarine (Penalties) Act increases certain penalties in the Margarine Act 1958	7729	Sewerage Districts Act amends the Sewerage Districts Act 1958
7715	State Coal Mines (Winding Up) Act makes provision for the closing of certain coal mines and repeals part of the Coal Mines Act 1958	7730	Municipalities (Commutation of Licensing Payments) Act makes provision for capital payments to certain municipalities in lieu of annual payments formerly made under the Licensing Act 1958
7716	Property Law (Amendment) Act amends the Property Law Act 1958	7731	Housing (Amendment) Act amends the Housing Act 1958
7717	Auction Sales (Night Auctions) Act prohibits night auctions of lands	7732	Second-hand Dealers (Amendment) Act amends the Second-hand Dealers Act 1958
7718	Coal Mines (Pensions) Act amends the Coal Mines Act 1958	7733	Fences Act consolidates and amends the Land Act 1958 and the Wire Netting Act 1958
7719	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the Teaching Service Act 1958	7734	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Exchange of Yarraville Lands) Act provides for the exchange of lands between the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners and Mobil Oil Australia Limited
7720	State Forests Loan Application Act sanctions use of loan money for works relating to State forests	7735	Inflammable Liquids (Petrol Service Stations) Act exempts service stations from the provisions of the Inflammable Liquids Act 1966
7721	Aboriginal Affairs (Amendment) Act amends the Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967	7736	Tomato Processing Industry (Amendment) Act amends the Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act 1964

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1968—*continued*

No.		No.	
7737	Marketing of Primary Products (Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board) Act amends the Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958	7754	Liquefied Gases Act regulates the storage, handling and transportation of certain liquefied gases
7738	Children's Welfare (Prosecutions) Act amends the Children's Welfare Act 1958	7755	Labour and Industry (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
7739	Consumers Protection (Amendment) Act amends the Consumers Protection Act 1964	7756	Pounds (Amendment) Act amends the Pounds Act 1958 and the Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961
7740	Forests (Amendment) Act amends the Forests Act 1958	7757	Aerial Spraying Control (Security) Act amends the Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966
7741	State Electricity Commission Act amends the State Electricity Commission Act 1958	7758	Melbourne University (Council) Act amends the Melbourne University Act 1958
7742	Settlement Grants and Mortgages Act amends the Soldier Settlement Act 1958 and the Land Settlement Act 1959	7759	Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends and inserts provisions in the Act
7743	Water Supply Loan Application Act sanctions the application of loan money for works and purposes relevant to water	7760	Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act enables establishment of a wholesale market in West Melbourne, closes the Queen Victoria Market for wholesale trading, and constitutes a Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee
7744	Door to Door (Sales) (Amendment) Act amends the Door to Door (Sales) Act 1963	7761	Mines (Amendment) Act amends the Mines Act 1958
7745	Medical (Organ Transplants) Act amends the Medical Act 1958	7762	Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act amends the Valuation of Land Act 1960, and other Acts relating to the value of land
7746	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for public works	7763	Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act amends the Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963
7747	Pesticides (Proclamations) Act amends the Pesticides Act 1958	7764	Melbourne Harbor Trust Land Act vests certain land in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, dedicates other land as a highway and amends the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958
7748	Stock (Artificial Breeding) (Amendment) Act amends the Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962	7765	Chiropodists Act makes provision for the registration of chiropodists and for other purposes
7749	National Parks (Little Desert and Mount Richmond) Act declares land to be the Little Desert National Park, includes additional land in the Mount Richmond National Park, and amends the National Parks Act 1958	7766	Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act relates to the stabilisation of the industry, the resultant marketing thereof and is complementary to the Commonwealth Wheat Stabilisation Act
7750	Perpetuities and Accumulations Act effects reforms in the Rule of Law commonly known as the Rule against Perpetuities and abolishes the Rule of Law commonly known as the Rule against Accumulation	7767	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the application of loan money to railways purposes
7751	Road Traffic (Crown Land) Act relates to the parking of vehicles on Crown land and amends the Road Traffic Act 1958	7768	Poultry Processing Act regulates and controls the processing of poultry for sale
7752	Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Penalties) Act amends the Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966		
7753	Liquor Control (Amendment) Act amends the Liquor Control Act 1968		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1968—*continued*

No.		No.	
7769	Country Roads (Declarations) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958	7777	Motor Car (Further Amendment) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958 and the Stamps Act 1958
7770	Building Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Building Societies Act 1958	7778	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958
7771	Goods (Textile Products) Act amends the Goods Act 1958	7779	Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the Superannuation Act 1958
7772	Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act repeals the Inebriates Act 1958 and makes further provision for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drug-dependent persons	7780	Fisheries Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to fisheries
7773	Land Tax Act amends the Land Tax Act 1958 and declares the rates of land tax for the year 1969	7781	Water Act amends the Water Act 1958
7774	Public Lands and Works (Amendment) Act amends the Public Lands and Works Act 1964	7782	Crimes (Evidence) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7775	Milk Board (Amendment) Act amends the Milk Board Act 1958	7783	Land (Special Land) Act amends the Land Act 1958
7776	Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act establishes the superannuation fund, makes provision on a contributory basis for benefits, and amends the Teaching Service Act 1958	7784	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1967-68
		7785	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants supply for the year ending 30 June 1969 and appropriates supplies granted in this and the last preceding session of Parliament

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1968-69 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 1967-68—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1967-68, with Report, etc., of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1967-68.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

- B. 6. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1968-69.
- B. 7. Supplementary Estimates 1967-68.
- B.39. Supplementary Estimates 1968-69.

Returns to Orders of the House :

- C.1. Company Law Advisory Committee—Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General on Disclosure of Substantial Shareholdings and Takeovers.

Reports from Select Committees :

- D. 1. Meat Industry Committee—Report upon the Future of the City Abattoirs at Newmarket together with an Appendix.
- D. 2. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Public Works Department together with an Appendix.
- D. 3. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Proposals Contained in the Perpetuities and Accumulations Bill.
- D. 4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Arrest Without Warrant and Related Matters.
- D. 5. Road Safety Committee—Progress Report upon the Roadworthiness of Motor Vehicles.
- D. 6. Road Safety Committee—Second Progress Report upon the Points Demerit System together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D. 7. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Sixth Progress Report.
- D. 8. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Seventh Progress Report.

Reports from Select Committees—*continued* :

- D. 9. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Proposals for the Amendment of Section 399 of the *Crimes Act* 1958 together with Appendices.
- D.10. *
- D.11. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Victorian Government Light Motor Transport System together with Appendices.
- D.12. Standing Orders Committee—Report upon Questions and Reference to Debate in the Other House.
- D.13. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minute on Report on Unpaid Accounts 1966–67 together with Summary of That Report.
- *D.10. was a report of the Legislative Council Royal Botanic Gardens Committee upon the Present and Future Use of the Royal Botanic Gardens and was not ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly.

Papers Presented to Parliament :

- No. 21. Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs for the year 1967–68.
- No. 18. Consumers Protection Council—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 18A. Consumers Protection Council—Supplementary Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 2. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1966–67.
- No. 3. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1966–67.
- No. 25. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 19. Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1967–68.
- No. 24. Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1966–67.
- No. 16. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 29 June 1968.
- No. 8. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 28. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Reports of the Government Statist for the year 1966–67.
- No. 33. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 11. Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1967–68.
- No. 35. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 31. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 20. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 26. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1968.
- No. 34. Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 1. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1966.
- No. 36. National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1966–67.
- No. 22. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1967–68.
- No. 37. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1967–68.
- No. 6. Police Department—Report for the year 1967.
- No. 27. Port Phillip Authority—Report for the period ending 6 September 1968.
- No. 10. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 30. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 4. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1966–67.
- No. 38. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 14. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 23. State Coal Mines—Report of the General Manager for the year 1967–68.
- No. 13. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 9. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 5. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns, etc., for the year 1967–68.
- No. 15. State Superannuation Board—Report for the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1968.

Papers presented to Parliament—*continued* :

- No. 29. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
 No. 7. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
 No. 32. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1967.
 No. 12. Victorian Pipelines Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
 No. 17. Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1967–68.

*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 facing page 94.)

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 facing page 96.)

Electoral Redivision, 1965

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

- (1) The so-called " Port Phillip Area ", consisting of thirty-eight existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into forty-four Electoral Districts for the Assembly, each containing approximately 25,000 electors ;
- (2) the remaining area of the State, i.e., " Country Area " was divided into twenty-nine Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight " Provincial Centre " electorates, each containing approximately 22,250 electors and twenty-one other electorates of a rural nature, each containing approximately 18,200 electors ; and

- (3) the "Southern Area" containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Doutta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern, and South-Eastern was redivided into ten new Provinces for the Legislative Council. The remaining eight Country Provinces were unchanged.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the above redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 17 December 1965. The 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 seventy-three 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. This number was further increased, by administrative action on 17 March 1969, to 386.

Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the 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	1966 ..	1,681,514
1963 ..	1,596,807	1967 ..	1,745,919
1964 ..	1,650,042	1968 ..	1,759,803
1965 ..	1,657,798	1969 ..	1,789,153

Voting Features at State Elections

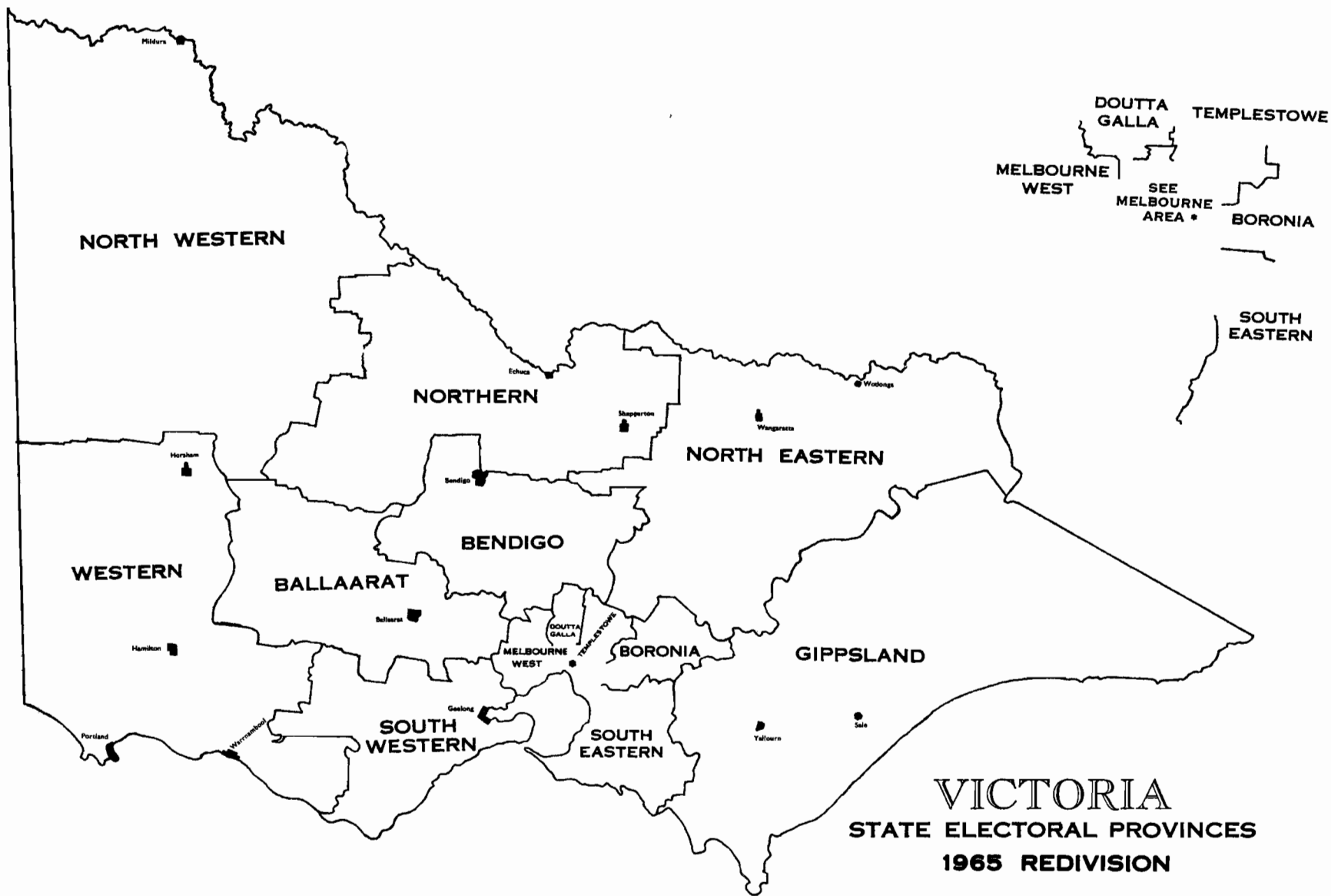
There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a 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.

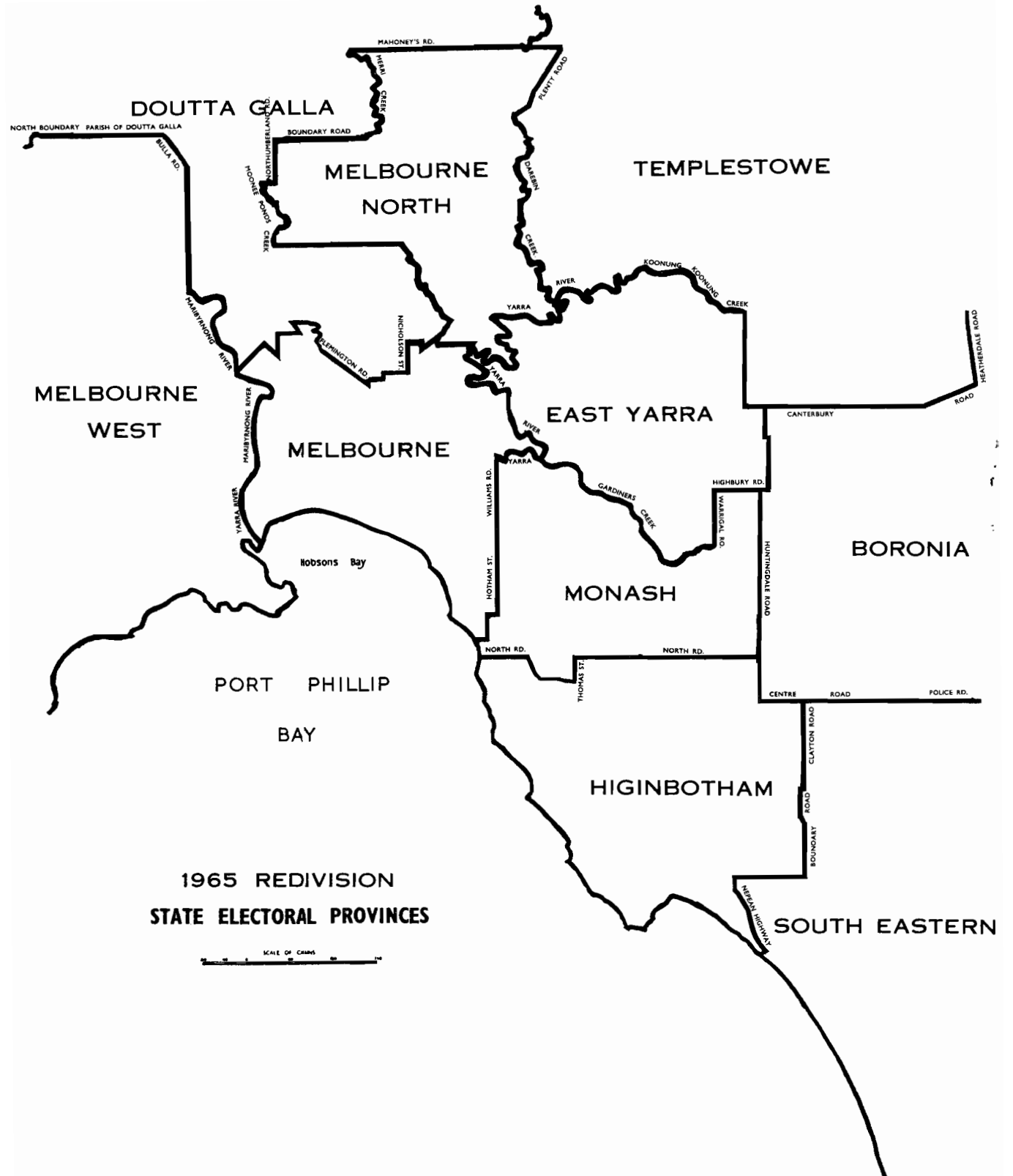
This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council 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



* See Melbourne area over page.



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 (Sq 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 sq miles. The difference of 266 sq 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.

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
(Sq 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 sq miles. The difference of 266 sq miles between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

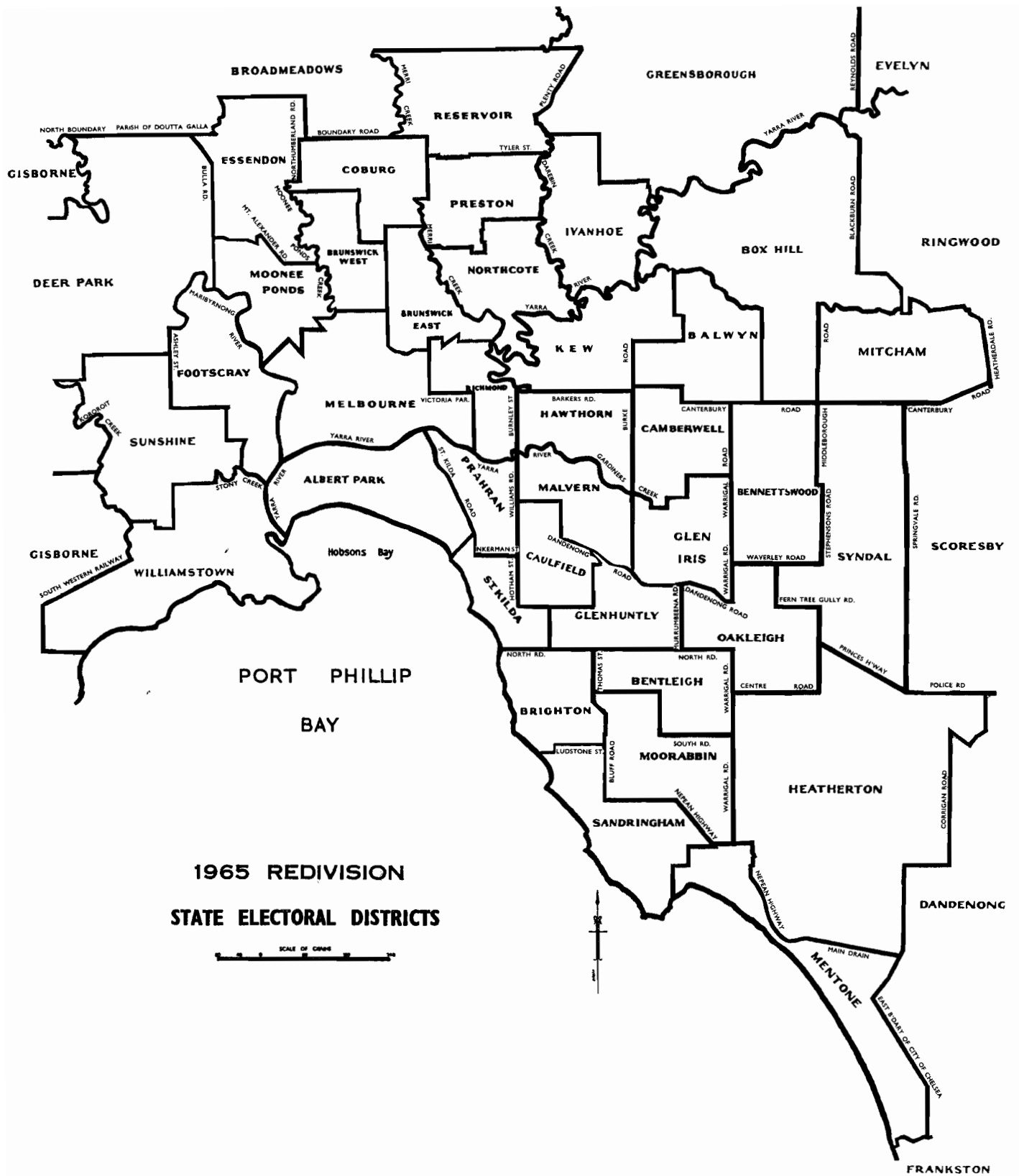


VICTORIA
STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS
1965 REDIVISION



* See Melbourne area over page.

** See margin in top right corner.



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

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-election

The following are details of the only by-election held between 30 June 1968 and 30 June 1969 :

Legislative Assembly :

On 14 September 1968, Mr Henry George Broad elected for Swan Hill District.

Further References

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

NOTE. See Supplement for later by-elections.

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

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

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

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1 July 1969 :

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

* Died 7 October 1969. Casual vacancy filled by William Walter Charles Brown (ALP).

† Filling casual vacancy consequent upon the election of the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton to the House of Representatives.

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1 July 1969 are shown below :

Member	Constituency*
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, The Hon. George Dudley	(LP) Ballarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron	(LP) Henty
Fraser, The Hon. John Malcolm	(LP) Wannon
Gorton, The Rt Hon. John Grey	(LP) Higgins
Haworth, The Hon. Sir William Crawford	(LP) Isaacs
Holten, Rendle McNeillage	(CP) Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter	(LP) Fawkner
Jarman, Alan William	(LP) Deakin
Jess, John David	(LP) La Trobe
Kennedy, Andrew David	(ALP) Bendigo
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, C.H.	(CP) Murray
McIvor, Hector James	(ALP) Gellibrand
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 1966 necessitated further representational changes, Victorian representation becoming 34. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament and came into effect at the House of Representatives Election in 1969. (See Supplement for 29 October 1969 election results.)

Government Administration

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

Victorian Government Departments*Introduction*

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

*Departments***AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head : Director of Agriculture

The functions of this department are to regulate the agricultural industry, carry out research and investigation, and provide education, advisory, and extension services. These include maintaining standards of quality in production, prevention and control of disease, direct assistance and advice to primary producers, education through agricultural colleges, schools, and lectures, and research into crops, pastures, soils, livestock diseases, and pests.

The various branches are :

Animal Health ; Animal Industry ; Agriculture ; Horticulture ; Dairying ; Agricultural Education ; Victorian Plant Research Institute ; Analytical ; and Information. The Department also controls and administers the Government Cool Stores at Victoria Dock, Melbourne.

CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Lands

Permanent Head : Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural and pastoral purposes and survey work in this connection ; the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds ; the co-ordination of all survey work undertaken in the State and the compilation of comprehensive maps of the State ; and the provision of reserves of Crown land for recreational and other purposes. It is also responsible for the control and maintenance of the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100 to 102.)

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent Head : Under Secretary

The Chief Secretary's Department performs a multitude of diverse activities connected with the government of the State. It is the direct descendant of the first office of government established in the Colony of Victoria (for the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100 to 104). Originally it performed almost all the functions of government, but over the years other departments have been created to undertake specific functions and the Chief Secretary's Department has been left with the remainder. It has also from time to time acquired other functions in response to governmental needs.

The various branches are :

Electoral Branch ; Fisheries and Wildlife ; Government Statist ; Police (including Motor Registration) ; Government Shorthand Writers ; Social Welfare (comprising Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Training, Prisons, Probation and Parole, and Research and Statistics Divisions) ; State Immigration ; State Insurance ; State Library ; National Gallery ; National Museum ; and Institute of Applied Science.

Other departmental functions are film censorship, racecourse licensing, totalisator inspection, declaration of public holidays, etc. The Department also provides administrative services for the Traffic Commission and Liquor Control Commission.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Education

Permanent Head : Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of six and fifteen years receive efficient and regular instruction in general educational subjects and to provide higher education for children over fifteen years of age. The planning of State education is the responsibility of the Director-General of Education. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Education Department being responsible for the general administration, including the provision and maintenance of school buildings, furniture and equipment, the payment of teachers' salaries, housing of teachers, transport of children to schools in country areas, awarding scholarships and teaching bursaries, and other general administrative functions. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107 to 110.)

Details of all aspects of education within the State are treated on page 475 and following of this *Victorian Year Book*.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Department of Health

The Department of Health is required to take all such steps as may be desirable to secure the preparation, implementation, and co-ordination of measures conducive to the health of the people, including measures for the prevention and cure of diseases and the avoidance of

fraud in connection with alleged remedies ; the treatment of physical defects and mental diseases and disorders ; the training of persons for health services ; the control, care, and treatment of mental defectives and epileptics ; the initiation and direction of research ; and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of these matters.

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

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

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

These functions are performed by the Wages Board Branch ; Apprenticeship Commission ; Industrial Branch ; and the following Inspectorates : Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, and Lifts and Cranes.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent Head : Secretary

The substantial function of the Department is concerned with the administration of justice in the various State courts. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the public and the Government, registration of transfers of land, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pages 100 to 104.)

The various branches are :

Solicitor-General ; Titles Office and Registrar-General ; Companies Registration ; Public Solicitor ; Crown Solicitor ; Parliamentary Draftsman ; Courts ; Court Reporting ; and Public Trustee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head : Secretary for Local Government

Prior to the Department's establishment in 1958, the supervision of local government activities was the responsibility of a branch of the Public Works Department. The Department is responsible for supervision of the administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and the oversight of Government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities, swimming pools, and public halls in country areas). The Department also administers State Weights and Measures legislation.

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

MINES DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent Head : Secretary for Mines

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

It is responsible for the survey and assessment of the State's mineral resources and with the mapping of Victoria's geological structure. It provides technical services, information and financial assistance to the mining industry.

A history of the Department follows this article in this *Victorian Year Book*.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT

Minister : The Premier

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

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

The Department embraces within its organisation the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is also responsible for the administration of, and for governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. The functions performed by the Department extend over the whole area of the State and are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81 to 84.)

The various branches are :

Audit ; Agent-General ; Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor ; State Development ; State Film Centre ; Public Service Board ; Ministry of Fuel and Power ; National Parks Authority ; Tourist Development Authority ; and Soil Conservation Authority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head : Secretary for Public Works

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

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

TREASURY

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent Head : Director of Finance

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

The various branches are :

State Taxation ; Stamps ; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies ; Registry of Co-operative Societies ; Registry of Estate Agents and Money Lenders ; Government Printer ; State Tender Board ; State Superannuation Board ; and Housing Commission.

*Ministries***MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS**

Minister : Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Permanent Head : Director of Aboriginal Affairs

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

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent Head : Co-ordinator of Transport

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

NOTE. The Ministry of Fuel and Power functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department.

Victorian Public Corporations

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

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

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.

Government Instrumentalities, 1969

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), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), and the Education Department (1969). The following article gives a brief history of the Mines Department.

Mines Department

In spite of the importance of the goldfields in the early history of Victoria, there was no Minister of Mines until 1863. The Chief Secretary carried out the administration of the mining law, first through Gold Commissioners, and later through wardens who were police magistrates, with registrars and clerks.

John Humffray was the first member of a Government responsible for mines, and was appointed Commissioner of Mines in November 1860. Brough Smyth was appointed the first Secretary for Mines in December 1860. The Ministry resigned a year later, and there was no corresponding appointment in the one which succeeded it, but Brough Smyth retained his position. On 17 June 1862, Humffray moved in the Legislative Assembly for a Commission to inquire into mining matters. He was especially concerned with the necessity for, and proper organisation of, a distinct Mining Department under the charge of a responsible Minister. A year later John Forrester Sullivan was appointed the first Minister of Mines, taking over the existing organisation based on wardens, with elected Mining Boards on the respective fields.

The duties and scope of the Department, as defined by the Mining Statute of 1863, included the administration of miners' rights, leases of reservoirs, business licences, mining leases, licences to search for metals and minerals other than gold, and licences to cut water-races. The

elected Mining Boards could decide sizes of claims, rights and obligations of claim holders, use of water, and conditions of miners' rights ; determine questions of forfeiture and abandonment of claims, assignment and transfer, drainage, disposal of sludge, etc.; and generally regulate the use of water races, drainage channels, etc. Later Acts extended and modified these provisions according to developments in mining, prescribing conditions for mine safety, ventilation, drainage, use of machinery, labour conditions, tribute agreements, dredging, and other matters as they arose.

The Department was frequently under the control of a Minister who had other departmental responsibilities, and, in 1871, there was an unsuccessful attempt in Parliament to end its separate existence. However, it gradually accumulated staff, including mining and underground surveyors. The Geological Surveyor was transferred to it from Crown Lands and Survey in 1870, but within a few years there was a decline in mining activity and despite the appointment of diamond drilling crews, a steady reduction in staff. An effort was made, through the *Mining Development Act* 1896, to encourage mining by authorising advances to mining companies, and by other measures to assist in the development of mines. Later Acts provided for additional assistance and extended it to coal, metals, and minerals other than gold.

The Mining Boards were reconstituted in 1904 to consist of representatives of the Department and of various mining interests. They were finally abolished in 1914, when their duties devolved on the Minister of Mines.

The development of coal mining was regulated by a series of Acts laying down conditions under which it might be carried on, conditions of employment, and vesting in the Victorian Railways all mines opened by the Government. These Acts were consolidated in 1929. A different situation arose in 1951 when a brown coal mine at Winchelsea was taken over by the Government, and a special Act of Parliament was required.

As the search for oil assumed importance, the *Mines (Petroleum) Act* 1935 was introduced to provide for Petroleum Prospecting Licences and Petroleum Mineral Leases, as well as royalties. Later petroleum Acts made some amendments to the original Act and also introduced a new searching title, the Petroleum Exploration Permit. In 1967, the Commonwealth and the State of Victoria introduced parallel legislation providing for the search for, and exploration of, offshore oil and natural gas.

During the life of the Department, a number of related issues have brought it responsibilities for matters often only indirectly connected with mining. One was the administration of the occupation of residence areas, which was one of the privileges conferred by a Miners' Right, and of sites for business purposes on goldfields. Under the *Residence Areas Act* 1881, the Minister of Mines, in the early 1890s, became responsible for the sale of land held under residence area or mining lease, although the Board of Land and Works was responsible for the valuation of improvements on the land.

The Department's responsibility for the use of water on the gold fields led it to undertake a number of water supply schemes beside those which were under municipal control. They were designed to supply water for mining purposes, but were used for town supply and even irrigation. These were included in the Victorian Water Supply, in which the senior administrative positions were held by officers of the Mines Department, although most water supply schemes were under the jurisdiction of another department. This situation lasted about ten years, during which the Mines Department carried out important work in preparation for later water conservation schemes. A separate Secretary for the Victorian Water Supply was appointed in 1890, and the two organisations were separated until 1903, when they were re-united for a further four years.

Forestry was another marginal interest. When the first efforts were made during the late 1860s to foster timber production by the reservation of State Forests, the Mines Department was responsible for a short time. It resumed charge of forestry from 1891 until 1907.

Sludge and similar waste products of mining were a constant problem. At first they were dealt with by normal departmental methods but, in 1904, a Sludge Abatement Board was set up and the organisation was expanded by setting up Sludge Abatement Trusts in 1907.

Inspection of boilers, which began as part of the normal precautions for safe working of mines, expanded gradually until all industrial boilers were under the jurisdiction of the Mines Department. With the decline in mining, the number of boilers in mines decreased and, eventually, in 1962, the responsibility for boilers was transferred to the Department of Labour and Industry. In 1965, the Explosives Branch, until then a part of the Chief Secretary's Department, was transferred to the Mines Department. Gold buying was administered by the Treasury until 1928, when the responsibility was transferred to the Mines Department. An Act of 1938 consolidated all previous enactments, defining who might buy gold in various forms, and under what conditions.

After a mining accident at Creswick in 1882 a relief fund was raised and surplus money formed the Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund which was administered by the Department until it was abolished some fifty years later.

At present, the Department's general responsibilities are to investigate the State's geological structure, mineral wealth, and underground water resources; provide technical services and information to the mining industry; supervise the safe working of mines, quarries, pipelines, and onshore and offshore petroleum installations; license mining activity and give financial assistance to the mining industry; regulate the manufacture, transportation, and storage of explosives, and the transportation and storage of inflammable liquids and liquefied gases; and to test gas meters and gas for calorific value, purity, and pressure.

It is divided into the following branches; Administration (including Coal Mine Workers Pensions, Leasing, Licensing, etc.), Drafting, Drilling, Explosives, Geological Survey, Laboratory, Mines Inspection, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Workshop and Store and Core Laboratory.

Statutory bodies under its direction, with the Acts under which they are constituted, are : the Boards of Examiners for Engine Drivers and Mine Managers (*Mines Act 1958*), Board of Examiners for Mining Managers (Coal) (*Coal Mines Act 1958*), Sludge Abatement Board (*Mines Act 1958*), Victorian Coal Miners Accident Relief Board (*Coal Mines Act 1958*), Coal Mine Workers Pension Tribunal (*Coal Mines Act 1958*), and Extractive Industries Advisory Committee (*Extractive Industries Act 1966*).

Statutes which it administers are : *Mines Act 1958*, *Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act 1961*, *Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963*, *Mining Development Act 1958*, *Gold Buyers Act 1958*, *Extractive Industries Act 1966*, *Coal Mines Act 1958*, *Petroleum Act 1958*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, *Pipelines Act 1967*, *Explosives Act 1960*, *Gas Regulation Act 1958*, *Inflammable Liquids Act 1966*, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958*, and *Liquefied Gases Act 1968*.