

2

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

CONSTITUTION

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granted to the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act.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

Governor

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

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

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

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on the Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those under the Public Service Act, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

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

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

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

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

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

The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.StJ., 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 68–70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of 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 comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

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

Cabinet

Formation and composition of Cabinet

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

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

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

assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

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

Powers of Cabinet

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

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

Functions and methods of procedure

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

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

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

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

MINISTRIES

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 72-4 of the *Victorian Year Book 1961*.

Ministries, 1943 to 1972

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1943 to 1972:

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

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 30 May 1970.

At 31 August 1971 the 62nd Ministry, led by the Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte, G.C.M.G., consisted of the following members :

From the Legislative Assembly :

The Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, G.C.M.G.	Premier and Treasurer
The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Chief Secretary
The Hon. G. O. Reid, Q.C.	Attorney-General
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson	Minister of Education
The Hon. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.	Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
The Hon. J. C. M. Balfour	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines
The Hon. J. F. Rossiter	Minister of Health
The Hon. V. F. Wilcox	Minister of Transport
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation
The Hon. J. A. Rafferty	Minister of Labour and Industry and Assistant Minister of Education
The Hon. I. W. Smith	Minister for Social Welfare
The Hon. R. C. Dunstan, D.S.O.	Minister of Water Supply

From the Legislative Council :

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. Murray Byrne	Minister of Public Works
The Hon. V. O. Dickie	Minister of State Development, Minister for Tourism, and Minister of Immigration
The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister for Local Government

JUDICIARY

The following list shows members of the Victorian Judiciary at 30 September 1971:

Supreme Court of Victoria*Chief Justice*

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

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Thomas Weetman Smith	The Hon. Murray Vincent McInerney
The Hon. Sir George Augustus Pape	The Hon. George Hermann Lush
The Hon. Sir 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
The Hon. John Erskine Starke	The Hon. William Charles Crockett
The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber	The Hon. Ninian Martin Stephen

Judges of the County Court

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

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

STATE PARLIAMENT

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the 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 June 1970. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member electorates for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as The Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal alter or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and

the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were : 1857, manhood suffrage ; 1899, plural voting abolished ; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition ; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and carry different allowances.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are 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 (February 1972) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the Country Party. (See pages 79-81 for lists of members.) Of the thirty-six members of the Legislative Council, nineteen belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and eight to the Country Party. Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-two belong to the Liberal Party, twenty-two to the Australian Labor Party, and eight to the Country Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, and 1970. 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, 1970; Parliamentary Papers, 1971

Conduct of debate

Parliamentary debate is best carried out in an atmosphere where, by the cut and thrust of debate, reasoned opinion results. To achieve this it is desirable that members be heard in succession on alternate sides of a question and that relative quiet should prevail. Disorder, even loud conversation, can interrupt a speaker's train of thought and, at the same time, prevent his arguments being heard. No member may read a prepared speech, although this rule is relaxed for Ministers introducing Bills, when it is most desirable that the proposals contained in the Bill be clearly explained to all. A member is expected, having listened to the speech of the preceding member, to draw his points in opposition to those already made, or to build upon an earlier speech made by a member from his own side of the House.

To conduct a debate in an ideal atmosphere, it is a prerequisite that rules exist and that these be known to all participants. The Standing Orders of each House of Parliament, when adopted by the respective Houses were, as required by The Constitution Act, submitted to the Governor for approval. They are mainly based upon rules of debate formulated by the House of Commons between the years 1547 and 1610. The Orders provide that, in matters for which no specific provision is made, recourse is had to the practices of the House of Commons. The interpretation and application of the rules of debate is the responsibility of the Presiding Officers.

A fundamental rule, and one most difficult for a Presiding Officer to enforce, is relevance of speeches to the subject matter of the discussion. Wide ranging speeches tend to confuse the issue and to waste the time of the House. It is a basic need to a clear decision that one subject only should be discussed at a time, and that the debate proceed by logicity of stages. This is achieved by a member rising and proposing a motion to the Chair; the Presiding Officer then proceeds to put the question to the House in the same terms used by the member when proposing the motion. The question is then open for discussion. A decision is reached when the Presiding Officer again repeats the question, stating his opinion that the "Ayes" or "Noes" have it. Unless the Presiding Officer's opinion is disagreed with, the question is then carried or defeated (as the case requires). In the event of a demand from those supporting either side of the question for a division, the Presiding Officer orders the bells to be rung and, at the conclusion of two minutes, orders the doors of the Chamber to be locked and appoints tellers for the "Aye" and "No" sides of the question. When an equality of votes is recorded in a division, the Presiding Officer gives a casting vote; he usually votes so as to maintain the status quo and to reserve the matter for future discussion.

Any question before the Chair can be the subject of an amendment. It is, moreover, competent for amendments to be moved to amendments; a process which, in theory at any rate, can continue indefinitely. When an amendment is proposed, unless the original proposition and the amendment can conveniently be taken together in discussion, the amendment is first dealt with and disposed of prior to returning to the main question.

The rules prevent discussion of subjects already on the Notice Paper under another heading. The rules of the Assembly prevent all discourteous references to the other House and the members of it. Until a House is

acquainted by Message from the other House of business which has been transacted there, the first House is presumed to be unaware of any matter being dealt with by the other. Thus references in one House, which could disrupt or influence a debate proceeding in the other, are avoided. The restriction on reflections on members is applied to members of one's own House as well (in the case of the Assembly) as those of the other. It is obviously more important in the case of reflections upon members of another House, as the member who is reflected upon is in no position to confront his detractor either to refute his statement or to demand an apology.

An ancient rule protects the impartiality of the Crown by decreeing that the Sovereign's name may not be introduced to influence debate. Likewise, other organs of the State and persons in authority (e.g., a Governor, a Presiding Officer, or a judge of a superior court) must not be criticised, unless a motion has been made with the express object of calling their conduct in question. References to matters which are *sub judice* are held to be out of order as liable to prejudice the course of justice.

It is also held to be wrong to refer disparagingly to an Act of Parliament as, to do so, would suggest that the Parliament had been in error in the decision to pass it, and all members of the Parliament are bound by the decisions the Parliament has already taken unless moving to amend a statute. A previous decision can only be rescinded after due notice and on a substantive motion carefully framed to ensure that all members are aware of the consequences of a vote and will be in no doubt as to the scope of the debate which must precede such a vote.

Analogous to the restriction of discussion on Acts of Parliament or other decisions already taken, is the "same question" rule which prevents the same matter being decided twice in a House of Parliament during the same session. The rule against anticipation has a somewhat similar operation in that it prevents members from raising matters which are to be discussed in the near future under a notice of motion or order of the day already standing on the business sheet.

Debate may be interrupted by a matter of privilege suddenly arising or by a member rising, during the speech of another member, to query the relevance of his remarks. Although infrequently used, lengthy debates are at times interrupted by the closure motion which, if carried, brings the debate to an immediate conclusion and any questions necessary to finalise the matter are at once put to a vote. A similar, but lengthier process, of terminating a debate is the use of the "guillotine". This method is most frequently applied to Bills and, when the motion for the "guillotine" to be applied is agreed to, fixes times for the termination of the various stages of discussion on a Bill.

Every member of the Parliament has the unquestioned right to speak to every question put from the Chair, but the greater the number of members of a House of Parliament and the heavier its legislative programme, the greater becomes the necessity for time limits on speeches by its members. Both the Victorian Houses limit the number of times a member may speak to a question before the House, although the Standing Orders grant more leniency during a debate in the Committee of the whole house.

Members are at all times expected to observe moderation of language in debate, and a number of words and expressions have at various times been

ruled by the Presiding Officers to be "unparliamentary". A member using an unparliamentary expression in the House is called upon to retract and apologise; if he fails to do so the Chair will "name" him and he will incur the displeasure of the House. This displeasure is usually shown by the House voting for his suspension for the remainder of the day's sitting. In cases of extreme provocation a longer period of suspension may be ordered.

Members of the State Parliament

Political parties

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

(ALP) Australian Labor Party.

(CP) Country Party.

(IND LAB) Independent Labor.

(LP) Liberal Party.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 30 May 1970. Their term of office commenced on 27 June 1970.

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

(a) The Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D. resigned to contest the by-election for the Legislative Assembly Electoral District of Kew held on 17 April 1971. At a by-election held on the same day the Hon. Haddon Storey (LP) was elected in his stead.

(b) Elected on 24 October 1970 at a by-election following the decision on 4 September by the Court of Disputed Returns that Mr R. W. Walsh's election on 30 May 1970 was void. The figures shown are for the by-election.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1970 triennial election are shown in the following table; they were elected on 29 April 1967 and their terms 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, Hon. Archibald Keith (CP)	North-Eastern	53,354	50,822	95.25
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra	120,066	112,116	93.38
Chandler, Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (LP)	Boronia	126,475	119,885	94.79
Dickie, Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat	59,203	56,984	96.25
Elliott, Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne	118,436	106,948	90.30
Fry, Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham	118,025	110,970	94.02
Galbally, Hon. John William, Q.C. (ALP)	Melbourne North	113,880	108,465	95.24
Gleeson, Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South-Western	89,727	85,131	94.88
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo	62,300	59,061	94.80
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	127,304	120,162	94.39
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South-Eastern	127,426	120,893	94.87
Knight, Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	118,501	111,267	93.90
McDonald, Hon. Stuart Richard (CP)	Northern	58,242	56,463	96.95
Mack, Hon. Sir Ronald William (LP) (a)	Western	58,880	56,955	96.73
Mansell, Hon. Arthur Robert (CP)	North-Western	47,390	45,431	95.87
May, Hon. Robert William (CP)	Gippsland	82,037	77,746	94.75
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP) (b)	Monash	121,916	113,298	92.93
Triповich, Hon. John Matthew (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,799	112,775	93.36

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

(b) The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson resigned to contest the election for the Legislative Assembly Electoral District of Malvern held on 30 May 1970. At a by-election held on 20 June 1970 the Hon. Charles Allen Moir Hider (LP) was elected in his stead.

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.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 30 May 1970. 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
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell	24,058	22,872	95.07
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	22,567	21,518	95.35
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.StJ. (LP)	Heatherton	32,629	31,056	95.18
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong	23,051	21,916	95.08
Bolte, Hon. Sir Henry Edward, G.C.M.G. (LP)	Hampden	17,990	17,289	96.10
Bornstein, David Leon Frank (ALP)	Brunswick East	23,750	21,947	92.41
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	29,096	27,389	94.13
Broad, Henry George (CP)	Swan Hill	18,726	17,936	95.78
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	18,320	17,745	96.86
Christie, Hon. Sir Vernon (LP)	Ivanhoe	26,654	25,031	93.91
Clarey, Reynold Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne	24,656	22,393	90.82
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	25,657	24,138	94.08
Curnow, Esmond Julian (ALP)	Kara Kara	16,875	16,363	96.97
Dixon, Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	25,768	23,604	91.60
Doube, Hon. Valentine Joseph (ALP)	Albert Park	22,740	21,003	92.36
Doyle, Julian John (LP) (a)	Gisborne	24,174	22,862	94.57
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	23,027	21,612	93.86
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Moonee Ponds	25,266	24,044	95.16
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballaarat North	24,137	23,206	96.14
Evans, Bruce James (CP)	Gippsland East	19,368	18,289	94.43
Fell, Robert William (ALP)	Greensborough	36,330	34,654	95.39
Floyd, William Laurence (ALP)	Williamstown	28,171	26,702	94.79
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	24,472	23,236	94.95
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Deer Park	37,093	35,489	95.68
Goble, Mrs Dorothy Ada (LP)	Mitcham	29,303	27,777	94.79
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Scoresby	40,486	38,594	95.33

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Holding, Allan Clyde (ALP)	Richmond	21,339	19,602	91.86
Jona, Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	24,974	23,081	92.42
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	24,293	23,000	94.68
Lewis, Edward Wallace (ALP)	Dundas	18,433	17,828	96.72
Lewis, William John (ALP)	Portland	18,641	18,033	96.74
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (ALP)	Dandenong	32,802	31,418	95.78
Lovegrove, Denis (ALP)	Sunshine	25,557	24,227	94.80
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (LP)	Prahran	25,827	22,899	88.66
McCabe, James Edmund (LP)	Lowan	18,553	18,020	97.13
MacDonald, James David (LP)	Glen Iris	24,992	23,339	93.39
MacDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie (CP)	Rodney	19,245	18,562	96.45
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood	27,469	26,164	95.25
MacLellan, Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Gippsland West	18,666	17,812	95.42
Manson, Hon. James Williamson (LP)	Ringwood	31,471	29,948	95.16
Meagher, Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Frankston	36,809	34,601	94.00
Mitchell, Hon. Thomas Walter (CP)	Benambra	19,016	18,077	95.06
Moss, Hon. George Colin (CP)	Murray Valley	19,498	18,419	94.47
Mutton, John Patrick (IND LAB)	Coburg	23,289	22,138	95.06
Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice (LP)	Glenhuntly	27,796	25,903	93.19
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (LP)	Moorabbin	27,405	26,118	95.30
Reid, Hon. George Oswald, Q.C. (LP)	Box Hill	36,217	34,516	95.30
Ross-Edwards, Peter (CP)	Shepparton	20,041	19,274	96.17
Rossiter, Hon. John Frederick (LP)	Brighton	24,721	22,991	93.00
Rylah, Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D. (LP) (b)	Kew	25,807	23,998	92.99
Scanlan, Alan Henry (LP)	Oakleigh	25,162	23,889	94.94
Shilton, Leslie Victor (ALP)	Midlands	23,127	21,767	94.12
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	26,854	25,650	95.52
Smith, Aurel (LP)	Bellarine	24,485	23,408	95.60
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	19,091	18,462	96.71
Stephen, William Francis (LP)	Ballaarat South	23,073	22,085	95.72
Stokes, Russell Newton (LP)	Evelyn	21,211	20,062	94.58
Suggett, Robert Harris (LP)	Bentleigh	26,642	25,449	95.52
Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, C.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Caulfield	26,691	24,433	91.54
Taylor, Alexander William, E.D. (LP)	Balwyn	27,124	25,326	93.37
Taylor, James Allister (LP)	Gippsland South	19,770	18,679	94.48
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	26,925	25,302	93.97
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP)	Malvern	25,836	23,398	90.56
Trethewey, Robert Hugh (LP)	Bendigo	23,715	22,746	95.91
Trewin, Thomas Campion (CP)	Benalla	18,504	17,737	95.85
Trezise, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	25,206	23,981	95.14
Turnbull, Campbell (ALP)	Brunswick West	23,067	21,901	94.95
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry (LP)	Essendon	26,398	25,180	95.39
Whiting, Milton Stanley (CP)	Mildura	18,690	17,801	95.24
Wilcox, Hon. Vernon Francis (LP)	Camberwell	24,742	22,948	92.75
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	24,180	22,686	93.82
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	34,766	33,228	95.58
Wiltshire, Raymond John (LP)	Syndal	35,111	33,611	95.73

(a) Mr Julian John Doyle resigned on 4 October 1971. At a by-election held on 11 December 1971 Mr Athol George Guy (LP) was elected in his stead.

(b) The Hon. Sir Arthur Rylah resigned on 5 March 1971. At a by-election held on 17 April 1971 the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D. (LP) was elected in his stead.

Speaker : The Hon. Sir Vernon Christie.

Chairman of Committees : Sir Edgar Stephen Tanner, C.B.E., E.D.

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

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1970 there have been forty-five Parliaments. The forty-fifth Parliament was opened on 17 June 1970. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53 and 1953-54, page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table :

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

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

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

Cost of parliamentary government

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

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30 June 1967 to 1971. 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)**

Period	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)		Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1966-67	18	225	131	796	761	509	49	2,489
1967-68	20	294	90	870	828	154	41	2,297
1968-69	20	231	116	1,039	1,052	164	66	2,688
1969-70	20	218	168	1,138	1,184	506	114	3,349
1970-71	20	218	146	1,294	1,655	357	193	3,883

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

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

State Acts passed during 1970

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31 December 1970 :

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 7933 | Evidence (Boards and Commissions) Act amends the <i>Evidence Act 1958</i> | 7948 | River Murray Waters Act ratifies and approves an agreement for the further variation of the agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other waters |
| 7934 | The Constitution Act Amendment Act amends The Constitution Act and <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i> in relation to the qualification of members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly | 7949 | River Murray Waters (Dartmouth Reservoir) Act ratifies and approves an agreement relating to financial assistance for the construction of the Dartmouth Reservoir |
| 7935 | Coroners (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Coroners Act 1958</i> and the <i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i> | 7950 | Western Port (Steel Works) Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Premier for and on behalf of the State of Victoria and John Lysaght (Australia) Limited with respect to the establishment in Western Port of steel works for the production of iron and steel and other products, to authorise the construction of certain port facilities, and to make provision with respect to the reclamation of certain land |
| 7936 | Town and Country Planning (Appeals Tribunal) Act amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> with respect to Appeals Tribunals | 7951 | Extractive Industries (Licences) Act amends the <i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i> |
| 7937 | Melbourne (Veterinary School) Lands Act relates to certain land in the City of Melbourne permanently reserved as a site for the purposes of a School of Veterinary Science in the University of Melbourne | 7952 | Stamps (Salary or Wages) Act repeals the provisions of the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> relating to the payment of duty on salaries or wages |
| 7938 | Board of Inquiry (Corrupt Practices) Act relates to the Board of Inquiry into allegations of corruption in the police force in connection with illegal abortion practices | 7953 | Melbourne Lands Exchange Act provides for the exchange of certain land in the City of Melbourne |
| 7939 | Cabrini Private Hospital (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of certain moneys proposed to be borrowed by the Cabrini Property Association | 7954 | Public Officers Salaries and Allowances Act relates to the salaries and allowances of certain public officers |
| 7940 | Judges' Salaries and Allowances Act relates to the remuneration of judges of the Supreme Court and the County Court | 7955 | Ballarat (Sovereign Hill) Land Act permanently reserves certain land in the Parish of Ballarat for recreation and public purposes and authorises the granting of a lease of the whole or any part of such land to the Ballarat Historical Park Association |
| 7941 | Instruments (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Instruments Act 1958</i> | 7956 | Wombat Bonuses Act amends the <i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i> with respect to payment of bonuses for destruction of wombats |
| 7942 | La Trobe University (Amendment) Act amends the <i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i> | 7957 | Richmond and Hawthorn Lands Act relates to certain lands in the cities of Richmond and Hawthorn |
| 7943 | Business Names (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Business Names Act 1962</i> | 7958 | Solicitor-General (Pensions) Act amends the <i>Solicitor-General Act 1958</i> with respect to pensions |
| 7944 | Acts Interpretation (Nationality) Act amends the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i> | | |
| 7945 | Dairy Products (Board Membership) Act amends the <i>Dairy Products Act 1958</i> to permit increase in the membership of the Dairy Products Board | | |
| 7946 | Melbourne Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958</i> | | |
| 7947 | Aboriginal Affairs (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967</i> | | |

- 7959 Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Act supplements by legislation of the State of Victoria the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Act 1970 of the United Kingdom relating to the transfer to the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited of the undertakings of the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and The English, Scottish and Australian Bank Limited and for other purposes incidental thereto and consequential thereon and to authorise the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited to become a company deemed to be incorporated in Victoria and to preserve the identity of the company so incorporated with the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited an existing company within the meaning of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 of the United Kingdom and to provide the transfer to the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited of the undertaking of the E. S. & A. Savings Bank Limited
- 7960 Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958*
- 7961 Land Settlement (Financial) Act amends the *Land Settlement Act 1959*
- 7962 Securities Industry Act consolidates and amends the law with respect to the securities industry and trading in securities
- 7963 Mildura College Lands (Amendment) Act provides out of certain moneys for the Mildura High School, the Mildura Technical School, and the Irymple Technical School, and amends the *Mildura College Lands Act 1916*
- 7964 Door to Door (Sales) (Amendment) Act provides, with respect to certain credit purchase agreements, amendments to the *Door to Door (Sales) Act 1963*
- 7965 Consumer Protection Act constitutes a Consumer Affairs Council and establishes a Consumer Protection Bureau
- 7966 Justices (Alternative Procedure) Act amends the *Justices Act 1958* and the *Road Traffic Act 1958* with respect to the procedure for hearing or determining informations for certain offences
- 7967 Summary Offences Act amends the *Summary Offences Act 1966*
- 7968 Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, the *Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Act 1938*, and the *Strata Titles Act 1967*
- 7969 Motor Car (Falsification of Mileage) Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958* with respect to the falsification of the recorded mileage of motor cars
- 7970 Marketable Securities Act repeals the *Marketable Securities Act 1967* and makes provisions with respect to instruments of transfer of certain marketable securities
- 7971 Carriers and Innkeepers (Amendment) Act amends the *Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958* with respect to certain rights and liabilities of innkeepers and persons having dealings with innkeepers
- 7972 Cemeteries (Coburg Public Cemetery) Act amends the *Cemeteries Act 1958*
- 7973 Judges Pensions Act amends the *Supreme Court Act 1958*, the *County Court Act 1958*, and the *County Court (Jurisdiction) Act 1968*
- 7974 Victoria Institute of Colleges (Affiliated Colleges) Act amends the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965* and provides for the incorporation of governing bodies of affiliated colleges and amends the *Education Act 1958*
- 7975 Town and Country Planning (Responsible Authority) Act amends the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961* with respect to the enforcement of certain powers, functions, and duties of responsible authority by the Town and Country Planning Board
- 7976 Wheat Marketing (Special Quotas) Act amends the *Wheat Marketing Act 1969*
- 7977 Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act provides for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon certain questions relating to the meat industry in Victoria
- 7978 Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act provides for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon certain questions relating to road safety
- 7979 Consolidated Revenue (Supply—July to September, 1970) Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1970–71
- 7980 Consolidated Revenue (Supplementary Estimates 1969–70) Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1969–70

- 7981 Consolidated Revenue (Supply—October to December, 1970) Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1970-71
- 7982 Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the *Home Finance Act* 1962
- 7983 Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958
- 7984 Soldier Settlement Act amends the *Land Settlement Act* 1959 and the *Soldier Settlement Act* 1958
- 7985 Judges' Pensions (Amendment) Act repeals part of the *County Court Act* 1958 and part of the *Supreme Court Act* 1958
- 7986 Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act amends the *Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act* 1961
- 7987 Road Traffic (Amendment) Act amends the *Road Traffic Act* 1958 in relation to the parking of vehicles at Parliament House and in alpine resorts; and amends the *Parliamentary Committees Act* 1968
- 7988 West Melbourne Market Land (Amendment) Act amends the *West Melbourne Market Land Act* 1956 and the *Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act* 1968
- 7989 West Gate Bridge Royal Commission Act appoints a Royal Commission to investigate the failure on 15 October 1970 of portion of the West Gate Bridge
- 7990 Motor Car (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958 and the *Motor Car Act* 1969
- 7991 Discharged Servicemen's Preference (Amendment) Act amends the *Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act* 1943
- 7992 Labour and Industry (Shop Closing) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 to require the closing of certain shops on certain days
- 7993 Country Fire Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Country Fire Authority Act* 1958
- 7994 Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the *Crimes Act* 1958 and the *Justices Act* 1958
- 7995 Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Amendment) Act amends the *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1966
- 7996 River Improvement (Amendment) Act amends the *River Improvement Act* 1958 and the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act* 1958
- 7997 Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Hospitals Superannuation Act* 1965
- 7998 Trustee Companies (Perpetual Trustees Australia Limited) Act constitutes Perpetual Trustees Australia Limited a trustee company within the meaning of the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958
- 7999 Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing) Act amends the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* 1958
- 8000 Victorian Inland Meat Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act* 1958 in relation to the Constitution of the Authority
- 8001 Audit (Auditor-General) Act amends the *Audit Act* 1958
- 8002 Public Service (Amendment) Act amends the *Public Service Act* 1958
- 8003 Evidence (Scientific Tests) Act amends the *Evidence Act* 1958
- 8004 Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act consolidates and amends the law with respect to matters relating to boilers and pressure vessels
- 8005 Coal Mines (Pensions Increase) Act amends the *Coal Mines Act* 1958
- 8006 Stamps Act amends the *Stamps Act* 1958
- 8007 Methodist Church (Victoria) Property Trust Act constitutes the Methodist Church (Victoria) Property Trust and defines its powers, authorities, duties, and functions
- 8008 Land Conservation Act makes better provision in relation to the conservation of public land
- 8009 River Entrance Docks Railway Construction Act authorises the construction of a line of railway to connect the railways from Melbourne to Port Melbourne with the docks at the mouth of the Yarra River
- 8010 Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958
- 8011 Juries Compensation Act amends the *Juries Act* 1967
- 8012 Public Account Act 1970 amends the *Public Account Act* 1958 and the *Audit Act* 1958
- 8013 Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the *Sewerage District Act* 1958
- 8014 Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands
- 8015 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to State forests
- 8016 Money Lenders (Prescribed Interest) Act amends the *Money Lenders Act* 1958

- 8017 Gas and Fuel Corporation (The Gas Supply Company Limited) Act relates to the purchase by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria of the gas undertakings of The Gas Supply Company Limited
- 8018 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*
- 8019 Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Amendment) Act amends the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958*
- 8020 Stamps (Receipt Duty Abolition) Act abolishes stamp duty on receipts
- 8021 Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act amends the *Apprenticeship Act 1958*
- 8022 Water (Amendment) Act amends the *Water Act 1958*
- 8023 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act constitutes an authority to co-ordinate the financing and construction of an underground rail loop and ancillary works for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the existing Melbourne suburban rail network, and authorises the construction of that underground rail loop and those ancillary works
- 8024 Westernport Development Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to a supplementary agreement between the Premier for and on behalf of the State of Victoria and Hematite Petroleum Proprietary Limited and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Incorporated with respect to port facilities in Western Port
- 8025 Vermin and Noxious Weeds (Amendment) Act amends the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*
- 8026 Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act relates to the administration of laws of the Commonwealth and of the State of Victoria in Commonwealth places
- 8027 Hairdressers Registration (Amendment) Act amends the *Hairdressers Registration (Amendment) Act 1968*
- 8028 Lifts and Cranes (Amendment) Act amends the *Lifts and Cranes Act 1967*
- 8029 Wodonga Lands Exchange Act provides, upon the surrender to Her Majesty of certain land in the township of Wodonga, for the reservation thereof as a site for a civic centre, and for revocation of the reservation of certain other land in the said township temporarily reserved as a site for a shire hall and offices, and for the grant thereof to the President, Councillors, and ratepayers of the Shire of Wodonga
- 8030 Second-hand Dealers (Charity Collectors) Act amends the *Second-hand Dealers Act 1958* to control and license collectors of articles for or on behalf of charitable organisations and amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958* and the *Local Government Act 1958*
- 8031 Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement
- 8032 East Melbourne Land Act alters the permanent reservation of certain land at East Melbourne and the conditions of Crown Grant under which such land is held
- 8033 The Constitution Act Amendment (Responsible Ministers) Act makes provision for increasing the number of responsible Ministers of the Crown
- 8034 Justices (Bail and Appeals) Act amends the *Justices Act 1958*
- 8035 Forests (Amendment) Act amends the *Forests Act 1958*
- 8036 Maintenance (Amendment) Act amends the *Maintenance Act 1965*
- 8037 Hire Purchase (Insurance) Act amends the *Hire Purchase Act 1959*
- 8038 Marketable Securities (Amendment) Act provides with respect to certain instruments of transfer of marketable securities to amend the *Marketable Securities Act 1970*
- 8039 Mines (Compensation) Act amends the *Mines Act 1958* with respect to the payment of compensation for damage arising out of mining activities
- 8040 Railways Lands Act provides for the dismantling of certain railways
- 8041 Probate Duty Act amends the *Probate Duty Act 1962*
- 8042 Teaching Service (Tribunal) Act refers to the administration of the *Teaching Service Act 1958*
- 8043 Employers and Employé (Attachment of Wages) Act amends the *Employers and Employé Act 1958*
- 8044 *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970* provides that the lands reserved for the use of the Aboriginals at Framlingham and Lake Tyers to be vested in a Framlingham Aboriginal Trust and a Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust, respectively, regulates the affairs of the said Trusts, and amends the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* and the *Land Tax Act 1958*
- 8045 Railway Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways

- 8046 Water (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Water Act 1958* and the *River Improvement Act 1958*
- 8047 Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Superannuation Act 1958*, the *Police Regulation Act 1958*, the *Pensions Supplementation Act 1966*, and the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968*
- 8048 Motor Car (Fees) Act increases certain fees payable under the *Motor Car Act 1958*, alters the allocation of revenue from those fees and for those purposes amends the *Motor Car Act 1958*, the *Local Government Act 1958*, and the *Country Roads Act 1958*
- 8049 Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services
- 8050 Western Port Steel Works (Development Control) Act extends the area and powers of the Western Port Regional Planning Authority and the President, Councillors, and ratepayers of the Shire of Hastings in relation to the establishment and operation by John Lysaght (Australia) Limited of a steel works and other works associated therewith at Western Port
- 8051 Housing (Amendment) Act amends the *Housing Act 1958*
- 8052 Urban Renewal Act provides for the replanning, redevelopment, and restoration of certain areas and amends the *Housing Act 1958*, the *Local Government Act 1958*, and the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*
- 8053 Wheat Marketing (Amendment) Act amends the *Wheat Marketing Act 1969*
- 8054 Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act amends the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958* with respect to the payment of disability benefits
- 8055 Land Tax Act declares the rates of land tax for the year ending 31 December 1971 and amends the *Land Tax Act 1958* with respect to exemptions
- 8056 Environment Protection Act establishes an Environment Protection Authority, makes provision with respect to the powers, duties and functions of that authority, and makes further provision for the protection of the environment
- 8057 Gas Franchises Act sets out the rights of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria and The Colonial Gas Association Limited to supply gas in certain areas
- 8058 Road Traffic (Road Safety and Traffic Authority) Act amends the *Road Traffic Act 1958* and establishes the Road Safety and Traffic Authority
- 8059 Securities Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Securities Industry Act 1970*
- 8060 Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Land Act 1958* and the *Mines Act 1958*
- 8061 Medical Practitioners Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to the registration of medical practitioners
- 8062 Teacher Housing Act provides for adequate and suitable housing accommodation for teachers and provides for the establishment of a Teacher Housing Authority
- 8063 Criminal Appeals Act amends the *Crimes Act 1958* and the *Justices Act 1958* with respect to appeals in certain cases
- 8064 Groundwater (Amendment) Act amends the *Groundwater Act 1969*
- 8065 Summary Offences (Trespass to Farms) Act amends the *Summary Offences Act 1966* with respect to trespassing for certain purposes upon lands used in connection with primary production
- 8066 Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages (Amendment) Act amends the *Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959*
- 8067 Tomato Processing Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act 1964*
- 8068 Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the *Weights and Measures Act 1958* and amends the *Railways Act 1958* with respect to weights and measures
- 8069 Aerial Spraying Control (Amendment) Act amends the *Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966*
- 8070 Science Museum of Victoria Act constitutes a Council of the Science Museum of Victoria
- 8071 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* and authorises the Board to engage in research activities
- 8072 National Museum of Victoria Council Act constitutes the National Museum of Victoria Council and transfers thereto the powers, functions, and duties of the Trustees of the National Museum of Victoria
- 8073 Footwear Regulation Act amends and consolidates the law regulating the manufacture and sale of footwear

- 8074 Motor Car (Safety) Act provides with respect to safety belts in certain motor cars and with respect to the hours of driving of motor cars
- 8075 Summary Offences Act amends the *Summary Offences Act* 1966
- 8076 Fertilizers and Stock Foods (Labelling) Act amends the *Fertilizers Act* 1958 and the *Stock Foods Act* 1958
- 8077 Architects (Amendment) Act amends the *Architects Act* 1958
- 8078 Stock Diseases (Amendment) Act amends the *Stock Diseases Act* 1968
- 8079 Dog Act consolidates and amends the law relating to dogs
- 8080 Racing (Amendment) Act amends the *Racing Act* 1958
- 8081 State Development Act establishes a Department of State Development to promote and co-ordinate activities leading to the full and proper development of the State
- 8082 Statutory Salaries Act relates to the salaries, allowances, and fees of certain officers
- 8083 National Parks Act re-enacts and amends the law relating to national parks
- 8084 Workers Compensation Act increases the compensation payable under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 to remove certain restrictions on actions for damages by persons entitled to compensation under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 or under any scheme which was certified under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1928 and amends the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958
- 8085 Summary Offences (Trespassers) amends the *Summary Offences Act* 1966
- 8086 Parliamentary Salaries Act amends the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 and the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968
- 8087 Consolidated Revenue (Final Supplementary Estimates 1969-70) Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1969-70
- 8088 Appropriation Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1971
- 8089 Social Welfare Act establishes a Social Welfare Department and provides with respect to the functions of that Department, and re-enacts with amendments certain provisions of the *Childrens Welfare Act* 1958, the *Gaols Act* 1958, the *Street Trading Act* 1958, the *Youth Organisations Assistance Act* 1958, and the *Social Welfare Act* 1960

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during session 1970-71 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, 1969-70—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1969-70, with Report, &c., of the Auditor-General

A.2 Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1969-70

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

B.1 Estimates of Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1970-71

B.2 Supplementary Estimates, 1969-70

B.3 Final Supplementary Estimates, 1969-70

B.4 Supplementary Estimates 1970-71

Returns to orders of the House :

C.1 Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to Section 178 (1) of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate and report on the circumstances in which any person acquired or disposed of, or became entitled to acquire or dispose of any shares in Tasminex N.L.

C.2 Company Law Advisory Committee—Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General on Fund Raising, Share Capital and Debentures

Reports from Select Committees :

D.1 Road Safety Committee—Fifth Progress Report—An Aspect of the Alcohol and Drug Factor—The Desirability of Compulsory Breath Analysis Tests for Motor Car Drivers Suspected of Having a Blood Alcohol Content in Excess of .05%

D.2 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Office of the Public Trustee with particular reference to the Accounts Branch

D.3 Road Safety Committee—Sixth Progress Report—Alcohol and Road Accidents

D.4 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Evidence in Committal Proceedings, and Jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts

D.5 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the *Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1958*

D.6 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Government Expenditure on Tourism

D.7 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Imperial Acts Application (Repeals) Bill

D.8 Road Safety Committee—Seventh Progress Report—Permits for Learner Drivers

D.9 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Recovery of Civil Debts, Venue and Enforcement of Fines in Magistrates' Courts

D.10 Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon The Forestry Fund, Public Works Department, The Victorian Government Light Motor Transport System, The Control and Management of Stores operated by Government Departments and Public Authorities and the Office of the Public Trustee with particular reference to the Accounts Branch

D.11 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for the year 1969–70

D.12 Meat Industry Committee—Interim Report upon the Pet Food Industry

Papers presented to Parliament :

No. 31 Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs for the year 1969–70

No. 35 Consumers Protection Council—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 5 Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1968–69

No. 6 Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1968–69

No. 37 Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 24 Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1968–69

No. 14 Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 4th July, 1970

No. 9 Forests Commission—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 34 Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1967–68

No. 26 Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 20 Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1969–70

No. 27 Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 38 Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 18 Housing Commission—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 33 Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1970

No. 25 Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 29 Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1969

No. 22 National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1967–68

No. 39 National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1968–69

No. 36 Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1969–70

No. 8 Police Department—Report for the year 1969

No. 28 Police Force—Report upon an Inspection by Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston, C.B.E., Q.P.M., H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales

No. 3 Port Phillip Authority—Report for the period 7th September, 1968 to 30th June, 1969

No. 30 Port Phillip Authority—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 12 Public Service Board—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 10 Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the year 1969–70

No. 32 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 23 Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 15 Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 2 State Development Committee—Report upon the Mineral Spa Water Resources of Victoria

No. 16 State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 21 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 4 State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns &c. for the year 1969–70

No. 1 State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1968–69

No. 17 Superannuation Fund—Ninth Investigation (as at 30th June, 1968) made by Mr. V. H. Arnold, F.I.A. (Government Statist and Actuary)

No. 7 Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1968–69

No. 13 Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1969–70

No. 19 Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report of the Council for the year 1969

No. 11 Victorian Pipelines Commission—Report for the year 1969–70

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General*Electoral basis of the two houses*

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over, and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

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

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

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

Electoral redivision, 1965

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

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

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

The provisions in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* relating to the automatic redivision of the State on the basis of two State Districts per 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 Commonwealth 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	1967	1,745,919
1963	1,596,807	1968	1,759,803
1964	1,650,042	1969	1,789,153
1965	1,657,798	1970	1,852,023
1966	1,681,514	1971	1,857,354

Voting features of State elections

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

an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

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

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

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

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

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

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

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

Areas of Legislative Assembly Districts

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

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

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

(a) See pages 80-1 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) 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 Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Areas of Legislative Council Provinces

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

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

State Electoral Province (a)	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 (b)	88,150.00

(a) See pages 79-80 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) 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 Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections*Legislative Assembly*

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 30 May 1970 there were contests in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts and in seventy-two of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In twenty-two 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 fifty-one contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in forty-one 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 Districts				
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93.59	18,991	1.81
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19

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

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

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1952	65	2,343,610	36,056	1,402,705	21,580	59.9
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,131	44,892	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,449,404	47,252	1,827,595	25,036	53.0

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 1958 for the Legislative Assembly is found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of thirty-six members representing eighteen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 30 May 1970 there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In five 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 thirteen contests,

the leading candidate on the first count was elected in ten instances but was defeated in the remaining three instances.

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

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

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

Victorian members

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

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

Senate

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate at 31 January 1972 :

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

House of Representatives

The Victorian members elected to the House of Representatives on 25 October 1969 and the divisions they represent are shown below :

Member	Division
Brown, N. A. (<i>LP</i>)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, G. M. (<i>ALP</i>)	Wills
Buchanan, A. A. (<i>LP</i>)	McMillan
Cairns, J. F. (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Calwell, Rt Hon. A. A. (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Cass, M. H. (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
Chipp, Hon. D. L. (<i>LP</i>)	Hotham
Crean, F. (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Erwin, Hon. G. D. (<i>LP</i>)	Ballaarat
Fox, E. M. C. (<i>LP</i>)	Henty
Fraser, Hon. J. M. (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Garrick, H. J. (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Gorton, Rt Hon. J. G., C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Hamer, D. J., D.S.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Isaacs
Holtzen, Hon. R. McN. (<i>CP</i>)	Indi
Howson, Hon. P. (<i>LP</i>)	Casey
Jarman, A. W. (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
Jenkins, H. A. (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
Jess, J. D., C.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	La Trobe
Johnson, L. K. (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
Kennedy, A. D. (<i>ALP</i>)	Bendigo
Kent Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfred S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (<i>LP</i>) (a)	Chisholm
King, R. S. (<i>CP</i>)	Wimmera
Lynch, Hon. P. R. (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
McEwen, Rt Hon. Sir John, C. H., K.C.M.G. (<i>CP</i>) (b)	Murray
McIvor, H. J. O.B.E. (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand
Nixon, Hon. P. J. (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. A. S. (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Reid, L. S., D.F.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Holt
Scholes, G. G. D. (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Snedden, Hon. B. M., Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Street, Hon. A. A. (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Turnbull, Sir Winton, C.B.E. (<i>CP</i>)	Mallee
Whitton, R. H. (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava

(a) The Hon. Sir Wilfred Kent Hughes died on 31 July 1970. At a by-election held on 19 September 1970 Mr A. A. Staley (*LP*) was elected in his stead.

(b) The Rt Hon. Sir John McEwen resigned on 1 February 1971. At a by-election held on 20 March 1971 Mr Bruce Lloyd (*CP*) was elected in his stead.

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

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Victorian State Government consists of the central government, that is, the departments of State and statutory bodies as listed in the following pages, and a local government network of 210 municipalities as described in Part 5.

Departments

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the State Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands and Survey, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Mines, Premier, Public Works, and Treasury, and the Ministries of Aboriginal Affairs, Tourism, 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 re-organise 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.

Department of Agriculture

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent head : Director of Agriculture

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

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

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister : Minister of Lands

Permanent head : Secretary for Lands

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

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent head : Under Secretary

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

The various branches are : Electoral Branch, Fisheries and Wildlife, Government Statist, Police (including Motor Registration), Government

Shorthand Writers, State Immigration, Accident and Motor Car Insurance, State Library, National Gallery, National Museum, and Science Museum.

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

Details of all aspects of education within the State are treated on page 427 and following of this *Victorian Year Book*.

Department of Health

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent head : Secretary to the Department of Health

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

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

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

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

These functions are performed by the Wages Board Branch, Apprenticeship Commission, Industrial Branch, Consumer Protection Bureau, 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 100-4.)

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. It is responsible for supervision of the administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and the oversight of government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities, swimming pools, and public halls in country areas). The Department also administers State Weights and Measures legislation. (For a history of local government in Victoria, see pages 103-5 of this *Year Book*.)

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

Mines Department

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent head : Secretary for Mines

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

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

Premier's Department

Minister : The Premier

Permanent head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

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

The Department embraces within its organisation the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is also responsible for the administration of, and for governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. The functions performed by the Department 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 81-4.)

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, and Soil Conservation Authority.

Public Works Department

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent head : Director-General of Public Works

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

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

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 97-100.)

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. The function of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs is to enable Aborigines to become independent by promoting their social and economic advancement. It works directly

with Aborigines to improve their living conditions, education, employment, and health and with the rest of the community to provide opportunities for progress. Ministry policy is decided in consultation with the Aboriginal people.

Ministry of Social Welfare

Minister: Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent head: Director-General of Social Welfare

Previously a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Ministry was created in 1970. In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Ministry there are the following divisions: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Probation and Parole, Training, and Research and Statistics. These are described in detail on page 524 and following of this *Year Book*.

Ministry of Tourism

Minister : Minister of Tourism

Permanent head : Director of Tourism

Previously a branch of the Premier's Department, the Ministry was created by the *Tourist Act* 1969 and became operative on 8 February 1970. Its function is to promote tourism in Victoria and encourage and assist the development of tourist attractions and facilities and provide an advisory service to travellers.

Ministry of Transport

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent head : Director of Transport

Created by the *Transport Act* 1951, this Ministry is concerned with the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of all rail, tram, road, and air transport in Victoria and, particularly, the operations of the Victorian Railways, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, Railway Construction Board, and commercial freight and passenger transport through the Transport Regulation Board.

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

Statutory authorities

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

Further reference, 1970

Government instrumentalities

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

The general features of the instrumentalities are constitution by Act of Parliament, a controlling Board or Commission appointed by the Governor in Council, freedom from direct ministerial control over day to day administration (but subject to governmental or ministerial control in matters

of major policy), and subject in some cases to the approval of the Governor in Council or the Minister, control over the appointment of staff and the determination of salaries and other conditions of employment. Financial arrangements differ considerably.

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

Further reference, 1971

History of State Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments has appeared in this part of previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), the Education Department (1969), the Mines Department (1970), and the Department of Agriculture (1971). The following article gives a brief history of local government and the Local Government Department.

History of local government

During the early period of settlement local government bodies varied greatly in their constitution and responsibilities, depending on local needs, resources and capabilities, and the central authority which advised and assisted them also changed frequently. An Act of the New South Wales Legislative Council in 1840 provided for the election of Road Trusts to maintain and repair roads in their areas. One such Trust was formed in the Heidelberg district and District Councils were also formed in the Counties of Bourke and Grant in 1843. The Heidelberg Trust had some success, but generally a lack of adequate local income prevented the others from doing much and Melbourne, constituted a town in 1842, and Geelong in 1849 (by an extension of the 1842 Act), were the only places capable of effective local government. They were given wide functions and powers, including a police force and the authority to construct waterworks, as well as many of the present powers of municipalities; an adequate revenue from rates was available to them to pay for their commitments.

Local government became more practicable after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1850 and the increase of population resulting from the gold rush. By an Act of 1853 country areas, on a petition from local inhabitants, could be constituted as Road Districts with Boards elected by property holders. These Boards received grants from the Central Roads Board for the construction and repair of local roads, and raised revenue from rates and tolls. The Central Roads Board accepted most of the responsibility for the main roads, but the capacity of the Boards was limited, as they had no borrowing powers. Melbourne and Geelong were the first to be granted such powers, being authorised to borrow £500,000 and £200,000, respectively, in 1854.

In the same year, the Municipal Institutions Act provided for the constitution of Municipal Districts in areas of 9 square miles, with no less than 300 inhabitants, drawing revenue from rates and tolls and with

limited borrowing powers. Their resources were insufficient for their responsibilities, as they had the care of roads, streets, paths, wharves, jetties, piers and public thoroughfares and were required to provide cemeteries, preserve public health, undertake the care and maintenance of destitute persons, and to secure water supplies, lighting, drainage, and sewerage. They were permitted, if funds could be found, to establish libraries, museums, botanic gardens, and places of public recreation.

Only a few of the larger centres of population were able to make effective use of these powers. On the other hand, police and some smaller responsibilities had been assumed by the central government. In 1860 oversight of local councils was transferred to the Roads and Bridges Branch of the Board of Land and Works.

By the *Shires Act* 1863, Road Districts which had reached a higher degree of development and population could become Shires, with increased powers and authority. The Shires and Boroughs Statutes of 1869 extended their powers to street lighting, providing bathing houses, and establishing hospitals. The Municipal Districts, re-named Boroughs, were also given the responsibility for establishing markets and weighbridges and controlling offensive trades, and were offered the status of Town or City when they reached a further stage of development. At the same time local authorities lost part of their income by the abolition of tolls, except on ferries.

Supervision of local government bodies was exercised by the Railways and Roads Branch from 1872 to 1876, and by an Act of 1874 all existing Road Districts were incorporated as Shires, with the prevention of fires and the conduct of pounds and abattoirs added to the duties of local councils. Some of these powers had been exercised for some years without specific legislative sanction. In the same Act there was a set of model by-laws, which has become the basic model for local authorities.

Central government supervision of local bodies was transferred to the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department in 1877, and it was kept busy dealing with requests for assistance in the making of main roads. By force of circumstances some of the responsibilities of local councils were transferred to other organisations. Water supply for Melbourne and suburbs had early been transferred to a separate authority and the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong became so active that Harbor Trusts were constituted for Melbourne in 1876 and for Geelong in 1905. Since then a Portland Harbor Trust was constituted in 1949. A Board of Public Health was set up in 1889 to exercise stricter control over health hazards, and prevention of fire was undertaken by the fire brigades boards, formed in 1890. Water supply in many places was provided from the reservoirs of the Victoria Water Supply established in 1865. However, local bodies retained many links with the harbour, health, fire brigade, and water supply authorities, usually by representation on the boards. In smaller ports, control was exercised by groups of municipalities; local councils acted as local agents of the Board of Health in maintaining standards of accommodation, ventilation of houses and workrooms, and removal of health hazards. The link with fire brigades was looser, but there was still municipal representation on the boards. Actual reticulation of water from reservoirs of the Victoria Water Supply, later the State Rivers and Water Supply

Commission, was frequently carried out by a water trust connected with the local council.

Special problems of the Melbourne area led to the establishment of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in 1891 to control the water supply and sewerage for Melbourne and suburbs.

Technical developments led many councils into other activities, such as the production of gas and electricity, or they found themselves compelled to take control of privately owned works which became unpayable. Eventually most gas and all electricity production came into the hands of the Gas and Fuel Corporation and the State Electricity Commission, respectively, although some councils still buy power in bulk and retail it in their own areas.

Councils also had the right to construct and operate tramways, but they were glad to delegate this function to private companies. In Melbourne and the larger provincial towns the tramways were passenger carriers in the main streets; in the country, mainly carriers of timber or stone to mills. When companies failed passenger tramways came into the hands of the councils, and gradually passed into the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and State Electricity Commission, mostly in the early 1920s.

Changing conditions led the municipalities into the licensing of traction engines and control of road vehicles to prevent damage to roads, and some other minor matters, towards the end of the century. When main roads improved the main activity of local councils tended to be the construction of private streets as land was subdivided, regulation of traffic and conduct in public areas of towns, oversight of subdivisions of land for residential purposes, and regulation of building.

The development of motor cars produced a general parking problem, which was first officially noticed in 1946, when a new Act empowered councils to regulate the parking of motor cars. The same Act authorised them to set up housing schemes, but this power was not used, and as the Housing Commission undertook a great deal of building it has been little needed.

The many varied powers delegated or allowed to municipalities over the years have included the reclamation of low-lying land; regulating the use of landing grounds for aircraft, when provided by a municipality; aiding agricultural colleges and technical schools; making and supplying ice; supporting the establishment of charitable and medical institutions and local bands; demolition of ruinous buildings; and a wide range of miscellaneous activities.

In 1958 the Local Government Department was established to administer the Local Government Act, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act, Town and Country Planning Act, and several other Acts. It supervises the municipal activities and provides subsidies and grants for a wide range of work which may be done by local authorities. The greatest activities of many councils now lie in town planning and a steady expansion of cultural, public health, social service, and public amenities such as libraries, sporting facilities, assistance to community groups, child and infant welfare centres, advisory services on personal problems, and club and recreational facilities for elderly people.