

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

CONSTITUTION

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to the Australian Government by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of an Australian Act.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

Constitutional Convention 1973

Pre-Federation

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

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

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

1901 to 1969

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

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

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

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

1969 to 1973

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

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

Governor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lieutenant-Governor

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Council

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

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

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

Cabinet

Formation and composition of Cabinet

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

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

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

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

Powers of Cabinet

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

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

Functions and methods of procedure

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

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

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

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

Ministries, 1943 to 1973

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

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES FROM 1943(a)

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

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

Present Ministry

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

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

VICTORIA—62ND MINISTRY AT 30 NOVEMBER 1973

From the Legislative Assembly

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

From the Legislative Council

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

JUDICIARY

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

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 30 NOVEMBER 1973

Chief Justice

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

Puisne Judges

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

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 30 NOVEMBER 1973

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

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

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

STATE PARLIAMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Functions of Parliament

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

Parliamentary procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

Royal Commissions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Members of the State Parliament

Political parties

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

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

Legislative Council

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

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. Graham John Nicol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Legislative Assembly

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

Speaker : The Hon. Kenneth Henry Wheeler.

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

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

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973

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

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

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

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

Number of Parliaments and their duration

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

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

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

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

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

Cost of parliamentary government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Acts passed during 1972

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY STATE PARLIAMENT, 1972

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parliamentary Papers

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

*Session 1971–72**Finance:*

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

A.2 Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1970–71.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor:

B.1 Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1971–72.

B.2 Supplementary Estimates 1970–71.

B.3 Final Supplementary Estimates 1970–71.

B.4 Supplementary Estimates 1971–72.

Returns to Orders of the House:

C.1 Report of an Investigation under Sub-section (1) of Section 178 of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate and report upon the circumstances in which any person acquired or disposed of or became entitled to acquire or dispose of any shares in the Geelong Gas Company during the period 1st February, 1971, to 16th April, 1971.

C.2 Report of an Investigation under Division 4 of Part VI of the *Companies Act* 1961 into the affairs of East Australian Insurance Company Limited and M.B.A. (Credits) Pty. Ltd.

C.3 Solicitor-General's Opinion on matters relating to the Report of the Inspector on dealings in shares of the Geelong Gas Company and the Hon. V. T. Hauser, M.L.C.

C.4 Company Law Advisory Committee Sixth Interim Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General—Share Hawking.

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

Reports from Select Committees:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Papers Presented to Parliament:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Session 1972–73

Finance:

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

Messages from His Excellency the Governor:

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

Returns to Orders of the House:

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

Reports from Select Committees:

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

Papers Presented to Parliament:

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

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

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses

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

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

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

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

Electoral redivision, 1965

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

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

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

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

Enrolment of electors

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

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

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

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

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

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

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

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

Voting features of State elections

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Areas of Districts and Provinces

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parliamentary elections*Legislative Assembly*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

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

Proportion of voters at elections

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

Legislative Council

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

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

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

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

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT : VICTORIAN MEMBERS

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

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

AUSTRALIA—SENATE : VICTORIAN MEMBERS
AT 30 NOVEMBER 1973

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

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

Departments

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

Department of Agriculture

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent head : Director of Agriculture

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

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

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent head : Under Secretary

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

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

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

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister : Minister of Lands

Permanent head : Secretary for Lands

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

Education Department

Minister : Minister of Education

Permanent head : Director-General of Education

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

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

Department of Health

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent head : Secretary to the Department of Health

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

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

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

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

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

Law Department

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent head : Secretary

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

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

Local Government Department

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent head : Secretary for Local Government

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

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

Mines Department

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent head : Secretary for Mines

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

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

Premier's Department

Minister : The Premier

Permanent head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

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

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

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

Public Works Department

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent head : Director-General of Public Works

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

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

Social Welfare Department

Minister : Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent head : Director-General of Social Welfare

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

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

Department of State Development

Minister : Minister for State Development and Decentralization

Permanent head : Secretary for State Development

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

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

Treasury

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent head : Director of Finance

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

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

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister : Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

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

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

Ministries

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Minister : Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Permanent head : Director of Aboriginal Affairs

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

Ministry for Conservation

Minister : Minister for Conservation

Permanent head : Director of Conservation

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

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

Ministry of Housing

Minister : Minister of Housing

Permanent head : Secretary of Housing

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

Ministry of Transport

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent head : Director of Transport

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

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

Statutory authorities

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

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

Government instrumentalities

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES

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

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

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

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

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

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Further references, 1969, 1971

Historical background to public service legislation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

History of State Government Departments

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

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

History of the Department of Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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