

Part 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

Royal Society of Victoria, 1963
Book Publishing, 1965

State Library of Victoria

Introduction

The Melbourne Public Library was opened in 1856. Later, as the State expanded, it became the Public Library of Victoria and is now the State Library of Victoria.

A branch of the Department of the Chief Secretary, its policy controlled by a Board of seven Trustees appointed by the Government to represent many ideas and interests, the State Library is the basic research library for Victoria. Its rich collections in many fields of learning were built up painstakingly over the century and the present Board follows carefully the high example set by its predecessors.

The collection of manuscripts dating from the tenth century, and a wide and deep collection of the works of the early printers are well known. The fields of religion and comparative religion, the social sciences, philology, ships and shipping, botany, literature, art, biography and history in general, and genealogy are all well covered.

The Lending Branch attends to the borrowing needs of citizens throughout the State and contains a collection of nearly 90,000 volumes.

The Library is also the recognized repository for the official and semi-official archives of the State many of which are now housed in the new La Trobe Library. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, &c., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria.

La Trobe Library

In 1950, the Victorian Government set up a representative committee to consider appropriate methods of celebrating the centenary of self-government in 1951. It was decided that there should be a lasting memorial of the occasion and that it should take the form of a library, erected to the memory of the pioneers, which would house in a fitting manner the great Australian and Victorian collections of

the Public Library (as it was then). On 2nd July, 1951, the foundation stone of the new wing was laid on a site facing La Trobestreet. The new wing was named La Trobe Library in honour of Charles Joseph La Trobe, Victoria's first Governor.

In 1961, it was decided to proceed with the building and three years later the shell of the wing, 180 ft. in length and 48 ft. in width, and consisting of a basement and three floors, was completed. When fully furnished, the La Trobe Library cost almost \$1m.

Apart from books and pamphlets, the basis of the collection is the unique collection of Victorian and interstate newspapers. Two other collections built up over many years deserve special mention. The Private Collection contains the diaries, letters, private papers, &c., of many people, some famous, others with varying claims to fame. All have something to contribute to the history of the State. John Batman's Journal (1835), John Pascoe Fawkner's Letters (1835), Captain Lonsdale's Instructions (1837), Governor Bourke's Journal (1837), the first newspaper (the Melbourne Advertiser (1838), the first issues hand written), the correspondence between Governors La Trobe and Gipps (1839), the Black papers from Mt. Noorat, the Henty diaries and other documents, and many other records are included in the collection.

The Historical Collection contains in the main pictorial material—water colours, oil paintings, etchings, washdrawings, pencil sketches, and half finished sketches. The gold field collection is particularly noteworthy, as is the maritime collection of paintings and photographs of the early ships on which the pioneers depended.

The Archives contain the official history of the State. Despite the fact that there has never been an Archives Act in this State, the large and the important Departments have been meticulous in preserving these files and in passing them on at stated intervals. In the early days the most important was the Colonial Secretary's Department, now the Chief Secretary's Department. The Education Department, Police and Crown Law Departments, and many others have also contributed to the wealth of this store of basic historical information.

Further References, 1961–1965

Special and Research Libraries, 1964

Regional Libraries, 1965

Board of Inquiry into Library Services in Victoria

The Report of this Board was presented in 1964. In its preparation of the Report the Board held public hearings in Melbourne and provincial centres and studied significant literature and legislation relating to libraries in Australia and overseas. It also visited many libraries in all States of Australia and in New Zealand. The recommendations made cover the whole field of library facilities in Victoria and are arranged in twelve chapters dealing respectively with :—

1. The Victorian Library Authority.
2. The State Library of Victoria.
3. The Free Library Service Board.

4. Municipal Library Services.
5. Non Municipal Libraries.
6. Libraries of State Departments and Instrumentalities.
7. University Libraries.
8. Senior Technical College Libraries.
9. State School Libraries
10. Training of Librarians.
11. Co-ordinating Library Service.
12. Library Services for the Blind.

Free Library Service Board, 1963

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May, 1861, when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room in which were a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects, which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was indeed not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The gallery holds various collections of works of art covering all the major fields of the fine and decorative arts. Its most important collections are in European paintings, Oriental porcelain, bronzes and sculpture, prints and drawings, including the Barlow collection of Durer engravings, and 36 drawings by William Blake. Notable among the paintings are three works by Rembrandt, Tiepolo's "Banquet of Cleopatra", Poussin's "Crossing of the Red Sea", Memlinc's "Pieta", notable collections of English 18th century portraiture, Constable landscapes, and a representative collection of Australian art of all periods.

Cultural Centre

Most general planning and a considerable amount of detailed work for the new Cultural Centre has now been completed, and it is expected that the shell of the new building will be constructed soon after the middle of 1966. Floors and equipment for administration, display and storage are due to be installed by the end of 1967. The Gallery should open to the public as the first unit of the Cultural Centre in June or July of 1968.

Recent Acquisitions

Curators of the Gallery have continued to seek out works which will augment existing material in their departments with the aim of making the collections as comprehensive and as high in quality as possible before the move to the new building is made. As always, the Felton Bequest has been the major source of purchase funds covering

the whole institution and in the past year the Bequest has made some outstanding acquisitions for the Gallery. One of the most interesting has been the Pollen Collection of lace. Formed in England in the 19th Century by Mrs. John Hungerford Pollen, partly to assist in the writing of a history of lace, this collection of 540 pieces, together with the examples already in the collection, will provide students with excellent examples of material from many countries and many periods. Also in the field of textiles, an outstanding acquisition has been a complete Coptic garment of wool with bands of excellent decoration, dated from the 4th century. This will join other examples of Coptic textiles and other garments and will assist in building up a study collection of a comprehensive nature.

In addition, important works of painting, sculpture and ceramics have been added to the Department of Oriental Art and some important engravings to the Department of Prints and Drawings.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 1,800, offers an extensive programme of lectures and films.

The National Gallery provides an educational service with exhibitions visiting country centres where lectures are given to schools. These exhibitions are also arranged for the Victorian Public Galleries Group, which now has eight member galleries in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Shepparton, and Warrnambool.

Further References, 1961-1965

Drama, 1963

State Film Centre, 1964

Painting in Victoria, 1964

Sculpture in Victoria, 1964

National Museum of Victoria, 1964

Music, 1965

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

The Institute of Applied Science was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum. The new title, assumed in 1961, was adopted as being more appropriate following the expansion of services in the post-war years.

The museum display galleries remain as the central feature, presenting applied science exhibits to over 300,000 visitors annually. It is expected that the display area will be more than doubled after 1967 following the departure of the National Gallery to the new Centre. In addition to museum activities, the Institute has established a radiocarbon dating laboratory, a planetarium, observatory demonstrations, and an education service to schools.

The Institute's main task is to promote knowledge about applied science. This includes both the theoretical and practical science of today as well as the applied science of the past. The visitor may see models of the atomic power driven vessels *Savannah* and *Nautilus* and of the first steamboat—Symington's *Charlotte Dundas* of 1801. As well as offering a model of *Mariner II* (the space vehicle which telemetered data from Venus), the Institute displays a realistic replica of a telescope used by Galileo.

The exhibits embrace a wide diversity of subjects, including transport, chemical industry, electronics, optics, sound, horology, arms, economic minerals and metals, economic plants and plant protection, cytology and genetics, bacteriology, public health, and many others. There is a guide lecturer, and an education officer provides a service for school children. A staff of specialists keeps the displays under continuous review and is available for consultation and advice.

The planetarium seats 120 beneath a 33-ft. diameter fibreglass dome. The projector, together with a number of accessory projectors, depicts such features as constellation pictures, the aurora, artificial satellites, meteors, and comets.

The Institute's Observatory, situated at the Domain, is used almost exclusively for conducted parties. More than 2,500 persons per annum take advantage of this service, which is carried on with the assistance of honorary demonstrators from the Astronomical Society of Victoria.

Further Reference, 1963

The Press

The most significant development in the press in Victoria in 1964, which indeed affected the whole of Australia, was the publication of the "Australian", a new daily Australian newspaper. The "Australian" proposed to be a national newspaper.

The Victorian edition was printed in Melbourne from matter flown from Canberra by chartered aircraft each night. The paper's home office and major editorial staff were centred in Canberra with a network of bureaux in capital cities sending despatches to Canberra for inclusion in national editions. Pages were made up in Canberra and taken to stereo stage before being flown interstate.

The "Australian" seeks to present a serious morning coverage of national news in depth and concentrates on foreign news analysis and interpretation. It is the first serious attempt at originating a metropolitan daily newspaper in Victoria since the *Argus* and *Australasian Limited* began the "Star" in the 1930's. Its arrival has produced no apparent effect on the circulations of its long established rivals among the metropolitan morning papers, the "Sun News-Pictorial" and "The Age", which both had a stable circulation year.

Audit Bureau of Circulation's figures for the winter of 1964 compared with the same period of 1961 show an increase in the sales of the two morning papers of 50,570, or nearly 7 per cent., to 792,389 and an increase in the sale of the one evening paper of 40,187, or more than 8 per cent., to 509,979.

Press advertising through the year was buoyant with steady gains in display advertising volume despite the competition from another television outlet for advertisers. Classified advertising maintained steady growth.

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General. Further information on the functions of the Board will be found in the Victorian Year Book 1964, page 178.

Commercial Broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies and individuals under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent. for amounts up to \$1 mill. to 4 per cent. on amounts over \$4 mill. In 1964-65 Australian licensees paid \$114,694 in licence-fees, the fees for Victoria being \$31,436 of which \$20,840 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 111 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne, and fourteen in country districts; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30th JUNE, 1965

Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location
3AK	} Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3GL	Geelong	3SH	Swan Hill
3XY		3BA	Ballarat	3HA	Hamilton	3SR	Shepparton
3AW		3BO	Bendigo	3LK	Lubeck	3TR	Salc
3KZ		3CS	Colac	3MA	Mildura	3UL	Warragul
3DB		3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30th June, 1965, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were:—Melbourne, 142 and Country, 125.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR Melbourne, 3GI Sale, 3WL Warrnambool, and 3WV Horsham. There are three domestic short wave stations, VLG, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia, and seven short wave transmitters operating from Shepparton for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s oversea service. Station VLG is also used for the oversea service. An article on Radio Australia appears on pages 174–175.

The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1965*. Technical facilities are provided and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, including news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by oversea artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

News sessions feature largely in A.B.C. programmes. In 1964, there were more than 7,500 news bulletins broadcast by local and domestic stations in Victoria. In addition, Radio Australia broadcasts each day 45 news bulletins. The regional stations at Sale and Horsham which broadcast National and Victorian bulletins also prepare local news bulletins each day for listeners in their areas. Warrnambool is an unmanned relay station.

The Rural Department conducts programmes on a regional, State, and Commonwealth basis, many of which are directed to a particular district. In addition, this Department also prepares daily weather and market reports, talks, and interviews, especially for the countryman. In times of emergency, regular weather reports are supplemented by special services giving flood and fire warnings.

Music plays an important part in the operation of the A.B.C. In 1965, the Commission organized 107 public orchestral concerts in Victoria (including 29 free concerts for school children, and nine free concerts for adults). The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra toured eight country centres giving both adult and school concerts.

The Talks Department provides programmes on current local, national, and international affairs, as well as literature, the arts, and the sciences. Important news of the day is analysed in such programmes. Commentaries and controversial subjects are also discussed in such programmes as Fact and Opinion.

In co-operation with various religious denominations, the A.B.C. broadcasts regular religious sessions throughout the week as well as on Sundays. A comprehensive coverage of the Davis Cup, England–Australian Cricket Test Matches, and other international sporting events, as well as national sporting programmes, is included in the A.B.C. Sports programmes throughout the year.

Licences

Since April, 1965, combined receiving licences have been issued in lieu of the separate listeners' and viewers' licences previously issued to persons possessing both radio and television equipment. Details of licences will be found on page 774 of this Year Book.

Radio Australia

Radio Australia, the Overseas Service of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, transmits daily more than 40 hours of programmes in eight languages, namely English, French, Indonesian, Mandarin, Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, and Cantonese, to all parts of the world.

The service, originally known as "Australia Calling", was inaugurated in December, 1939, as a wartime measure through a division of the Department of Information. Since 1950, Radio Australia has been controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Its policy has been to present a picture of Australian life and thought, to promote goodwill, and to encourage friendly relations with overseas countries.

Programmes are designed to suit the requirements of the various areas. In broadcasting to America, Britain, and Europe, the spoken word predominates, but for Africa, Asia, and the Far East musical entertainment predominates.

Radio Australia broadcasts selected A.B.C. Home Service programmes, including orchestral concerts and recitals by visiting and local artists, and light and serious music. Each local language programme also contains classical, folk, and popular music of special interest to the people of the region. Major international sporting events are also beamed on selected programmes as the occasion demands.

News bulletins—more than 16,000 a year—are broadcast every day of the year, from 6 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. The News service is designed to give a clear, objective cover of world and Australian news. This is monitored by news agencies in South East Asia and many daily newspapers and radio stations in the region translate the news into their own languages. Each day in addition to nearly 30 hours of English programmes to Asia, the Far East, and Pacific Islands, Radio Australia also broadcasts four and a half hours in Indonesian, two hours in Mandarin-Chinese and French, and one hour each in Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, and Cantonese languages.

Radio Australia has access to all the news sources of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. These include most of the large and responsible world news agencies, besides A.B.C. offices in London, New York, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Djakarta. All Australian news used by Radio Australia is gathered by A.B.C. staff journalists and

correspondents. To provide essential background to many Australian news items, programmes of talks and news commentaries are prepared and broadcast by Radio Australia.

One quarter of a million letters received each year from listeners in all parts of the world provide ideas for many of the talks programmes beamed by Radio Australia each week.

To supplement the daily news and talks programmes, Radio Australia also operates a transcription service to oversea radio organizations. The talks programmes form the basis of this service which is designed to acquaint listeners overseas with as many aspects as possible of the Australian scene. They include topical interviews and short talks on a great variety of subjects, ranging from matters of historical interest to descriptions of Australian flora and fauna, as well as the arts in Australia. Some 60 programmes are distributed each week to all parts of the world.

One of the most important developments of A.B.C. extension services through Radio Australia in recent years has been the English language teaching programme for Indonesians. In October, 1959, the first of a series of 104 half-hour English lessons went on the air, beamed to Indonesia from Radio Australia. Since then, the series has been repeated five times and more than two million booklets (each containing thirteen lessons) have been sent to Indonesians requesting copies. In May, 1965, a series of English Lesson Programmes was introduced for listeners in Thailand. This programme has already received a good response in Thailand.

History of Radio Broadcasting, 1961

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The responsibilities and functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to television are similar to those of broadcasting and are set out on page 178 of the 1964 Year Book.

At 30th June, 1965, television services were provided in Australia by 24 national stations and 31 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and three national stations and five commercial stations were in Victorian country areas.

In the current stage of television, development stations are being established in twenty country areas including the Upper Murray, Mildura and Murray Valley areas of Victoria. The national station in the Upper Murray area is in operation, those in the Mildura and Murray Valley areas are yet to be established. Commercial stations are being established in most of the twenty areas. When this stage of television development is completed, a service will be available to over 90 per cent. of the population.

Commercial Television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent. for amounts up to \$1 mill. to 4 per cent. on amounts over \$4 mill.

At 30th June, 1965, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were, Melbourne 81 and country 49.

The following table shows the composition of television programmes on commercial stations in Victoria :—

**VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1964–65**

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	54·8	54·5
Light Entertainment	19·2	14·6
Sport	5·8	4·2
News	6·9	8·9
Family	5·8	12·3
Information	1·5	2·5
Current Affairs	3·9	2·4
The Arts	0·5	0·4
Education	1·6	0·2

National Television

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and country stations established during 1963 and 1964 at Bendigo, Ballarat, Traralgon (Latrobe Valley), Shepparton (Goulburn Valley) and Albury (Upper Murray). The service from Channel 2, Melbourne, began operating from the Ripponlea Studios, in November, 1956.

Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Location	Call Sign	Date of Establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November, 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April, 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May, 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe Valley)	ABLV4	September, 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn Valley)	ABGV3	November, 1963
Albury (Upper Murray)	ABAV1	December, 1964

ABV Channel 2 studios are situated at Ripponlea, with the transmitter and associated mast and aerials at Mount Dandenong, about 20 miles east of Melbourne. ABEV Channel 1 transmits from Mount Alexander; ABRV Channel 3, from Lookout Hill about 40 miles west of Ballarat; ABLV Channel 4, from Mount Tassie; ABGV Channel 3, from Mount Major; and ABAV Channel 1 from the Baranduda Ranges just north of Yackandandah.

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department.

A.B.C. television programmes cover a wide range including news, commentaries, talks, music, drama, light entertainment, children's programmes, youth and adult education, religious programmes, and sporting events.

A substantial proportion of A.B.C. television programme material originates and is produced in Australia. This includes dramas, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and oversea artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions and interview programmes.

This year the A.B.C., a member of Intertel, made a documentary on Japan showing the new role of women in Japan since the war.

The following table shows the composition of national television programmes in Victoria :—

MELBOURNE—COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1964-65

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Percentage	Programme Category	Percentage
Drama	24·8	Information	8·2
Light Entertainment	9·6	Current Affairs.. .. .	9·8
Sport	13·3	The Arts	5·7
News	7·1	Education	12·4
Family	9·1		

The A.B.C. maintains its own news services in all State capitals and regional centres and its own news bureaux in London, New York, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Djakarta. It is a member of the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (BCINA), and with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters Newsagency, and the J. Arthur Rank Organization, combines resources to report world news on television.

The A.B.C. has pioneered the use of television in education for adults and school children. Experimental schools television was begun from ABV Channel 2 in 1958. In 1961 the University of the Air was introduced in association with Australian universities, and in 1964 a series of direct teaching type programmes was introduced for Junior Secondary Classes in mathematics and science.

Co-axial Cable

The introduction of the co-axial cable between Melbourne and Sydney has enabled programmes in one capital to be simultaneously presented in the other and this has represented a considerable advance in television services available to viewers. Technical details of the installation of the co-axial cable appeared on pages 848 to 850 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

Licences

Since April, 1965, combined receiving licences have been issued in lieu of the separate listeners' and viewers' licences previously issued to persons possessing both radio and television receivers. Details of licences will be found on page 774 of this Year Book.

Television Programme Research

General

Television programme research is conducted in the fields of programme analysis, audience measurement, the social effects of television, and the psychological effects of television programmes.

Programme Analysis

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board maintains a statistical system of programme analysis which shows, in considerable detail, the composition of programmes as televised for the public. Programme matter is classified under the general headings of drama, light entertainment, sport, news and services, family programmes, information, current affairs, the arts, and education. Each year the results of the statistical analysis of television programmes are published

in the Board's Annual Report. Simple statements, derived from the analysis of the distribution of types of programmes are given on pages 176 and 177.

Audience Measurement

Two systems of audience measurement operate on a commercial basis in Australia : the keeping of a diary of television viewing in selected homes is the basis of one kind of survey and a selected house-to-house enquiry of the previous day's viewing provides data for another. The Australian Broadcasting Commission undertakes surveys at irregular intervals. The results of surveys are published as reports showing estimates of the audience viewing each quarter hour of the programmes of stations in the survey area, so affording an indication of the preferences of viewers for the various programmes provided by competing stations. The reports include dissections of audiences into broad social and economic groups, age ranges, and sexes.

Social Effects of Television

A number of research projects, aimed at assessing the effects of television on the lives of individuals and social groups, have been conducted since the commencement of the Australian television service in 1956. To do this type of research satisfactorily it is necessary to gather data at two periods—before the introduction of television to a district, and at some considerable time afterwards. Studies have been made of television's effect on the patterns of domestic habits and attitudes of mind ; on the interests and activities of families ; on adolescent behaviour patterns, with special reference to the spending of leisure time ; and on the sociological effects of television on adolescent viewers. These have been metropolitan studies, where the influence of television is likely to be most general. A study has also been made of child growth and development in an Australian rural community. Monetary assistance was provided by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for most of these projects.

Psychological Effects of Television Programmes

Studies have been made of the psychological effects on young people of western, crime drama, and adventure programmes. From the study made of the effects of a western film it became apparent that programmes should be regarded as unsuitable for children if the emotional anxieties aroused by scenes and sequences were unlikely to be dissipated by subsequent action ; and if scenes portraying violence or brutality were slowed down or accentuated by close-ups or other means so that emphasis centres on detail rather than the scene as a whole. These two simple principles have considerable value in such fields as the classification of films for television. The study of crime drama suggested that such programmes had some adverse effects which tended to intensify with frequent or continued viewing of them. These effects were likely to be at their greatest in the fifteen year old group, which appeared to be less able than other groups to develop any ability to accept such programmes without harm. These findings give strong

support to the Board's policy, stated in its Television Programme Standards, in relation to programmes appropriate for family or children's viewing. (See Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 196–198.)

Programme research, other than by means of statistical analysis, is a long-term project. A quantity of valuable data and experimental findings has now been collected which should be reviewed as a whole, with the object, among other things, of making useful contributions to administrative practice.

Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards, 1965
Royal Botanic Gardens, 1962
Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville, 1965

National Parks

National Parks Authority

The passing of the National Parks Act in 1956 established a National Parks Authority consisting of a chairman, a full-time director, and nine other members. These included the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife, as well as two members representing groups of organizations interested in national parks, a representative of the Victorian Ski Association, and a representative of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

By virtue of its composition, the Authority is able to deal with problems of national parks' control through the expert knowledge and training of its members. Sub-committees of the Authority handle such basic matters as fire protection, fauna protection, works programmes, policy, &c.

Objects of the Act

The objects of the Act are as follows :—

- (1) To provide for the establishment and control of national parks ;
- (2) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wild life and features of special scenic, scientific, or historical interest in national parks ;
- (3) to maintain the existing environment of national parks ;
and
- (4) to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and to encourage and control such visitors.

National Parks in Victoria

The following is a list of the National Parks, their areas, and principal features :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS : AREAS AND PRINCIPAL FEATURES

National Park	First Reserved	Area (acres)	Principal Features
Alfred ..	1925	5,406	Example of sub-tropical rain forest.
Bulga ..	1904	91	Ash forest and fern gullies.
Churchill ..	1930	477	Wooded hills near Melbourne. Mainly for recreation.
Fern Tree Gully	1882	927	Scenic views, recreation, fern gullies.
Fraser ..	1957	7,750	Scenic features, fauna on shores of Eildon reservoir.
Glenaladale ..	1963	404	Dry forest country near the Mitchell River which is cut by two deep gorges containing sub-tropical vegetation. This also contains the "Den of Nargun", which is a limestone cavern associated with aboriginal legend.
Hattah Lakes ..	1960	44,000	Mallee flora and fauna, aquatic bird-life.
Kinglake ..	1928	14,079	Forested mountain country, waterfalls, fern gullies.
The Lakes ..	1927	5,238	Coastal flora and bird-life.
Lind	1926	2,882	Gippsland rain forest, flora and fauna.
Mallacoota Inlet	1909	11,225	Coastal scenery and fauna and flora.
Mt. Buffalo ..	1898	27,280	Alpine area with magnificent scenery. Interesting geological features, alpine flora, and winter ski-ing.
Mt. Eccles ..	1926	84	Scenic crater lake.
Mt. Richmond	1960	1,534	Example of coastal flora and fauna in Western Victoria.
Port Campbell ..	1964	1,750	A narrow coastal strip of some twenty miles with many scenic and historic features such as London Bridge, Twelve Apostles and Loch Ard Gorge.
Tarra Valley ..	1909	315	Mountain ash forest and magnificent fern gullies.
Wilson's Promontory	1898	102,379	Excellent scenic features. Good fishing, swimming, surfing and camping facilities. Rich botanical area.
Wingan Inlet ..	1909	4,730	Coastal scenery, littoral bird-life, and flora conservation. First landing place of George Bass in Victoria on his celebrated whaleboat journey from Sydney to Westernport in 1797.
Wyperfeld ..	1909	139,760	Mallee flora and fauna (especially the Lowan or Mallee fowl).

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$1,049,386 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1960 to 1964 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE
(\$)

National Park	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Wyperfeld	3,852	17,922	5,214	4,508	7,458
Kinglake	10,454	15,712	11,340	8,776	8,234
Fern Tree Gully	6,212	9,638	15,146	8,712	11,078
Wilson's Promontory	43,164	49,636	107,362	94,422	76,146
Mount Buffalo	19,968	18,652	17,794	35,128	46,418
Churchill	4,492	19,520	6,708	9,496	8,242
Fraser	26,342	27,378	6,434	5,094	34,098
Tarra Valley and Bulga	2,788	5,996	4,398	6,544	3,326
Hattah Lakes .. .. .	..	..	10,274	14,150	9,656
Mount Eccles .. .. .	..	..	760	3,740	3,372
Mount Richmond .. .. .	..	..	690	764	580
The Lakes	882	4,108	2,786	2,688	3,808
Other Parks and General .. .. .	..	5,464	1,188	1,968	5,296
Total	118,154	174,026	190,094	195,990	217,712

In 1963–64, a special Government Grant of \$100,000 was made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, \$49,956 being expended during the year on works in the Bulga, Fraser, Hattah Lakes, Kinglake, Wilson's Promontory, and Wyperfeld National Parks. This does not include normal expenditure on highways and roads leading through parks, or the Mount Buffalo and Tidal River tourist roads.

Further References, 1961–1965
Tourist Development Authority, 1962
Boy Scout Movement, 1964
Sport, 1964

Tourist Attractions in Victoria

Victoria has many and varied tourist attractions. Sub-tropical flora are to be found in the far east ; in winter snow covers the Alps ; in the south-west undulating grass lands are dominated by mountains with a profusion of wildflowers ; and in the north-west semi-desert lands merge into citrus groves and vineyards.

Every part of the State is connected by a system of bitumen roads. The State's Tourist Development Authority has created a chain of caravan parks with modern amenities which make for comfortable caravanning; for motorists there are motels and hotels, as well as wayside picnic parks.

Victoria's Alps possess the gently rolling configuration which is particularly suitable for alpine ski-ing. One of the features of Victoria's ski-ing terrain is the entire absence of avalanches and the infrequent occurrence of blizzard conditions. There are ski tows and ski lifts on the principal slopes, and expert instructors are present to give ski-ing tuition. All resorts are accessible by approach roads which are kept clear of snow during the winter months. The major ski resorts in the Victorian Alps are at Mt. Buller (5,919 ft.), Mt. Buffalo (5,654 ft.), Mt. Hotham (6,101 ft.), and Falls Creek (5,250 ft.).

The Great Dividing Range, Victoria's mountain vertebrae, culminates in the Grampians in the far west of the State. Surrounded by pasture and wheat lands, the Grampians command magnificent panoramic views. In spring the wildflowers reach their peak; while in winter Victoria's floral emblem, the Pink Heath, covers the countryside.

Victoria's north-west contains many species of flora and fauna that thrive in the difficult conditions created by many square miles of sand ridges. Rare and colourful parrots are in abundance, and the unique Mallee fowl inhabits the area also. The Mallee fowl digs its nest deep in the sand, lays its eggs, and then covers the nest with vegetation. As the vegetation rots, the heat generated incubates the eggs. This method of incubation is the only one of its kind in the world. The great red kangaroo, wallabies, emus, and many other birds and animals are found in the area at Victoria's largest National Park at Wyperfeld.

In the north of the State, the irrigation system has transformed the desert in the Mildura district into a fertile area of citrus groves and vineyards. The city of Mildura, which has an estimated population of 13,000, is surrounded by a series of smaller towns prospering on the fertility created by the utilization of the waters of the Murray River. The district is well provided with hotels, motels, and caravan parks, and is an ideal winter resort as it enjoys an excellent winter climate.

Victoria's southern boundary consists of nearly 1,000 miles of coastline indented with bays and inlets, and possessing many beaches. Sheltered coves provide picnic areas and long stretches of smooth water are ideal for aquatic sports. Paralleling the coast in eastern Gippsland are the Gippsland Lakes which stretch for some 50 miles beside the vast Ninety-Mile Beach. The lakes offer fine scenery and fishing.

Inland Victoria also possesses many lakes and reservoirs which cater for the increasing popularity of fishing and boating.

Melbourne itself has many tourist facilities. It has a wide selection of retail shopping areas, live theatres, concerts, restaurants, and accommodation facilities. Throughout the year, there are various

festivals and sporting events such as the Melbourne Cup in November, the Moomba Festival in March, and Australian Rules football matches in winter. The City is surrounded by a green belt of parks and gardens, notable of which are the 225 acres of gardens comprising the Royal Botanic and Alexandra Gardens in the King's Domain, and the Fitzroy Gardens.

Education

Victorian Education Department, 1961

State Secondary Education, 1962

State Primary Education, 1963

Educational Administration, 1964

Audio-Visual Education, 1964

Education System

Introduction

The Education Act of 1872 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of education in Victoria. Henceforth, every child of school age in the colony became entitled to a secular, compulsory and free education. For administrative purposes, the Act was little more than an outline, power being granted to make regulations that would serve to provide the machinery for giving practical effect to its objects, but the principles laid down were most significant and far-reaching in their results.

Within Victoria, primary, secondary, and tertiary education is now provided by a series of State and non-State schools and institutions. Fifteen years is the legal school leaving age. Control of State education is vested in the hands of the Minister of Education, assisted since 1964 by the Assistant Minister of Education. Under these two men are the Director of Education, an Assistant Director of Education, a clerical division with the Secretary as the permanent head, and the members of the Teaching Service at present divided into the primary, secondary, technical, and professional divisions.

Registration and supervision of non-State primary and secondary schools and the teachers in these schools are provided through the Council of Public Education presided over by the Director of Education. These are described in more detail on pages 199 to 202.

Higher education is available through the universities, institutes of technology, technical and agricultural colleges, and the Council of Adult Education. The Education Department is represented on the controlling council of each of these institutions, whose activities are described in greater detail elsewhere in this book.

Although there are many and varied types of schools, they are all directed by the overriding principle that within the resources of schools and teachers available there should be an opportunity for every child to receive to the age of fifteen years at least an education suitable for his age, ability and aptitudes, and that no child should be debarred by mental or physical handicap, or distance from school, from receiving an appropriate education. To make this possible, particularly in remote areas, and to facilitate consolidation, it has been necessary to develop a comprehensive set of bus services throughout the State, and, in some cases, to pay conveyance allowances.

In all types of schools, parents are encouraged to take an active interest in education through school committees, advisory councils, and parents' associations. These, and the steady development of parent-teacher relationships as well as the successful organization of an annual Education Week, have done much to strengthen public interest in education and to off-set some of the weaknesses of a centralized system of administration.

The link between the Administration and the teacher in the field is the inspector. All schools are visited regularly by inspectors who report to the Administration on the schools visited. During these visits, the inspectors also assess the work of the teachers whose promotion partly depends on the assessment given, and advise teachers on their work and problems.

Types of Schools

Primary

The normal primary school provides seven years of education from Grades I-VI (most pupils spend two years in Grade I) and admits children from the age of 4½ years and upwards, although many would have previously attended kindergarten classes. These schools range in size from small one-teacher schools to very large schools with as many as 1,000 and more pupils in attendance.

The aim of the primary school is to give the pupil the opportunity to live a full and interesting life in a stimulating environment, wherein he can use and develop his natural abilities, widen his horizons, extend his sympathies, learn to appreciate what is fine and beautiful, take part in the social life of a group both inside and outside the classroom, develop desirable habits and character traits, and acquire the knowledge and skills he needs for a healthy and useful life at the moment and as a basis for his further education.

Primary school courses include work in written and spoken English, arithmetic, social studies, elementary science, music, physical education, health, art, and craft.

In certain country districts, consolidated schools have replaced the small scattered schools and they provide the normal Grades I-VI, with special four-year post-primary courses added in rural areas.

Secondary

The most numerous of the post-primary schools are the high schools which are well distributed throughout the State and offer six years of secondary education. These schools, to which pupils transfer from primary schools at the age of around eleven years, are usually co-educational and provide a study of English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, physical education, and foreign languages together with practical subjects.

These schools aim, by providing a sound general education, to develop in the pupil right social attitudes, and to develop his intellectual powers so that he may cope successfully with the adult world. The general education is also a preparation for any form of

tertiary education, professional or technical (including apprenticeship), or for direct entry into clerical positions, or positions in the business world.

The emergence of the principle of secondary education for all has led to modifications of the normal professional course to provide for pupils whose interests and abilities are beginning to develop along other lines. These modifications, usually beginning after the completion of the second year, include commercial, domestic, and practical subjects. Further subject specialization according to the future career of the pupil occurs in the fifth and sixth years.

Other types of secondary schools include girls' secondary schools which offer a five-year, and in some cases, a six-year course of general education designed to develop a variety of talents and prepare the pupils for advanced study. In smaller country towns, higher elementary schools provide four and sometimes more years of post-primary education, while central schools in the Metropolitan Area and central classes in rural areas offer two years of post-primary education.

Technical

The aim of technical schools is to continue a general education for at least five years beyond primary school ; to assist pupils through experience in the subjects of the course of study to choose the types of professional, technical, industrial, or commercial work for which they are best suited ; and to prepare them for higher study in a technical college.

The junior technical schools for both boys and girls provide a study of English, social studies, music, mathematics, science, art, practical subjects and physical education. Provision is made for specialization in the third, fourth, and fifth years before pupils move on to a technical college to study for a diploma or a certificate course. Preparations are now in hand to raise certain of the technical colleges to a degree-granting status.

A technical school education leads to wide employment opportunities in the technical and related professions, and in commerce, industry, and skilled trades, while the successful completion of the third year of the course is the minimum entry standard for most apprenticeships.

Special Services and Schools

Specialized schools and services to meet the demands of modern education are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in such fields as library services, visual aids, music and speech, physical education, art and crafts, forestry, publications, survey and planning, curriculum and research, teachers' welfare and accommodation, psychology and guidance, speech therapy, domestic arts (primary) and Australian Broadcasting Commission liaison. The State Schools' Nursery provides valuable instruction in horticulture for teachers and pupils, and supplies plants to schools. The School Medical Service, and the School Dental Service, both controlled by the Department of Health, provide inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State,

while special schools and classes are provided for handicapped children, children in institutions, and children requiring remedial work in certain subjects.

The Correspondence School provides correspondence tuition to certain adults and all children who for geographical or medical reasons are unable to attend normal centres of instruction, or who attend a school whose facilities do not provide the subjects desired. Tuition is available in almost every subject of the primary school course, in a very wide range of subjects at all levels in secondary schools, and in the First or Second Class standard of the Infant Teacher's Certificate, but there is no provision for tuition in technical subjects many of which, however, are available through the Department of External Studies of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. In addition to regular school broadcasts to its pupils over the national radio stations, the Correspondence School conducts its own short-wave broadcasting programme for primary and secondary pupils.

Teaching Service

Age and pre-requisites for entry to teacher training vary considerably according to the type and purpose of the course but successful applicants are admitted to training direct from school. There is a wide variety of courses catering for different types of teaching. A scheme of in-service training makes it possible for teachers to gain further qualifications and to keep abreast of modern thought and development.

Staffing requirements at any particular school are determined by enrolment, with necessary adjustment for specialist and senior work. Upon these annually reviewed bases, the Committee of Classifiers in each of the Divisions (Primary, Secondary, and Technical), the Teachers' Tribunal, and the Administration are responsible for the staffing of schools, and teachers may secure a permanent or temporary position in a school by applying for advertised and consequential vacancies. Teachers retire from 60 to 65 years of age, and benefit from a superannuation fund to which they and the Government have contributed.

Teachers' rights concerning retention of services, promotion and transfer are safeguarded by the right of appeal to the Teachers' Tribunal, an independent statutory authority to which is also given the power to determine teachers' salaries. Teachers' interests are also protected by two professional organizations—Victorian Teachers' Union and Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association.

Examinations

Although in certain countries there are not the formal examinations such as are accepted in Victoria, it is generally agreed that there must be some form of assessment, subjective or objective, as a measure of the pupil's progress and the efficiency of the school, and also as visible evidence to the outside world of a standard of attainment.

In the primary school, the examination is accepted as one of the means of assessing the pupil's fitness for promotion to the next higher grade. In secondary and technical schools, examinations have an additional purpose, namely that of assessing a pupil's fitness for the

award of certificates, the main purposes of which are to facilitate promotion to higher studies and to provide employers with a recognized qualification.

In the primary schools and the early years of secondary and technical schools, examinations are conducted internally. Increasing numbers of secondary schools are being approved to hold internal examinations for the University Intermediate and Leaving examinations. In addition, the Education Department provides its own Intermediate examination for consolidated, technical, and girls' secondary schools, and its own Leaving examination for the latter two types of schools. The Matriculation examination, controlled by University authorities, is an external examination.

The Education Department also conducts a set of examinations through in-service training courses for practising teachers to qualify them for further promotion.

Scholarships and Bursaries

Many scholarships are available to make it possible for pupils to remain at school; and particularly in the junior secondary and technical forms there is an increasing tendency to award scholarships without a specific examination. Most of these scholarships are provided from Government funds but in many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

In senior forms bursaries of various types are available to assist pupils financially to prepare for their chosen career. In 1964, the Commonwealth Government entered this field and awarded, by examination, a large number of valuable scholarships for pupils wishing to remain at school for a fifth and sixth year of study. These supplemented the Commonwealth Government scholarships available on a competitive basis to pupils at the end of the sixth year to enable them to proceed to tertiary education. Further details on scholarships are given on page 191.

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1964:—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS : CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT : SEX OF PUPILS, 1964

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary	1,848	154,677	142,364	297,041
Central Schools, Classes and Post-Primary	17	5,738	4,658	10,396
Consolidated and Group	32	5,857	5,406	11,263
Higher Elementary	7	754	788	1,542
Girls' Secondary	16	..	7,334	7,334
Junior Technical	79	38,026	5,721	43,747
District High	202	51,824	61,266	113,090
Correspondence	1	385	365	750
Special Schools	27	1,189	840	2,029
	2,229	258,450	228,742	487,192

NOTE.—The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department.

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School, and Special Schools, "primary" pupils have been considered as those up to and including the sixth grade, and "secondary" pupils as those above the sixth grade. Numbers of pupils refer to census date (1st August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND
PUPILS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,837	1,859	1,866	1,859*	1,860*
Teachers	†	†	†	10,073	10,426
Pupils	293,028	299,992	304,371	296,139	301,851
Primary—Secondary Schools—					
Schools	49	40	33	49*	45*
Teachers	†	†	†	635	845
Pupils—Primary Grades ..	}	}	}	12,708	13,858
Secondary Grades .. ..				‡	‡	4,760	5,283
Secondary Schools ..					
Schools	230	251	269	287	297
Teachers	†	†	†	8,041	9,032
Pupils	127,851	138,226	150,536	153,735	164,171
Special Schools					
Schools	27	26	27	28	27
Teachers	†	†	†	292	291
Pupils	1,516	1,522	1,712	2,498	2,029
All Schools—					
Schools	2,143	2,176	2,195	2,223	2,229
Teachers	†	†	†	19,041	20,594
Pupils	422,395	439,740	456,619	469,840	487,192

NOTE.—In this table a primary school is considered to be one which has primary pupils only, a secondary school one which has secondary pupils only, and those which have both primary and secondary pupils are classified as primary-secondary schools.

* 16 consolidated and 4 group schools previously classified as primary were classified as primary-secondary from 1963.

† Prior to 1963 figures of teachers are not available on a comparable basis.

‡ Prior to 1963 pupils in primary secondary schools were classified to primary or secondary schools according to the level of education attained.

The following table shows the ages of pupils attending State primary and secondary schools for the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 6	38,499	40,331	41,926	42,738	44,318
6	41,749	43,047	43,813	44,858	45,966
7	42,495	42,051	43,287	44,307	45,011
8	40,837	42,706	41,858	43,207	44,470
9	40,426	41,166	42,448	41,757	43,492
10	39,956	40,877	41,270	42,722	42,173
11	38,308	40,229	40,773	41,729	43,074
12	38,133	37,957	40,115	40,609	41,261
13	42,144	38,995	38,828	41,279	42,227
14	28,553	36,571	34,516	34,640	39,114
15	19,112	21,640	29,352	27,923	28,537
16	8,786	9,976	12,680	17,014	17,423
17	2,680	3,284	4,535	5,595	8,138
18	575	719	958	1,155	1,639
19 and over	142	191	260	307	349
Total	422,395	439,740	456,619	469,840	487,192

The following tables show the age and grade of all pupils at the primary and secondary levels of education in State primary and secondary schools for the year 1964 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1964

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1st August, 1964)	Grade						Ungraded Pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	44,200	3	..	..	..	..	115	44,318
6 ..	42,891	2,969	6	..	..	..	100	45,966
7 ..	5,837	35,843	3,199	11	..	..	121	45,011
8 ..	404	6,762	33,821	3,308	8	..	167	44,470
9 ..	83	491	7,239	32,031	3,451	14	183	43,492
10 ..	35	83	692	7,452	30,053	3,638	202	42,155
11 ..	19	50	134	870	8,191	30,008	220	39,492
12 ..	14	27	56	153	1,115	8,544	206	10,115
13 and over	8	20	35	71	214	1,656	715	2,719
Total	93,491	46,248	45,182	43,896	43,032	43,860	2,029	317,738

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1964

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1st August, 1964)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,569	31	..	..	..	..	3,600
12	27,780	3,351	15	..	..	..	31,146
13	11,315	25,951	2,977	40	..	..	40,283
14	2,159	10,575	23,251	2,609	22	..	38,616
15	152	1,570	8,614	16,326	1,690	8	28,360
16	20	104	1,360	6,142	8,903	794	17,323
17	7	8	85	848	3,463	3,727	8,138
18 .. ..	..	..	2	39	442	1,156	1,639
19 and over ..	..	..	..	1	81	267	349
Total ..	45,002	41,590	36,304	26,005	14,601	5,952	169,454

Scholarships and Bursaries

Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries

In order to encourage and assist promising students to proceed to the Leaving and Matriculation levels of education, aid in the form of Junior Scholarships is made available by the Education Department. The scholarships, available to students of both Government and Registered schools, are based on the student's ability as shown at Form II level, and are in the form of a school requisites allowance to cover the final four years of secondary education. In 1964 the value of each scholarship was \$78 to be spread over four years. An amount of \$50 a year is available for fees at registered schools.

From 1964 the number of Junior scholarships has been increased and the effect of the increase is that approximately one child in three who satisfactorily completes the Form II. examination will receive a scholarship.

To assist students who propose to enter the teaching service, the Education Department makes available teaching bursaries of \$100 each to be taken at Leaving or Matriculation (or the equivalent Technical) standard.

The Education Department also offers Senior and Senior Technical scholarships for University or Senior Technical education, varying in value from \$20 to \$80 per annum and tenable for up to six years. It offers 60 University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations. Subject to a means test, the free places may carry a living allowance of up to \$520 per annum.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities and other approved institutions. Four thousand scholarships are awarded each year, of which about 1,400 are for students in Victoria. "Open Entrance" scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university Matriculation. "Mature Age" scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons between 25 and 30 years of age. Additional scholarships, called "Later Years" scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. The different types of scholarships are awarded for approved full-time or part-time courses.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the Commonwealth Scholarships Board is responsible for the overall administration of the Scheme while the administration at the State level is carried out by the respective State Education Departments, who are responsible for selection, assessment of living allowance, payment of benefits, the guidance of scholars, and the supervision of their attendance and progress.

Commonwealth scholarships are awarded entirely on academic merit without regard to the means of an applicant or his parents. Scholarship holders have paid on their behalf all compulsory fees in respect of their course including tuition fees, examination fees, degree fees, and other compulsory fees such as union and sports fees and non-refundable laboratory fees.

In addition to the scholarship, a student undertaking a full-time course on a full-time basis may, subject to a means test, receive a living allowance of up to \$520 per annum if living with parents, or up to \$793 if living away from home.

Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships

The new Commonwealth secondary and technical scholarships announced by the Commonwealth Government in 1964 and commencing in 1965 provide up to \$200 maintenance allowance and up to an additional \$200 annually for books and school fees.

The following table shows the numbers of scholarships awarded by both the Victorian Education Department and the Commonwealth Scholarships Board to commence in each year from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS,
FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED

Particulars	Year of Commencement—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
State Government Scholarships—					
Secondary Education*					
Free Places	650	650	650	650	..
Junior Scholarships	1,330	1,870	1,870	2,270	..
Junior Technical Scholarships	550	710	810	810	..
Junior Scholarships (New Scheme) .. ..	..	..	..	..	17,700
Senior Technical Scholarships ..	250	285	285	285	285
Teaching Bursaries	1,825	2,050	2,150	2,400	2,400
University Education—					
Senior Scholarships	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places	80	80	80	80	80
Commonwealth Scholarships†—					
Open Entry	682	882	1,009	894	1,266
Later Years	172	183	207	221	492
Mature Age	28	28	28	27	34

* In 1964 a new scheme of Junior Scholarships replaced the previous system of Free Places, Junior Scholarships, and Junior Technical Scholarships.

† Students who have accepted and are in training.

Further Reference, 1964

Technical Education

Many diploma courses at senior technical schools have recently specified Form V or Matriculation as pre-requisites.

In 1964, Form V was introduced generally into the curriculum of junior technical schools. These factors should be taken into account in considering figures of numbers of students in 1964 in the following table, which gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Schools	57	63	70	73	73
Number of Teachers*	†	†	†	3,175	3,261
Number of Students— ..					
Full-time	6,244	7,341	8,058	8,811	7,403
Part-time	47,672	53,136	53,368	54,970	58,027
Total	53,916	60,477	61,426	63,781	65,430

* Most of these teachers are employed on only one or two evenings each week.

† Comparable figures are not available for the years 1960 to 1962.

The following table gives details of students attending Senior Technical Schools in 1964, showing age and sex, and whether enrolled as a full-time or part-time student :—

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS : AGE AND SEX OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS, 1964

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Full-time Students			Part-time Students			All Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 16 ..	50	104	154	1,571	778	2,349	1,621	882	2,503
16	397	381	778	4,701	853	5,554	5,098	1,234	6,332
17	1,194	589	1,783	7,490	1,151	8,641	8,684	1,740	10,424
18	1,133	412	1,545	6,563	956	7,519	7,696	1,368	9,064
19	931	210	1,141	5,483	762	6,245	6,414	972	7,386
20	544	76	620	3,729	624	4,353	4,273	700	4,973
21 and over ..	1,223	159	1,382	17,022	6,344	23,366	18,245	6,503	24,748
Total ..	5,472	1,931	7,403	46,559	11,468	58,027	52,031	13,399	65,430

Further Reference, 1965

State Expenditure on Education

During 1963–64, \$142,299,526 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covers expenditure from both revenue and loan and includes payments made by the Treasury to the University, except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on education expenditure shown on pages 623 and 640 of the Year Book, in that the amounts shown in the Finance Section include expenditure on Agricultural Education, but exclude payments for superannuation and pensions and workers' compensation.

Expenditure on education for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION (\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	31,614	34,984	37,512	40,678	44,737
Secondary	15,240	17,434	20,526	23,388	27,239
Buildings and Land ..	14,192	14,930	15,322	16,494	15,051
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	11,872	13,046	14,196	16,684	19,611
Buildings and Land ..	3,828	4,452	5,138	4,538	5,220
Training of Teachers ..	6,722	7,592	8,450	10,186	11,337
Administration	1,484	1,648	1,790	1,986	2,134
Pensions	1,702	1,908	2,040	2,186	2,421
General Expenditure ..	2,052	2,350	2,518	2,678	3,304

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
University—					
Special Appropriation, &c.	3,942	6,506	8,880	8,154	11,103
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c.	24	24	24	28	29
Pharmacy College . . . . .	..	..	..	40	115
Total	92,672*	104,874*	116,396*	127,040*	142,300*
Per Head of Population (\$)	32·87	36·25	39·33	42·04	46·04
*These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax	1,152	1,410	1,464	1,670	1,897
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services.	718	738	800	798	820

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, the following fees, donations, &c., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils :—

(\$'000)

1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1,386	1,546	1,672	1,868	1,882

Of the amount of \$142,300,000 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1963-64, \$11,103,000 was appropriated to the University and \$115,000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy; \$29,000 was spent on scholarships and bursaries to the University; \$171,000 was spent on Adult Education; \$4,000 was

granted to the Postgraduate Committee; and the remaining \$130,878,000 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1963–64
(\$'000)**

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	1,158	491	239	221	7	18	2,134
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities*	..	70	..	..	..	70	70
Cost of Instruction	1,212	37,885	21,548	17,568	342	2,268	80,824
Operation of School Plant†	7	2,240	1,526	358	3	118	4,252
Maintenance of School Plant‡ ..	1	2,303	741	414	..	140	3,598
Auxiliary Costs§ ..	1,877	1,930	2,896	1,174	3	8,789	16,669
Fixed Charges|| ..	2,453	329	190	114	3	25	3,113
Capital Expenditure ..	..	8,118	6,719	5,202	..	179	20,217
Total ..	6,708	53,366	33,859	25,051	358	11,537	130,878

* Refers to Attendance Branch.

† Includes cost of cleaning, fuel, water, &c., and wages of caretakers.

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, &c.

§ Includes cost of transportation of pupils, hostel expenses, and board allowances for teachers, &c.

|| Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, and workers compensation.

Registered Schools of Victoria

The Registered (or Independent) Schools of Victoria are those for which the Government takes no responsibility in the matter of their finance, staffing, or organization. However, some control is exercised in that all such schools must be approved by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff, and they may be subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department.

In the main, these schools are not co-educational and a large number are primary schools provided by the Roman Catholic Church. At the secondary level many of these schools include boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia and girls' schools which are members of the Headmistresses' Association of Australia and it is generally true that these schools owe their foundation to private individuals, groups of individuals, corporate bodies, or the churches to which they belong.

The ultimate control of each of these schools is vested in an autonomous, and usually incorporated, body independent of both State and any other school. This body generally takes the form of a council made up of representatives of the church and of interested and devoted men or women who give their services to promoting the well being of the school. The council appoints the Headmaster (or Headmistress) who in turn selects the staff. All the Independent schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments, and most are day schools although some have accommodation for boarders. Many aim at keeping the size of classes limited to 30 with

smaller numbers in certain subject groups. All schools offer scholarships by competition and a full scholarship generally gives remission of all tuition fees.

The methods of teaching within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools, but emphasis is given to religion in the life of the school, and more use is made of "out of school" activities, including games, as an educational instrument.

During the past decade, practically every Independent School has made significant additions to its buildings, and these represent substantial increases in the value of their property. Some schools have moved from a city site to one in an outer suburb, while others have opened new branches of their schools in an outer area. Many have improved, or increased, the number of their science laboratories, and some boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference have been given financial assistance to do this from the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools. This Fund has been provided for this specific purpose by donations from large firms throughout Australia.

In 1964 the Commonwealth Government legislated for \$10 mill. to be spent annually (on a per capita basis) for the provision of adequate science laboratories and equipment in schools (both State and Independent) throughout Australia. The sum of about \$760,000 was available for all schools in Victoria in 1964 and 29 registered schools received grants.

Many schools have provided buildings designed for special purposes, such as for the teaching of geography and music, and it is in the provision of such and, in fact, all school buildings, that the Independent schools are able to foster the closest co-operation between the individual teachers and the school architect. Thus the person who is to work in the building has considerable say in how it should be designed.

No Independent school in Victoria is permitted to employ anyone who is not registered with the Council of Public Education and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognized training or hold a Diploma of Education from a University. The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Independent schools have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. It is the only Independent Teacher Training Institution in Australia training teachers for the independent primary and secondary schools. Finance for Mercer House comes from voluntary donations from the schools (based on a per capita levy) and from fees from the students. The courses are of one or two years' duration and, on completion, give the students registration as sub-primary, primary, or junior secondary teachers.

Catholic Education

General

Catholic primary education began in Victoria with the establishment of a school in 1840, and secondary education followed in 1849 when, in accordance with Bishop Goold's wish, a secondary school was

established. Following the establishment of the Denominational Schools Board in 1848 the number of Catholic schools increased rapidly. Teaching in those early schools was mostly in the hands of lay teachers, a position which existed until the withdrawal of Government aid previously granted to denominational schools. Since that date the Catholic schools have been staffed mainly by the Religious Orders. A fuller treatment of Catholic primary and secondary education is to be found in the references at the end of this article.

Tertiary Education

The Catholic Church also provides institutions both for the higher education of the laity and for the future priests and members of religious orders or institutes.

Newman College in the University of Melbourne was founded in 1916, and the College opened two years later. The College was designed by Walter Burley Griffin, although only the first half of his plan was realized. The College is conducted by the Society of Jesus for 205 resident students and has a staff of 36 tutors. As well as resident students, college tutorials are also open to non-resident students, of whom some 150 are enrolled. A chaplain with quarters and meeting rooms at Newman College is available to all Catholic students in the University. St. Mary's Hall, for women university students, was established in 1918 as an integral part of Newman College. The 60 resident students also attend the tutorials at Newman College. At present a new St. Mary's College is being erected on the site originally intended for the second part of Newman College. Campion College in Kew, established in 1956, for the students of the Jesuit Order attending the University of Melbourne, was affiliated with Newman College in 1964. It can accommodate about 60 students. Land has been obtained in the vicinity of Monash University with a view to making similar provision for students at that University.

Unlike some of the other denominations, the Catholic Church in Australia does not train her priests for the ministry in the University, but in separate seminaries, often with ancient university traditions of their own. The major seminaries in Victoria include the two colleges of Corpus Christi at Werribee (opened in 1923) and Glen Waverley (1960) for the training of priests destined to work in the Archdiocese of Melbourne and the other dioceses of Victoria and also Tasmania. There are 135 students at Werribee engaged in the first part of their training and 80 students in Glen Waverley who have graduated from Werribee and are reading theology for four years and preparing immediately for the priesthood.

The seminaries for the religious institutes follow a similar pattern of studies, some of which are done in Victoria and the rest in other States or overseas. Such seminaries for training priests in Victoria are at Ballarat (Redemptorists), Watsonia and Kew (Jesuits), Sorrento and Springvale (Oblates), Box Hill, Mount Eliza (Franciscans), Donvale (Carmelites), Kew and Mulgrave (Pallotines), Croydon (Sacred Heart Fathers), East Camberwell (Dominicans), Oakleigh

(Salesians), Templestowe (Blessed Sacrament Fathers), and Tarra-warra (Cistercians). In a similar category is the training college of the Columban Fathers (a society of secular priests) at Sassafras.

Besides the seminaries, there are teacher training colleges for the various teaching institutes of men (not destined for the priesthood) and women. The courses in these colleges include a noviceship, a period of teacher training in the tradition of the institute, and for those who are to teach in secondary schools, a period of university studies.

In the case of institutes of men, the greater part of the training is done in New South Wales in colleges recognized by the Victorian Council of Public Education. The Christian Brothers, however, have their training colleges at Bundoora and Box Hill near Melbourne with a total of about 80 students. The Marist Brothers conduct the initial period of training at Macedon and complete it in New South Wales.

Institutes in Victoria for the training of religious women for teaching are located at Rosanna and Ascot Vale (Sisters of Mercy), Malvern (Sisters of St. Brigid), Ballarat (Sisters of Mercy), Abbotsford and Albert Park (Order of Good Shepherd), Elsternwick (Presentation Order), Kew (Faithful Companions of Jesus), Box Hill (Our Lady of Sion), and Balwyn (Missionary Sisters of the Society of Mary). Certain teacher training colleges, such as the Convent of Mercy, Ascot Vale, and Kildara, Malvern, also provide courses for the increasing number of lay-teachers in Catholic Schools.

Further References, 1962-1965

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on the 1st January, 1906, and provided for the registration of schools, other than State schools, and of those teaching in them. It continued until the *Education Act* 1910 came into operation.

This latter Act provided that the Council of Public Education should consist of twenty members with the Director of Education as President.

A new Council is elected every three years and any person who was a member of the previous Council is eligible for re-appointment. Nine members form a quorum. It is the duty of the Council to report to the Minister upon—

- (a) methods of or developments in public education in other countries, if, in its opinion, it is desirable to introduce such methods or developments into Victoria; and
- (b) any matters in connexion with public education referred to it by the Minister.

Registration of Teachers

The Council's chief functions deal with the registration of teachers and schools, ensuring that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed in them are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach. A Register of Schools and Teachers is kept by the Council with a Supplementary Register

prepared each year. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee determine whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

Registration of Schools

Each school is registered in the Register of Schools as a sub-primary school, primary school, junior secondary school, secondary school, or school of any two or more of such descriptions.

Provision is also made in the *Education Act* 1958 for the registration of technical schools and special schools. In addition, the Council can refuse to register any school if it is satisfied that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Particulars of Victorian Registered Schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables census enrolments are those at 1st August in the year concerned.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	439	444	448	457	469	2,826	2,956	3,091	3,686	3,941
Church of England ..	36	37	36	35	34	788	794	821	980	999
Presbyterian	14	14	14	14	14	385	386	416	461	485
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	188	194	204	250	227
Other	23	22	24	25	27	233	248	277	339	371
Undenominational	30	27	25	22	20	269	282	293	300	307
Total	546	548	551	557	568	4,689	4,860	5,102	6,016	6,330

Note:—Number of teachers includes part-time teachers. These were not available for years prior to 1963.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY DENOMINATIONS

At 1st August—	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
1960	127,275	13,957	7,295	3,675	4,290	156,492	4,083	160,575
1961	131,543	14,284	7,420	3,747	4,603	161,597	4,268	165,865
1962	134,011	14,537	7,399	3,866	4,965	164,778	4,186	168,964
1963	138,252	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,859	3,894	173,753
1964	142,559	15,137	7,827	3,880	5,434	174,837	3,813	178,650

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1964

Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1964) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
Under 6	12,530	480	164	49	336	13,559	400	13,959
6	14,556	511	318	51	373	15,809	230	16,039
7	14,941	549	315	70	394	16,269	224	16,493
8	14,635	677	327	93	388	16,120	242	16,362
9	14,138	738	365	104	430	15,775	246	16,021
10	13,951	895	415	134	423	15,818	238	16,056
11	13,371	1,156	557	270	422	15,776	292	16,068
12	11,668	1,653	834	440	547	15,142	316	15,458
13	10,676	1,763	879	459	516	14,293	324	14,617
14	8,905	1,872	988	534	536	12,835	356	13,191
15	6,451	1,748	942	605	436	10,182	359	10,541
16	4,198	1,689	887	526	332	7,632	333	7,965
17	2,066	1,054	659	415	244	4,438	215	4,653
18	406	317	162	96	45	1,026	34	1,060
19 and over ..	67	35	15	34	12	163	4	167
Total	142,559	15,137	7,827	3,880	5,434	174,837	3,813	178,650

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 6	13,224	13,957	13,194	13,859	13,959
6	14,580	15,218	15,562	15,911	16,039
7	15,097	15,023	15,676	16,244	16,493
8	14,508	15,282	15,353	15,623	16,362
9	14,851	14,847	15,317	15,617	16,021
10	15,111	15,330	15,052	15,736	16,056
11	14,708	15,228	15,490	15,373	16,068
12	15,234	15,317	15,302	15,725	15,458
13	15,548	14,341	14,261	14,194	14,617
14	10,907	12,885	12,186	12,379	13,191
15	8,174	8,850	10,613	10,122	10,541
16	5,520	5,847	6,663	8,134	7,965
17	2,368	2,906	3,324	3,818	4,653
18	633	688	822	858	1,060
19 and over ..	112	146	149	160	167
Total	160,575	165,865	168,964	173,753	178,650

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1960 to 1964 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1st August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1960	422,395	160,575	582,970
1961	439,740	165,865	605,605
1962	456,619	168,964	625,583
1963	469,840	173,753	643,593
1964	487,192	178,650	665,842

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 6	51,723	54,288	55,120	56,597	58,277
6	56,329	58,265	59,375	60,769	62,005
7	57,592	57,074	58,963	60,551	61,504
8	55,345	57,988	57,211	58,830	60,832
9	55,277	56,013	57,765	57,374	59,513
10	55,067	56,207	56,322	58,458	58,229
11	53,016	55,457	56,263	57,102	59,142
12	53,367	53,274	55,417	56,334	56,719
13	57,692	53,336	53,089	55,473	56,844
14	39,460	49,456	46,702	47,019	52,305
15	27,286	30,490	39,965	38,045	39,078
16	14,306	15,823	19,343	25,148	25,388
17	5,048	6,190	7,859	9,413	12,791
18	1,208	1,407	1,780	2,013	2,699
19 and over	254	337	409	467	516
Total	582,970	605,605	625,583	643,593	665,842

Public Examinations

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board (on which the Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the Universities' teaching staffs, and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year.

The Intermediate examination was abolished in 1963 and the Leaving examination in 1964. In their place subject certificates are issued at the appropriate level. The Education Department Intermediate and Leaving certificates for consolidated, technical, and girls' schools have been similarly varied.

Matriculation Examination

The Matriculation qualification for university entrance is gained primarily at the Matriculation Examination at the Form VI level of education. The prerequisite to matriculating is the passing in the prescribed manner of certain subjects at the Leaving standard (Form V). Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations for the years 1960 to 1964 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total Entries	9,304	11,550	13,597	15,315	17,992
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	5,466	6,651	7,951	9,072	10,801
Number Who Passed Fully	3,537	4,280	5,090	5,948	7,054
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	64·7	64·4	64·0	65·6	65·3

University Development in Victoria

Introduction

The University of Melbourne was founded in 1853, Monash University in 1958, and La Trobe University in 1964.* The creation of new universities in recent years has been required to meet an increasing population, especially in the student age groups, and represents a growing awareness by the whole community of the need for higher education.

University of Melbourne

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria on 22nd January, 1853, just two years after the constitution of Victoria as a colony separate from New South Wales. The government of the University was vested in a Council of eighteen members and was presided over by a Chancellor. The first Chancellor was Mr. Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry, with the Right Honourable Hugh Childers, who had piloted the Act through the Legislative Council, as Vice-Chancellor. The University opened in 1855 with a staff of three professors and an enrolment of sixteen students.

* Monash University commenced teaching in 1961 and La Trobe University is expected to enrol its first students in 1967.

The new University established itself slowly. There were many professionally qualified persons in the colony who were not able to find suitable employment and the University was regarded as an extravagance by a community that above all needed artisans and labourers. An additional handicap to growth was the lack of an adequate system of secondary education which would have provided matriculants trained to university entrance level.

This latter difficulty was eased by the growth in the 1860's of grammar schools and colleges sponsored by church authorities or operated privately. In 1872 the base of the educational structure was strengthened by the establishment of free and compulsory State primary schools. In 1860, only thirteen new students enrolled at the University; by 1870 the number of new enrolments had increased to 70, and by 1880 had still further increased to over 300.

Four professors, all of them outstanding scholars with established academic reputations, were recruited in the United Kingdom for the chairs of mathematics, natural sciences, modern history, literature and political economy and classics and ancient history, and arrived in Melbourne in 1854. In 1862, teaching in medicine commenced and a fifth professor was appointed. A separate law course was established in 1873. Law had previously been available only as an addition of an extra year to the arts course.

In the 1870's and 1880's the University grew in size and in reputation, attracting as staff scholars of high quality and producing graduates who made outstanding contributions to the developing community. Among the early graduates were Isaac Isaacs, who became the first Australian-born Governor General of the Commonwealth, Alfred Deakin, a founder of the Commonwealth and Prime Minister, and Francis Gavan Duffy, who became Chief Justice of Australia. A feature of the University at this time was the influence wielded by the residential colleges. Trinity College had been established in 1870 by the Church of England. In 1879 Ormond College was established by the Presbyterian Church and Queen's College by the Methodist Church in 1888. Janet Clarke Hall, a part of Trinity College for women residents, was opened in 1891. In the 1880's the colleges developed a vigorous community life and a very high standard of teaching. The colleges received financial gifts and support from wealthy and influential pastoralists and churchmen and their representatives and supporters were prominent on the University Council.

The University's finances deteriorated at the turn of the century, when it was discovered that the accountant had embezzled large sums of money. However, assistance was provided to the University by the State Government. Generous grants restored its solvency, permitted the establishment of new courses and the revival of others which had lapsed due to lack of funds, the erection of new buildings, and the purchase of equipment.

In 1901 student enrolments numbered only about 500, but after restoration of the University's finances in 1904, enrolments started to increase and had almost reached 1,400 in 1914. In the same period

the teaching staff doubled, and in 1914 there were professorial chairs in the following disciplines :—

Classical Philology ; History ; Mathematics, Pure and Mixed ; Chemistry ; Natural Philosophy ; Music ; Pathology ; Botany and Plant Physiology ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Law ; English Language and Literature ; Physiology and Histology ; Geology and Mineralogy ; Engineering ; Veterinary Pathology ; Agriculture ; Biology ; Anatomy.

Student enrolments were fairly constant through the years of the First World War, fluctuating between 1,100 and 1,300 ; there were far more women in this total number than there had been in peace time. Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Church had founded Newman College, for men students, in 1916, and a section for women, St. Mary's Hall, in 1918.

Returning ex-service men swelled enrolments and by 1920, over 2,000 students were enrolled. A chair of Education, the first in Australia, was established in 1919 and in the following decade new chairs of Commerce, Metallurgy, Dental Science, Economics, Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics were created.

In 1923 the government of the University was reorganized to provide a more widely representative council. The appointment of a full-time Vice-Chancellor had been discussed by council in the 1880's and such an appointment was again pressed in 1919, but on each occasion the Government refused to grant the salary. By 1931, however, it had become apparent that the University could no longer function efficiently without a full-time executive head and the first Vice-Chancellor was appointed and took up duty in 1935. This appointment was instrumental in increasing the prestige of the University and in bringing it more in touch with the community and its needs. Union House as a headquarters for the Students' Representative Council and as a meeting place for the students was built and policies directed towards effective staffing, adequate building, and active research initiated. This enabled the University to be guided through the difficult years of the Second World War and the period of violent expansion immediately after cessation of hostilities.

Between the two wars several sub-graduate courses were established. These were in architecture, journalism, public administration, commerce, physical education, and social studies. Post-graduate diplomas in medical specialties were also established. A Bachelor's degree course also was available in Architecture. A new residential non-denominational college for women, known as University Women's College, was opened in 1936.

In 1939 the University of Melbourne was the largest in Australia, with almost 4,500 students and 192 full-time academic staff ; but the outbreak of war called a halt to further development. Student numbers dropped to 3,200 in 1942 ; manpower regulations restricted enrolment in non-technical faculties ; and students in the technical and scientific faculties were regarded as being in reserved occupations. Courses in medicine, engineering, and dentistry were compressed to provide more

graduates more quickly. University staff made notable contributions to the war effort, particularly the scientists, medical scientists, and engineers.

After the war the University undertook the education of thousands of ex-servicemen and women who trained under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. In the peak post-war enrolment year of 1948, 4,000 of the 9,500 students enrolled were training under this Scheme. Most of the C.R.T.S. trainees had completed their courses by 1954 and total enrolments in that year dropped to 6,900. During this period from 1946 to 1949 a branch of the University was opened at an adapted R.A.A.F. camp at Mildura, to relieve accommodation difficulties at Melbourne.

Since 1954 student numbers have continued to increase at a rate more rapid than ever before, except for the influx under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme just mentioned. This has been due to the increasing number of young people in the population, born in the pre-war years of increasing prosperity after the easing of the depression, and in the later war years. The Victorian birth rate per 1,000 population rose from 15.2 in 1934 to 16.0 in 1937, and again between 1942 and 1943, it rose from 18.3 to 19.8. These population movements were reinforced by an increasing tendency of young people to undertake higher education. In 1954 the ratio of university enrolments to population aged 17-22 was 4 per 1,000; in 1963 it was 7 per 1,000.

By 1956, students wishing to study medicine had become so numerous that a quota was placed on the number to be admitted; selection of students was based mainly on performance at the Matriculation Examination. The number of qualified students not admitted increased year by year. These trends and community pressure for development in scientific fields led the Minister of Education to appoint a committee (chaired by the Director of Education) to examine proposals for a university of technology. This Committee recommended the immediate creation of a new university institution of the traditional type, but with a technological bias. No action was taken on this report by the State Government, which had decided to await the report of the Committee on Australian Universities (Murray Committee) appointed by the Prime Minister in 1956. This Committee, presented its report in September, 1957, and also made a separate report to the Victorian Government. It recommended the establishment in Victoria of a second multi-faculty university.

The Murray Committee agreed with the need to produce more scientists and technologists, but noted that the capacities of the faculties of arts, law, commerce, and the social sciences were also being stretched to the limit at the University of Melbourne and therefore recommended that teaching in these disciplines should also be provided by the new institution. The Committee envisaged that six years would be needed for planning and for obtaining a site, a vice-chancellor, staff and buildings, before teaching could begin. This meant that a new university would enrol its first students in 1964. In the event, however, it opened in 1961.

Monash University

In 1958 the Victorian Government passed an Act to establish a new university. It was named Monash University, in honour of General Sir John Monash, a graduate in arts, law, and engineering of the University of Melbourne and Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1923 until his death in October, 1931. General Monash was commander of the Australian Army Corps in France during the First World War, and subsequently became Chairman of the State Electricity Commission. The Monash University Act established an Interim Council. Meanwhile, the pressures on Melbourne University had intensified and it was apparent that teaching at the new university should commence much earlier than 1964, as envisaged by the Murray Committee. A site at Clayton, about twelve miles south-east of Melbourne, was obtained in November, 1958, and in March, 1959, applications were called for the position of vice-chancellor, registrar, librarian, and professors of physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering with the intention of taking students in 1961. As the advertised positions indicated, initial planning was to provide for the faculties of science, engineering, and medicine, with arts, commerce, applied science, education, and law to follow. However, enrolment forecasts for the University of Melbourne showed that accommodation in arts and commerce would be insufficient to meet student demand for places by 1961 and planning at Monash was redirected to provide for these disciplines in the opening year.

Surveying of the site was completed by August, 1959, and building commenced soon afterwards. A vice-chancellor and a registrar were appointed and took up duty early in 1960. The University was opened in March, 1961, and appointments had by then been made in the faculties of arts, engineering, science, and medicine.

Now that the University was functioning, the Interim Council was replaced in August, 1961, by a permanent council. The initial professorial appointments were followed in 1961 by the creation of chairs of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Modern Languages, Physiology, and Economics and Politics. By the end of 1962, nineteen professors had been appointed. Further appointments continued to be made, and, altogether, 32 professors had been appointed by March, 1964. In that year a Dean of the Faculty of Law was also appointed.

Quota restrictions at the University of Melbourne had been imposed in almost all faculties by 1962 and in 1963, 686 qualified students were unable to gain admission to either Victorian university; even though in that year total enrolments at Melbourne exceeded 13,000 and at Monash numbered 1,600. In 1962, 102 qualified students who chose law as their first preference were not admitted to the law course at Melbourne. This prompted the Council of Legal Education to establish its own course outside the University, at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and soon after a Faculty of Law was established at Monash. A Hall of Residence, named Deakin Hall, was opened in 1962 to accommodate both men and women students.

Monash University has not been modelled on any one existing Australian or overseas pattern. Full-time permanent deans are being appointed to each faculty and attempts are being made at Monash to facilitate communication between scientists and non-scientists, and to

improve their understanding of each other. Students are required to undertake a special study in a faculty remote from their own, when they have reached an advanced level in their courses.

La Trobe University

As early as 1959 the Council of Monash University had suggested that a third university should be in operation by 1970, the year when it was then expected that both Monash and Melbourne Universities would be full to capacity, each enrolling 12,000 students.

In 1961, the Minister of Education established a committee (the Ramsay Committee) to look into university needs. The Committee which reported in August, 1963, was divided on the best course to pursue in the future. The majority favoured expanding both Melbourne and Monash Universities to accommodate 18,000 students.

The minority favoured immediate establishment of a third independent university, with the aim of taking its first students in 1969. The Committee agreed unanimously that a University College, affiliated with the University of Melbourne, should be opened in Ballarat by 1966.

In its Second Report (August, 1963) the Australian Universities Commission, created in 1959 to advise the Commonwealth Government on how best to assist the Australian universities, following the Report of the Murray Committee, earmarked Commonwealth funds for the planning, building of first stages, and staffing of a new university institution in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, suggesting that such an institution should begin enrolling students in 1967. In April, 1964, a small committee was appointed to select a site and undertake the preliminary planning of this University.

In August, 1964, the Minister of Education acting on a recommendation of this Committee, announced that the new University would be located at Bundoora, about eight miles north of Melbourne and would be named La Trobe, in honour of Charles Joseph La Trobe who was Superintendent of the Colony of Victoria from 1839, and became Governor when Victoria was constituted as a separate colony in 1851. He presided over the Legislative Council which passed the Act establishing the University of Melbourne in January, 1853.

Further References

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University of Melbourne

Faculties

The University of Melbourne maintains Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows : Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture, Anatomy, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (The *Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Child Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Commerce (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Experimental Neurology, Fine Arts (The *Herald* Professor), French, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, History (Ernest Scott Professor), Jurisprudence, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine, Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Ophthalmology, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies, Statistics, Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Veterinary Science, and Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments (under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge, or other officer) are Anthropology, Criminology, Forestry, History and Philosophy of Science, Indian, Indonesian and Malayan Studies, Industrial Relations, Journalism, Languages (Science Course), Medical Jurisprudence, Meteorology, Microscopy, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Surveying, and Town and Regional Planning.

Fees

The annual fees payable to the University by a student in any course do not, in general, exceed \$300.

Fees include a Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred round the University Union. The students, through their Students' Representative Council, have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Students may obtain financial assistance in many ways. Scholarship schemes based on academic merit are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and there is a great variety of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund. In 1964, 63 per cent. of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (3987); another 2141 students held Victorian Education

Department Studentships which are granted to students who undertake to enter the teaching service on completion of their courses and to teach for a period of at least three years.

Student Enrolment

The following table shows the numbers of full-time, part-time, and external students for the five years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : STUDENTS ENROLLED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961.. ..	5,253	1,967	2,778	948	407	98	8,438	3,013
1962.. ..	5,333	2,122	2,992	994	482	132	8,807	3,248
1963.. ..	5,962	2,314	3,102	1,141	476	139	9,540	3,594
1964.. ..	6,275	2,569	3,167	1,242	475	164	9,917	3,975
1965.. ..	6,435	2,661	2,862	1,158	437	152	9,734	3,971

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Agricultural Science	210	217	221	222	241
Applied Science	45	80	96	111	116
Architecture	445	501	571	606	625
Arts	3,310	3,566	3,704	3,865	3,666
Commerce	1,593	1,579	1,575	1,657	1,645
Dental Science	163	169	211	199	197
Education	745	725	860	938	788
Engineering	779	765	847	868	877
Journalism	51	39	36	29	48
Law	1,201	1,261	1,289	1,324	1,312
Medicine	1,024	1,000	1,007	1,038	1,033
Music	186	209	230	220	215
Physical Education	146	177	218	215	203
Science	1,546	1,668	1,942	2,174	2,214
Social Studies	175	209	192	246	286
Town and Regional Planning	70	78	83	76	90
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	36	52	104	149
Student Total	11,451*	12,055*	13,134	13,892	13,705

* Students taking combined courses are counted in both faculties in the years 1961 and 1962, and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

Since the war many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne have increased from 100 in 1949 to 393 in 1965, of



[Gordon F. De'Lisle

A group of students walking beside Wilson Hall at the University of Melbourne.

Universities in Victoria



An aerial view of the University of Melbourne showing the academic buildings and the residential colleges surrounding the oval.

[University of Melbourne]



Cloisters in the Barry Building, University of Melbourne.

[University of Melbourne

The Biochemistry School at the University of Melbourne.

[University of Melbourne





[Gordon F. De'Lisle

Orientation Week at the University of Melbourne helps to give first year students a comprehensive view of university life.

Deakin Hall—Monash University's first hall of residence.

[Wolfgang Sievers





Monash University, 9 miles from the Melbourne G.P.O.

[Ritter-Jeppesen Pty. Ltd.]



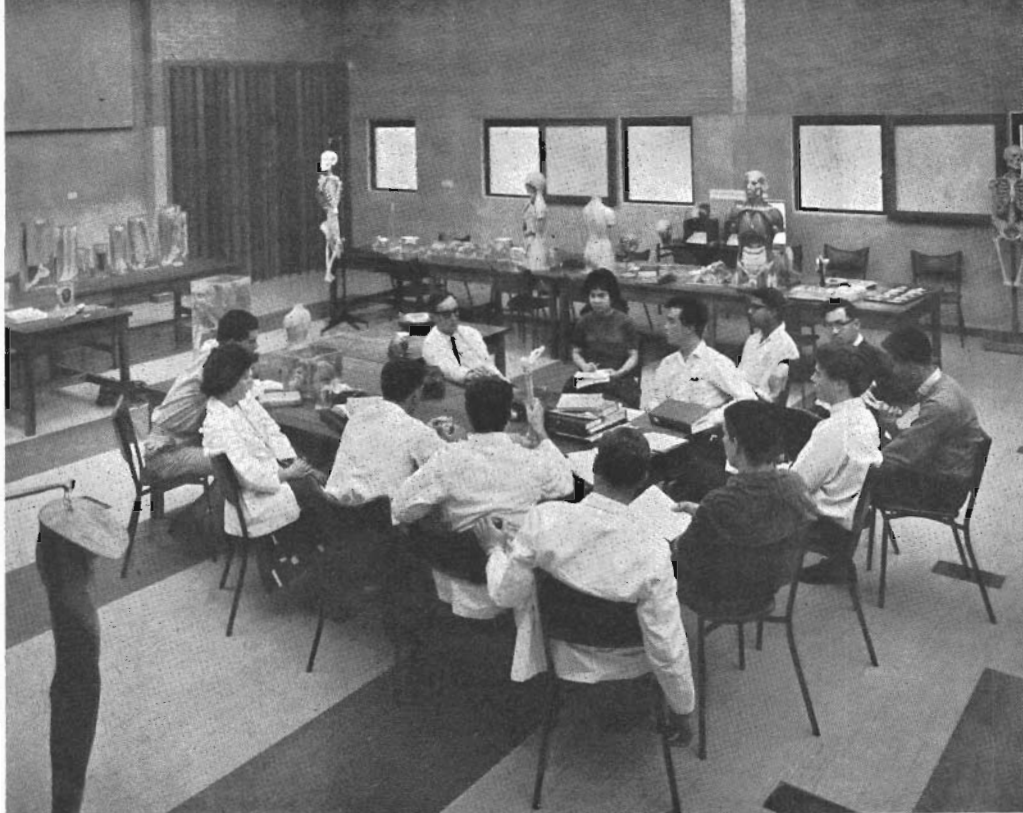
[Wolfgang Sievers

The Administration Building (*foreground*), the Main Library (*background*), and the twelve storied Robert Menzies School of Humanities (*background right*) are some of the examples of modern building at Monash University.

Media preparation area for microbiology classes at Monash University's Medical School situated at the Alfred Hospital.

[Wolfgang Sievers



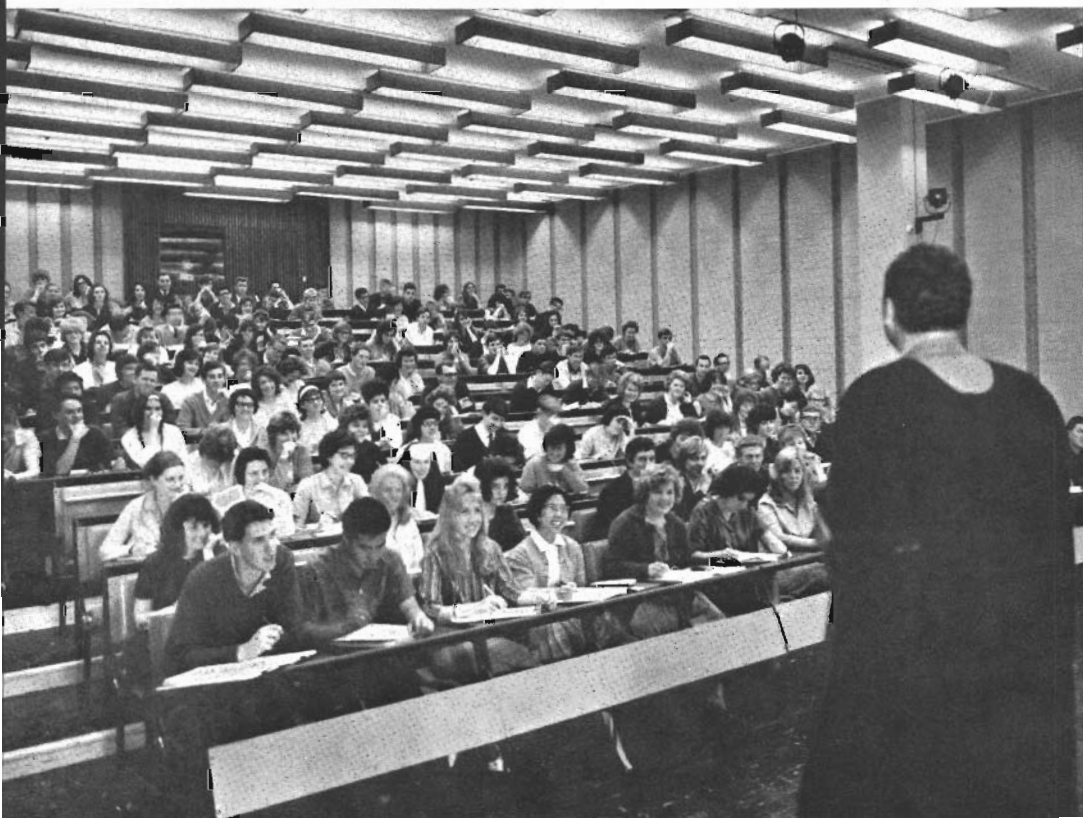


A small group in the Anatomy Museum, Monash University.

[Wolfgang Sievers

A typical lecture theatre at Monash University.

{Wolfgang Sievers





An aerial view of the site chosen for La Trobe University which is to become Victoria's third University.

[La Trobe University

whom 30 were studying on Colombo Plan Scholarships. All South-East Asian countries are represented as well as India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, and Fiji.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the University of Melbourne from 1960 to 1964. In addition to degrees shown below, some faculties grant diplomas for certain sub-graduate and postgraduate courses.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Agricultural Science	46	45	37	55	40
Architecture	32	28	37	62	62
Arts	360	386	418	500	477
Commerce	149	182	225	231	232
Dental Science	23	16	35	22	25
Education	59	55	52	62	64
Engineering	105	136	165	167	159
Law	113	113	174	133	161
Medicine	136	146	159	159	159
Music	30	23	24	30	25
Science	231	251	245	355	348
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Bachelors' Degrees	1,181	1,296	1,455	1,621	1,616
Higher Degrees	103	85	116	155	137
Total	1,284	1,381	1,571	1,776	1,753

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
SOURCE OF INCOME			
Commonwealth Government	3,212	4,672	5,482
State Government	3,946	5,588	5,038
Total Government Grant	7,158	10,260	10,520
Other Sources—			
Donations and Special Grants	1,036	1,152	1,324
Student Fees	1,912	2,020	2,168
Public Examination Fees	352	418	518
Other Fees	50	54	64
Endowment Income	272	304	332
Charges for Services	124	136	146
Halls of Residence	74	68	86
Other Income	216	202	232
Total Other Sources	4,036	4,354	4,870
Total Income	11,194	14,614	15,390

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE			
Teaching and Research—			
Salaries and Superannuation	4,920	5,490	6,198
Equipment and Maintenance	738	1,118	1,174
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave	262	348	536
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure ..	538	640	524
Total—Teaching and Research	6,458	7,596	8,432
Administration and General Overhead—			
Salaries and Superannuation	396	450	492
Other Administration Expenditure	306	344	388
Libraries—			
Salaries and Superannuation	196	216	248
Other Expenditure on Libraries	208	234	286
Buildings, Premises and Grounds—			
New Buildings	2,362	4,050	2,798
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation	786	884	904
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating	134	154	202
Other Expenditure on Buildings, &c.	482	322	204
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—			
Public Examinations	288	346	390
Other Expenditure	612	816	996
Total Expenditure	12,228	15,412	15,340

Affiliated Residential Colleges

All but one of the residential colleges affiliated by statute to the University of Melbourne have been founded by the major Christian denominations. The chronological order of establishment was Trinity (Church of England, 1870), Ormond (Presbyterian, 1880), Queen's (Methodist, 1886), Newman (Roman Catholic, 1917). Trinity and Newman had associated with them halls of residence for women known respectively as Janet Clarke Hall and St. Mary's Hall, but until 1961 the University Women's College (1937), which is not a church foundation, was the sole affiliated college for women. In 1961, because of the rapid increase in student numbers, the governing body of Trinity College initiated the steps necessary to secure the advancement of Janet Clarke Hall to the status of an independent Anglican women's college. In 1964 St. Hilda's College, a joint Methodist-Presbyterian College, was opened as a college for women, on a site which was part of the original Queen's College reserve. In 1965 Whitley College, a college for men, founded by the Baptist Church was opened on a site in Royal Parade. In 1966 St. Mary's Hall becomes an independent affiliated college as St. Mary's College and will move from its position in The Avenue, Parkville, to occupy part of the original Newman College reserve. Thus, by the beginning of 1966

the number of affiliated Colleges have been raised to nine. In addition, International House (founded in 1957), which has the legal status of a Hall of Residence in the University, participates fully in inter-collegiate affairs.

In Australia, as in the United Kingdom and the United States, the provision of residential and corporate life for university students has come to be accepted as one of the primary objectives of university policy. However, because of the financial difficulties involved, the growth of the colleges has not kept pace with the increase in the general university population in the period after the Second World War, and it was not until 1960 that the number of places in residence rose to twice the pre-war figure. At present over 15 per cent. of full-time university students can be placed in colleges, but the demand for places continues to rise. In these circumstances the colleges, with the financial support of both Commonwealth and State Governments, are pressing ahead with building programmes.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of a university college is that it is an academic institution which exists to maintain and improve standards of scholarship. For this purpose, all the Melbourne colleges provide an extensive system of tutorial classes for their own resident students and for a limited number of non-residents. Resident Scholarships are available to students in all university courses and are awarded on academic merit determined by competitive examination. Scholarship values vary from \$40 per annum to full remission of fees, depending on the financial needs of the holders. Non-Resident Exhibitions are also awarded annually.

Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Whitley Colleges have, since their foundation, taken responsibility for fostering theological studies. At first these were directed chiefly towards the training of students for the ministries of the individual Churches. Over the years a more thorough and extensive study of theology has been developed, much of it conducted co-operatively between the Colleges. Students studying theology may either be in residence or have the status of non-resident members of the Colleges. Library facilities—in theological and other disciplines—are being extended in all the Colleges, to meet the urgent needs of students.

Further References, 1961, 1964
Enrolment Problems, 1962
University Medical School, 1963
Postgraduate Education, 1964
Baillieu Library, 1964

Monash University

Faculties

In 1965 there were six faculties: arts, economics and politics, engineering, medicine, science, and law. At a later date a faculty of architecture will be established.

Chairs

The following Chairs are held in the University:—English, Geography, History (2 Chairs), Linguistics, French, German, Russian, Indonesian and Malay Languages, Philosophy, Classical Studies,

Anthropology and Sociology, Education, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, Agricultural Economics, Economics (2 Chairs), Politics, Applied Mechanics, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Structural Engineering, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Applied Mathematics, Psychology, Pure Mathematics, Mathematical Statistics, Physics, Theoretical Physics, Botany, Zoology and Comparative Physiology. In addition there are full-time permanent Deans of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine.

The Council also established the following Chairs which were to be filled during 1965 :—Music, English (second Chair), Accounting, Economics (third Chair), Information Science, Pure Mathematics (second Chair), and Applied Mathematics (second Chair).

Halls of Residence

Deakin Hall was extended to its full size by the beginning of the 1965 academic year. This housed approximately 150 students. The second hall of residence was to be completed by the end of 1965 and provide accommodation for a further 190 students.

In the remainder of the 1964–66 triennium, a third hall, which will be a thirteen storied tower block, and a building containing three separate dining halls and serveries, a kitchen, an administrative centre for the group and staff quarters, was to be built. This programme, which groups the halls of residence around centralized dining and kitchen facilities, will provide accommodation for 600 persons by the beginning of 1967.

Sites and Buildings

By the end of 1964 the following major projects on the campus were either completed or under construction: science block (\$6.3 mill.); physical sciences—engineering library (\$748,000); administration (\$644,000); union (\$1.1 mill.); main library (\$1,158,000); Deakin Hall (\$688,000); second hall (\$650,000); central engineering block, chemical and electrical engineering buildings (\$2.8 mill.); medical school—stages I. and II. (\$2.7 mill.); and the Robert Menzies School of Humanities—stages I. and II. (\$4.4 mill.) which is the largest building on any campus in Australia; sports building (\$88,000); and maintenance building (\$100,000).

The establishment of paraclinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash is expected to cost \$1.6 mill. in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed at a total cost of \$1.57 mill.

The following projects were planned for the balance of the 1964-66 triennium :—Third stage of the Robert Menzies School of Humanities (\$2.52 mill.); public lecture theatre (\$500,000); third hall of residence (\$880,000); central animal house (\$90,000); bio-medical library (\$144,000); and engineering laboratories and lecture theatres (\$862,000).

In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, plans have been made in co-operation with Alfred and Queen Victoria Hospitals for new buildings at those hospitals. Here and at Prince Henry's Hospital, the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, and Fairfield Hospital, clinical teaching will be given at least until Monash's own teaching hospital becomes available on the south-west corner of the site.

Student Enrolments

The following table shows full-time and part-time enrolments at Monash University from 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961	249	85	20	9	269	94
1962	526	212	45	15	571	227
1963	966	432	139	50	1,105	482
1964	1,818	754	251	100	2,069	854
1965*	2,551	1,119	400	179	2,951	1,298

* Provisional figures.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES, 1964

Faculty	Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts	586	640	40	29
Economics and Politics	415	39	..	..
Engineering	192	2	18	..
Law	127	17	..	1
Medicine	331	46	1	1
Science	277	64	82	15
	1928	808	141	46

There is as yet no provision for external students nor for evening tuition. Part-time students included above (400 males and 179 females) are, therefore, those who are available to attend lectures and tutorials during the day.

Finance

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and from student fees. The State Government contributes equally with the Commonwealth to the cost of buildings and major items of equipment. With respect to recurrent

expenditure, the Commonwealth contributes \$2.00 for every \$3.70 received by way of State grants and student fees. Total capital expenditure on land, buildings, furniture and special equipment, to 31st December, 1963 amounted to \$20 mill.

For the period of the 1964-66 triennium, the estimates for capital and recurrent expenditure are \$11 mill. and \$21 mill. respectively.

Full-time students pay one composite fee per annum, the amount being the same irrespective of faculty. All students contribute on a *per capita* basis to the development of the Union and sporting facilities, and fees for higher degree work are low in order to encourage post-graduate study.

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1963 are shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
SOURCES OF INCOME			
Commonwealth Government	4,500	3,634	3,460
State Government	3,406	4,534	4,264
Total Government Grants ..	7,906	8,168	7,724
Other Sources—			
Donations and Special Grants	4	136	198
Student Fees	70	144	280
Other Fees .. ..	..	..	2
Charges for Services .. ..	..	..	4
Halls of Residence .. ..	..	48	62
Other Income	18	12	22
Total Other Sources	92	340	568
Total Income	7,998	8,508	8,292
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE			
Teaching and Research—			
Salaries and Superannuation	384	804	1,394
Equipment and Maintenance	880	628	934
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave	8	38	96
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure ..	52	90	154
Total—Teaching and Research ..	1,324	1,560	2,578
Administration and General Overhead—			
Salaries and Superannuation	114	148	188
Other Administration Expenditure	132	56	98
Libraries—			
Salaries and Superannuation	50	72	104
Other Expenditure on Libraries	298	88	316

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
<i>NATURE OF EXPENDITURE—continued</i>			
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—			
New Buildings	5,410	6,584	4,248
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation	180	420	524
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating ..	14	50	88
Other Expenditure on Buildings, &c. ..	292	28	44
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—			
Public Examinations .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Expenditure	28	48	66
Total Expenditure	7,842	9,054	8,254

La Trobe University

Foundation

La Trobe University was established under an Act which received the Royal Assent on 9th December, 1964. The La Trobe University Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Education on 30th September, 1964, exactly 125 years after the arrival of Charles Joseph La Trobe from Sydney as Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. La Trobe remained in Victoria until 1854, when he resigned as Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The University is named in his honour.

When the University of Melbourne was established more than a hundred years ago the Royal Letters Patent aimed at ensuring recognition in the United Kingdom of the degrees which were to be conferred by the University. It was laid down that the degrees of the University should be recognized as "academic distinctions and awards of merit and be entitled to rank, precedence and consideration in our United Kingdom and our colonies and possessions throughout the world as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom". The La Trobe University Act follows the precedent of the Monash University Act, and says that the objects of the University shall be, *inter alia*, the conferring of various degrees and diplomas at a standard of graduation at least as high as prevails in the University of Melbourne and in Monash University.

The Australian Universities Commission in its recommendations for the 1964–66 triennium proposed that a third university institution should be established in Victoria. The Commission gave reasons why this third institution should be established in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and recommended a capital grant of \$2.2 mill. for the 1964–66 triennium for planning, site works, installation of services, and the construction of the first stages of accommodation for students. These funds are available to La Trobe University. With the acceptance of the recommendations of the Martin Committee they have

been increased by a further \$1,500,000. For recurrent purposes total grants from Commonwealth and State sources of \$300,000 were available in 1965, and \$620,000 in 1966.

A Planning Committee for La Trobe was established in June, 1964, and undertook as its main task the finding of a site for the University. The Committee recommended that the State Government should make available an area of approximately 500 acres situated at Bundoora, 8 miles north of Melbourne. This was done. The site was chosen primarily in the light of the distribution of potential University population in Melbourne and Victoria, and of accessibility by road and rail. The Interim Council was appointed in December, 1964.

The plans for the University envisaged an ultimate enrolment of the order of 10,000 students, and this level may be reached in a decade. It is a policy of the Interim Council that the University should be organized academically in schools of related disciplines. It is expected that the academic organization will retain some flexibility to provide as much freedom as practicable for faculty and students to engage in interdisciplinary studies. The award of a degree may depend on work done in one or more schools. Provision will be made for all staff and students, whether resident or not, to be members of one or other of the colleges which will be constructed on the University site.

Initially the emphasis will be on the humanities, social sciences, and science in depth ; professional courses in law, agriculture, education, and commerce will follow. In the less immediate future schools of medicine and engineering will be established.

The Vice-Chancellor took up his appointment in September, 1965. During 1965, the University also appointed the Librarian and the Co-ordinator of Buildings and Services, and advertised for foundation professors in English, History, Philosophy, a modern European language, Economics, Sociology, Politics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.

The University is planned to open in March, 1967.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded in 1882 as a result of benefactions from the Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) and other citizens of Melbourne.

In 1887, when the first permanent building was opened, there were over 600 students enrolled part-time for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects. Since then, enrolment has grown to 34,000 students (including correspondence students), accommodation from eleven class-rooms to 17 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture-rooms, and the standard and diversity of the courses offered have greatly increased.

In 1934, the name was legally changed to Melbourne Technical College, and in July, 1954, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorized the use of the Royal Cypher on its Diplomas. In December, 1960, it was renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

The Council is a non-profit company consisting of members representing the Government, educational bodies, and business, industrial, and professional interests. It is responsible for control, appointment of staff, and administration of funds. The income of the Institute is derived from Government grant, fees, interest from investments, and various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

The Institute operates as two branches : the Professional Courses Branch and the Industrial Courses Branch.

Professional Courses Branch. Professional courses, which require Leaving or Matriculation as the entry standard, lead to qualifications generally recognized by professional bodies for membership. They are offered in various branches of engineering, applied science, art and architecture, business administration, and mathematics. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also available.

Industrial Courses Branch. Part-time courses prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission lead to competency in a skilled trade or craft. They are of four or five years' duration, and generally require sub-intermediate as the entry standard.

Technician courses reach a standard intermediate between trade and professional qualifications. They usually require several years of part-time study after the completion of apprenticeship.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY**

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Individual Students Enrolled—					
Males	18,115	18,437	18,631	19,060	19,114
Females	2,806	2,813	2,793	2,646	2,599
Total*	20,921	21,250	21,424	21,706	21,713
Course Enrolments—					
Commercial†	335	381	364	304	342
Science	8,837	9,928	10,409	11,108	11,130
Trade	9,591	8,597	8,326	8,368	8,340
Art	1,524	1,647	1,595	1,223	1,145
Other	634	697	730	703	756
	\$'000				
Receipts—					
Government Grant	1,564	1,752	2,102	2,186	2,499
Fees	626	668	688	726	762
Sale of Class Material	24	24	28	26	26
Miscellaneous	96	94	92	84	108
Total	2,310	2,538	2,910	3,022	3,394

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1964 were estimated at 12,000.

† Commercial courses partially allotted to Science.

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY—*continued*

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
\$'000					
Expenditure—					
Salaries—					
Instructors	1,378	1,496	1,730	1,866	2,091
Other	444	494	564	586	616
Buildings, Furniture, etc.	246	266	264	258	271
Miscellaneous	240	270	278	318	339
Total	2,308	2,526	2,836	3,028	3,317

Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY :
ENROLMENTS, STAFF, AND RECEIPTS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
ENROLMENTS					
Full-time—					
Diploma	427	486	558	577	537
Vocational	136	132	161	146	134
Part-time—					
Apprentices	494	550	541	608	768
Other	1,563	1,590	1,676	1,536	1,485
STAFF					
Full-time—					
Teaching	78	78	88	96	100
Other	41	42	37	36	38
Part-time—					
Teaching	58	63	58	65	64
Other	12	10	12	11	8
RECEIPTS					
Government Grant \$	376,648	383,352	439,990	516,322	546,930
Fees \$	54,056	58,600	63,438	66,210	69,180
Other Receipts \$	44,160	48,636	48,368	68,636	63,182

Further Reference, 1962
Swinburne Technical College, 1963
Commonwealth Scholarships, 1963
Technical Education, 1965

Council of Adult Education

General

The Council of Adult Education was set up in 1946, under an Act of the State Parliament constituting the Council and defining its functions. The Adult Education Act, amended in 1958, is now embodied in the Education Act.

The primary purposes of the Council are to plan and administer a system of adult education for Victoria, and to advise the Minister of Education on new developments and proposals. The Council consists of twenty-one members, widely representative of educational interests. All are volunteers, the majority being nominated for appointment by the Minister, in accord with the provisions of the Act.

The Director, as the Executive Officer of the Council, is appointed by Cabinet on the recommendation of the Council. His term is for five years, and is renewable. A small professional staff has been built up since 1947.

Finance

The Council was financed in 1963-64 by (a) a statutory grant (\$50,000 per annum); (b) an annual appropriation (\$121,144); and (c) revenue derived from the Council's activities (\$124,866). The following table shows details of the Council's activities for 1963 and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1963		1964	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered	53	163	116	215
Students Enrolled	2,828	7,063	4,247	8,602

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1963	1964
Discussion Groups—		
Number of Groups	367	401
Students Enrolled	4,150	4,292
Performances, &c. Given—		
Music .. ..	..	47
Drama	103	59
Ballet and Dance Recitals	48	53
Art Exhibitions	19	29

Further Reference, 1963

Victorian College of Pharmacy

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. It trains students as pharmaceutical chemists. Since 1884 it has taught specifically to a syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has thus prepared students for examinations conducted and controlled by the Board. In practice much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy. All examinations are conducted in co-operation with these bodies.

In addition to lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other teaching facilities, the College possesses a large assembly hall, with seating accommodation for 750 people, a cafeteria, a library of 6,000 volumes, and administrative offices. It is a meeting centre for the profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed \$500,000 towards the present building (completed in 1960), and many people thus have an interest in the College's welfare. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation Examination of the University of Melbourne. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The first year is the equivalent of a pre-Science year. The second and third years are devoted to academic and professional subjects.

Three thousand hours (approximately eighteen months) of practical training are spent in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 2,000 hours (approximately twelve months) of practical training must be served after completion of the three-year academic course. After completing the practical training period students return to the College for a short practical examination prior to registration.

Finance and Enrolments

The number of students attending the College from 1960 to 1964 is shown below :—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pharmacy	603	544	544	429	434
Medical	148	137	164	156	142
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	10	15	21	9	5
Total	761	696	729	594	581

The following table gives details of the principal items of receipts and expenditure of the College for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(\$)

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Government Grants—Maintenance	..	..	40,000	55,000	70,000
Capital ..	..	..	..	..	86,000
Lecture Fees	146,766	156,916	154,724	131,962	133,344
Examination Fees	3,596	3,558	1,448	152	14
Total Principal Receipts ..	150,362	160,474	196,172	187,114	289,358
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	66,594	88,624	119,586	120,020	128,768
Drugs and Chemicals	16,764	21,074	15,568	14,902	14,450
Administration, &c.	52,942	78,912	79,710	61,632	68,328
Total Principal Expenditure ..	136,300	188,610	214,864	196,554	211,546

Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1964

Health and Medical Research

**Health of the Victorian Community, 1962
Developments in Medicine 1910–1960, 1963**

Department of Health

Introduction

The general health of the community is protected by a number of Acts and Regulations. Basic to these is the Health Act which legislates on general health matters. Other Acts such as the Mental Health Act and the Hospitals and Charities Act relate to their special fields while a large body of other legislation deals with such activities as the registration of doctors, nurses, dieticians, masseurs, and opticians; the control of poisons; children's welfare; cemeteries; industrial hygiene; infectious diseases; and many other fields.

The Department of Health administers the Health Act. Its minister is the Minister of Health and the two chief administrative officers in the Department are the Secretary and Chief Health Officer. Some branches such as Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis are responsible for the specific functions which their names imply. General Health matters are dealt with by the Commission of Public Health, consisting of seven members under the chairmanship of the Chief Health Officer. The Commission co-operates with local government authorities on broad public health matters.

Metropolitan municipalities, other cities, towns, boroughs, and shires are represented on the Commission by three or four individuals appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act requires that less than half the members are medical men. In addition, the Minister can exercise all the Commission's powers and rights.

The Commission also promotes public health specifically in relation to infectious and preventable disease, advises on the public health law, carries out research, and advises or assists the public and municipal councils as required.

There are, however, important sections of health administration that are directed by the Commission. These include the treatment of infectious diseases, the registration of public buildings, and supervision of sewage disposal and dangerous trades.

Semi-independent authorities, consultative councils, and commissions and boards within the Department of Health usually have a nominee of the Minister or of the Commission to ensure that such activities are in accordance with the law and the Government's intentions.

School Medical Service

This Service is concerned with promoting the health of the 660,000 school-age children in the State. It pursues two distinct but related lines, namely, the medical inspection of school children and health promotion through teachers and parents.

Medical Inspection

Within the limits imposed by staffing establishments, this aims at three routine examinations of children during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and Form 3. In addition to these three occasions, teachers may refer for examination any children in whom they suspect ill-health or medical handicap. This is done with parental permission. The majority of the 484,000 children in the Education Department's schools and many of the remainder in registered schools are so examined. No great variation in number of children found to have unsuspected disease or defect occurs from different areas or types of school. A significant number of applicants for teacher training who come from schools without routine medical examinations are found to have unsuspected defects and ill-health.

Medical inspection started as a search for undiscovered defects and unknown or neglected illness in school children. This is still an important part of the work. Impairment of vision or hearing often

unsuspected, frequently handicaps scholastic performance. In addition to such case-finding work, medical officers and nursing sisters attempt to bridge the gap between the private medical practitioner, parent, and teacher. Familiarity with community facilities and welfare services greatly helps in the management of children and families in need of aid. The School Medical Officer and the sister who works with him have special skills and knowledge gained from their experience in the school situation. Though they play no part in conventional treatment they can contribute to the better management at school of the child whose health is impaired. Particularly is this so in chronic or recurrent illness or where the child is handicapped by disease. Teachers are often the first to notice illness in a child because of the effect on general behaviour and class-room performance.

The School Medical Service staff aids the referral of sick or handicapped children to their own doctors for treatment. The policy of the Service is to refer children to the doctor or source of medical care named by the parents. Limited use is made of staff specialists either to elucidate the need for further investigation in doubtful cases or to provide specialist advice in the problems of education of children with difficulties in vision, hearing, and speech.

A close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department. In this way are efforts made to reduce the problems of emotional disturbance and mental retardation.

A small amount of survey work is done to help in the assessment of health standards and delineation of health problems in school children. This is done in close co-operation with the Royal Children's Hospital and Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Health Promotion

In Victoria, health education of children is mainly carried out by parents and teachers. The School Medical Service endeavours to promote child health, particularly through school teachers, because of their special relationship with children.

As medical consultant to the Education Department, the Service advises on the health standards of schools and school teachers. In the Teachers' Colleges medical officers of the Service work to promote the health of children through their future teachers. This is done by individual and group contact with students in a counselling situation. Also, the doctors help prepare the future teachers to present health as a curriculum subject in the schools. By sensitizing future teachers to the health needs of children it is hoped to secure teacher co-operation in health supervision of school children.

Further References, 1964-1965

Industrial Hygiene, 1964

Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964

Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964

Communicable Diseases, 1964

Compulsory Chest X-rays, 1965

Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965

Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965

School Dental Service

In co-operation with the Education Department, the School Dental Service was commenced in 1921 with the opening of a dental clinic at South Melbourne. Initially, State school children visited the clinic for an examination, and received treatment if necessary. Provision was made which enabled the children to return to the clinic each year for a dental check-up.

It was soon realized that children in country districts were equally in need of dental care and the dental service was extended to country areas by using portable equipment carried in dental vans. However, only a staff of nine dentists was maintained at this time, and as it was impossible to cover the whole State, only schools in the inner industrial suburbs of Melbourne, certain country districts, and orphanages were visited. The emphasis has been on treating children to the age of twelve years, as this age represents the time when children's first teeth are lost and the growth of permanent teeth occurs.

In 1951, the Service was transferred to the Health Department. New vans and twin semi-trailer units were purchased, and it was possible to extend dental services into more country areas. The clinic at South Melbourne was removed to larger premises, and two additional centres at North Fitzroy and Footscray were opened in 1953 and 1959, respectively. These centres only serve schools in their local districts, and the emphasis in the country is to serve the remoter areas. The rapid increase in the number of school children, the inclusion of Catholic schools in the Service, and the severe shortage of dentists are factors limiting the extension of the Service to additional schools. Today, dental treatment is currently available to 80,000 school children in Victoria, of whom 50,000 are treated by the School Dental Service in the course of each year.

Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys

In Victoria the statistics relating to deaths due to tuberculosis are available since 1863 and notification of tuberculosis as an infectious disease for the whole of Victoria dates from 1909. Annual returns of figures for Victoria for 1964 show a death rate from tuberculosis of 3.9 per 100,000 and a new case rate of 27.8 per 100,000. These figures contrast markedly with the rates recorded for the year 1909, i.e., death rate 85 per 100,000 and notification rate 62 per 100,000.

The key to control lies in restricting the spread of infection in the community and this in turn rests on early detection, and the chief weapon for early detection is mass miniature radiography. An X-ray of the chest is the most efficient means of discovering unknown pulmonary tuberculosis, but it was not economically possible until equipment was developed for mass chest miniature radiography. This was first used in Victoria in 1940 by the Armed Services, and at the end of the Second World War the State Health Department commenced these services for the community and set up a separate Division for this purpose. A full programme was developed in the early 1950's using transportable X-ray equipment, at which attendance was voluntary. Initially, attendances were prolific and by the end of 1963 over 5½ mill. X-rays had been taken. The new cases discovered by this means

represented a quarter to a third of all notifications of new cases annually. Most of these people were quite unaware of any ill-health at the time and for many their disease was discovered at an early stage.

The 1950's also saw parallel improvements in other aspects of tuberculosis control. B.C.G. vaccination was extended to all major groups at risk, the effective new specific drugs developed were made available free of charge, and more beds became available. This resulted in rapid improvement—death rates fell dramatically and morbidity lessened.

As the disease no longer held the same fear amongst the public, an apathy tended to develop regarding attendance for chest X-rays. In 1962, probably less than half the adults were attending for X-rays when districts were being serviced. This was not only inefficient economically but ineffectual in bringing tuberculosis under control. In addition it had been shown in the State, as well as elsewhere, that individuals who were reluctant to attend had a higher case incidence of tuberculosis than the regular attenders.

In 1963, the Government decided to invoke legislation for compulsory mass community chest X-rays passed in 1948. The Division of Chest X-ray Surveys plans to carry out chest X-rays for all adults 21 years of age and over using the State Electoral areas as a basis and checking attendances against the rolls. Seven caravans housing modern X-ray equipment give mobility of action in visiting all areas of the State.

The first compulsory chest X-ray survey was carried out in the Mildura electorate in October, 1963, and up to September 1964 eight country electorates had been completed.

In recent years miniature chest X-ray services have been provided at five metropolitan public hospitals for the routine chest X-ray of all in-patients and out-patients.

Tuberculosis Bureaux and Sanatoria

General

In Victoria the fifteen outpatient clinics and five bureaux have directed their attention to—

- (1) persons known to have had active tuberculosis. The Victorian bureaux have records of approximately 20,000 previously notified cases of tuberculosis which are being maintained under medical supervision ;
- (2) persons with old, apparently inactive tuberculosis ;
- (3) relatives and contacts of both these groups ; and
- (4) children found to have positive tuberculin tests at school surveys and elsewhere.

In addition, the clinics offer consultation and investigation to patients of medical practitioners; arrange specific treatment for in-patients or out-patients; and carry out B.C.G. vaccination.

The greatest risk of relapse comes from those who have recently had active disease. To direct special attention to this group an "Active Case Register" is maintained and each case recorded is contacted at least annually, directly or through the patient's private doctor. This Register commenced in 1963, now has 3,200 names recorded, and is expected to stabilize at approximately 5,000 names, using three years' stability as the criterion for recovery.

For each active case of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered by Mass X-ray Surveys in the community, there are approximately three found who show X-ray abnormalities significant of past tuberculous infection. It has been observed that possibly 1 or 2 per cent. of these adults give rise to activity of these lesions annually; or 15 to 20 per cent. of cases of active tuberculosis arise from those known to have had past evidence of infection demonstrable radiologically. This illustrates one function of a Chest Clinic and Tuberculosis Bureau, i.e., close medical supervision of these people who may present an increased risk of developing active tuberculosis and thus spreading the disease in the community.

Epidemiological studies are carried out in school children using tuberculin testing. The positive reactor rate at fourteen years in 1963 was approximately 3 per cent. Those aged eleven years and over who present a negative reading are offered B.C.G. vaccination, so that it is hoped to vaccinate all negative reactors before leaving school. The positive reactors and their families are advised chest X-rays and those who give large reactions are offered closer supervision and chemoprophylaxis with isoniazide. Two medical officers and six trained nurses carry out this work.

Two sanatoria are functioning in the Metropolitan Area and accommodation is also provided for tuberculosis patients at the Austin Hospital. Ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen are accommodated at the Repatriation Department Hospitals at Heidelberg and Macleod.

In country districts tuberculosis clinics have been established at Base Hospitals and in a number of cases tuberculosis chalets are also attached.

Visiting nursing services operate throughout the State. Thirteen nurses visit homes of patients and contacts in the Metropolitan Area and ten nurses visit in the country. A trained social worker and a rehabilitation officer guide their special services.

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Service :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan	541	541	541	541	526
Country	203	203	203	203	203
Total	744	744	744	744	729
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan	978	794	735	1,045	977
Country	208	207	215	246	230
Total	1,186	1,001	950	1,291	1,207
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan	970	811	709	1,024	994
Country	223	192	170	208	200
Total	1,193	1,003	879	1,232	1,194
DEATHS					
Metropolitan	66	50	60	53	65
Country	15	11	17	13	18
Total	81	61	77	66	83

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Cases Referred for Investigation	9,614	10,373	13,475	12,015	12,757
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	62,419	61,565	61,324	54,870	55,975
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	14,547	12,436	20,863	21,851	22,464
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	37,084	40,627	39,526	38,807	37,290
Micro	6,999	9,018	11,135	13,962	14,336
Tuberculin Tests	7,331	8,695	11,230	11,531	10,424
B.C.G. Vaccinations	2,819	2,869	3,054	3,279	3,194

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys, 1964

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service has grown steadily over the years since the State Government, in 1946, first offered to subsidize municipal councils towards the cost of conducting such services. Each year more people have come to realize that the Service is an essential aid in the preservation of the health of the community.

The objects of the Service are to preserve the health of the young family by providing household assistance when the mother, through sickness or confinement, is unable to attend to the family's needs, and to help the aged and infirm to continue living in their own homes by giving them help in the home when certain tasks tax their physical strength. This releases many hospital beds which are needed for more urgent cases.

The Home Help Service may be made available on a full time basis for a maximum period of up to three weeks unless exceptional circumstances demand an extension. Hourly assistance to the aged and infirm, however, may be made available for an indefinite period, providing that the priority of the case is kept under review and the hours of assistance are kept to a minimum and do not exceed twenty hours a week.

Each person receiving home help is expected to pay as much as he or she can afford towards the cost of the service. The actual amount contributed is regarded as a strictly confidential matter and is not known to the home help assisting. Another important factor of the scheme is that the priority of the case is judged on the medical need for assistance and not on the amount contributed by the householder.

A person wishing to obtain the service is required to make application to the Municipal Office in the district of residence. A medical certificate must either accompany the application or be forwarded as early as possible after the application is made. Unfortunately, not all councils operate services. In many districts the councils have difficulty obtaining women to work as home helps, whilst in others, there has been no demand for the service.

The Government subsidy available to councils towards the cost of conducting Home Help Services is four-fifths of the net cost to the council. In addition \$100 per annum is paid to the council towards the administrative costs of operating the service. During 1963-64, 120 municipal councils received subsidies towards the cost of conducting services. The total number of householders assisted during this period was approximately 14,000. Twenty-five per cent. of these cases were elderly and nearly 33 per cent. of the elderly received long term assistance of periods from a few months to over the whole year.

Elderly Citizens' Clubs

It has been found that loneliness, which frequently accompanies old age, is to a large extent responsible for the physical and mental deterioration of a person. By the establishment of Elderly Citizens' Clubs, it is hoped that the elderly will realize that they are still part of the community and so avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting new companions and developing fresh interests. The clubs can also provide extra services such as hot mid-day meals at the club and meals on wheels.

The activities and services conducted at the Clubs vary a great deal. Every encouragement is given by the Health Department for the provision of a wide variety of activities and services so that the needs of as many elderly persons in a community as possible can be met. The activities and services at Elderly Citizens' Clubs include all the usual ones found at social clubs for any age group—entertainments, handicrafts, indoor and outdoor games, dancing, discussion groups, community singing and outings, libraries, and showers. As the clubs are mainly catering for the needs of people retired from work, most of the meetings and entertainments are arranged for the daytime and the clubrooms are usually open daily during week-days.

The members of the Elderly Citizens' Clubs are encouraged to be as independent as possible. They elect their own committees, arrange all social functions, and assist with the services conducted by the club. A small membership fee is charged to those wishing to join the social club and nominal charges are made for services provided. There are certain conditions of subsidy that must be met before a grant can be considered. These conditions aim to protect the interests of the elderly and provide them with the maximum benefit possible.

Local contributions towards the establishment of clubrooms are usually met jointly by the municipal councils and by the people of the district. To 30th June, 1964, applications for grants in respect of 117 Elderly Citizens' Clubs had been approved.

Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Services

The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Welfare Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for administering the pre-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, and pre-school services in Victoria.

Infant Welfare Services

The pattern of development has been a decentralized one, the infant welfare centres being established in the municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of the local municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants (a maximum of \$6,000) towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but again the State Government pays a maintenance grant of \$1,500 per annum for each full-time sister employed.

The infant welfare service provided for a community varies with its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. It is estimated that for a municipality with 200 births each year, a full-time sister is required.

In the most sparsely populated areas, the shires are not able to meet the cost of providing static infant welfare centres and, in addition, many mothers would have to travel too great a distance to reach them. Consequently the Government provides Mobile Infant Welfare services, pays the infant welfare sisters, and provides specially fitted vans for their use as centres. Several shires may be served by one of these vans and may make contributions towards the cost in proportion to the amount of service received. As townships spring up and develop along these routes, temporary centres are established where the mothers can congregate and so save the sisters' travelling time. When these townships grow more permanent, the shires establish static centres and relieve the State of the heavy cost of providing the mobile services. Five of these mobile services are in operation.

There are some mothers who, because of their situation, are unable to avail themselves of either the static or the mobile services, and for these assistance is provided through the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme which is conducted by the Maternal and Infant Welfare Division. These mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters throughout their child's development. Many mothers in outback areas have benefited from this scheme.

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1962 to 1964 are listed below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1962	1963	1964
Municipal Centres	610	631	640
Centres on Mobile Circuits	19	16	16
Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels	10	10	9
Emergency Housing Area	1	..	..
Commonwealth Defence Stations	1	1	1
Total All Types	641	658	666
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres	320	331	339
Number of Birth Notifications Received	65,820	65,443	64,644
Number of Children Attending Centres	166,626	179,992	178,641
Total Number of Attendances at Centres	1,392,999	1,387,306	1,350,328
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled	136	104	66
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	3	3	..

Activities of Infant Welfare Centres, 1962

Pre-Natal Service

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the Infant Welfare Sister on health education, pre-natal care, and mothercraft. At 30 selected Infant Welfare Centres, a Pre-Natal Clinic is conducted by a Medical Officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch,

Department of Health. These are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent of the service rendered is listed below :—

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1962	1963	1964
Total Number	31	30	30
Patients Attending	6,075	7,135	8,101
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	32,549	36,686	39,752

Pre-School Services

The building of pre-school centres throughout Victoria has been aided in a similar way to infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the Council, and often it is then combined with the infant welfare centre to reduce cost, or it may be owned by a church body or a voluntary organization. In these latter cases, the council must be willing to sponsor the project. A similar building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000 is paid towards the erection of these buildings, which, like the infant welfare centres, have to be approved in the planning stage. Further information about these buildings is set out on page 251 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Although the most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is that of a kindergarten, in some areas a pre-school play group may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre is conducted by a pre-school play leader who is a person with less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children can be cared for by such a person at any one time and she is not qualified for parent education.

In urban areas, a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers have to work. There are thirteen of these day nurseries, and one crèche providing emergency care, subsidized by the Government of Victoria. They take children from infancy to five years of age and the matron-in-charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children.

All children attending pre-school centres have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health, or Municipal Council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 589 subsidized pre-school

centres medically examined in 1964, 526 were examined by Department of Health medical officers, 32 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 31 by private doctors.

For the first time unsubsidized pre-school centres were given the opportunity of having free medical examinations.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidizes the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher or pre-school play leader, each up to a maximum of \$1,200. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organizations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents.

The number of pre-school centres during the years 1962 to 1964 and their particulars are listed below :—

VICTORIA—SUBSIDIZED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1962		1963		1964	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	415	21,078	447	22,630	481	24,317
Play Centres	105	3,293	109	3,390	111	3,348
Day Nurseries	13	632	13	637	13	646
Total	533	25,003	569	26,657	605	28,311

NOTE.—In addition there is one crèche with an enrolment capacity of 74.

Building Grants

The number of capital grants made to infant welfare and pre-school centres during each of the past three years is listed below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE AND PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS

Buildings Subsidized	1962	1963	1964	Total since Inception
Infant Welfare Centres	34	16	16	425
Pre-School Centres	31	37	42	508
Day Nurseries .. ..	..	..	..	13
Total	65	53	58	946

Training Programmes

Training programmes are provided for infant welfare sisters and mothercraft nurses, and for teachers at the kindergarten level. Information concerning these activities appears on page 250 of the Victorian Year Book, 1965.

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND
PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Salaries	212	218	248
Subsidies to Municipalities, &c., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres	454	480	523
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres	802	934	1,060
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches	134	136	138
Subsidies to Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare	12	12	12
Mothercraft	22	22	22
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training	42	52	56
Other Expenditure	64	62	65
Total	1,742	1,916	2,124

Mental Health Authority*Introduction*

The Mental Health Authority is responsible for institutions providing in-patient care, out-patient facilities, and other services necessary for a comprehensive community mental health programme. It administers a staff of about 4,500 persons.

General Services

In 1952 Victoria's psychiatric services already had a number of institutions and community services which were to be included in the new plans for a complete mental health service. Although there were four mental hospitals in the country, four in Melbourne, and four mental deficiency colonies, they suffered by not being strategically placed for the community's needs of the day. Two of the country hospitals had actually been erected in centres of population soon after the time of the gold rush.

In the planning of the reorganized services, Victoria was divided into six country regions with about 150,000 inhabitants in each at that time. In the Metropolitan Area four early treatment units were projected to cover the regions into which Melbourne was divided. In this way new mental health or early treatment units had to be erected at Geelong, Bendigo, Benalla, and Traralgon outside Melbourne, and at Dandenong

and Sunshine within it. The units at Ballarat and Royal Park were already so used, and the hospital at Larundel was in part converted to a psychiatric hospital to receive patients from the northern Metropolitan Area. By the end of 1964 the Traralgon unit and the eastern metropolitan centre at Dandenong had been opened; some substitute or temporary arrangements were being made at Shepparton and Geelong; and a new hospital at Bendigo was due to be built shortly.

Intellectual Deficiency

For the treatment of intellectual deficiency or mental retardation in children, Kew Cottages had been expanded for the more intellectually handicapped, Janefield for those with less severe disabilities, and Travancore and Stawell for the least retarded of the children to be trained within the Department. Three hostels for girls, a training centre and hostel for boys, and the conversion of the old Children's Hospital (renamed St. Nicholas Hospital) to a new unit for babies and toddlers had already been opened. Moreover, accommodation had been set aside for adults by the allocation of parts of Sunbury, Ararat, and Beechworth for this purpose. This gave accommodation to train another 1,000 intellectually defective people, though in most instances by the expansion of existing units, with a view to a future regional scheme being developed at a time when new buildings could be erected.

Special Services

The Authority has aimed to provide mental health units and their staffs to cover, as the World Health Organization suggested, the mental health needs of a community and to review, and in certain cases to make special provision for, more specialized psychiatric needs in each area. In this way services have been considered in each region for intellectual handicap, neurotic disorders, mental illnesses, problems of childhood, deteriorations of old age, alcoholism, and the forensic psychiatric needs of delinquency, the Courts, the probationary and penal services.

For this reason some clinics and hospitals have been allotted special functions for the treatment of these disorders, especially within the Metropolitan Area. Here a number of multi-purpose clinics have been established.

Regional Services

Not only have these services, in each of the areas into which the State has been divided, to be comprehensive enough to cover all categories of disability, but they must also be designed to deal with the various types of preventive services required. Thus in every region, for every type of disability there have to be services for research, community preventive services, out-patients, day hospitals, early treatment units, residential rehabilitation services, and after-care hostels and after-care follow-up services.

With ten regions, seven types of disorder to treat, and seven services required for each, 490 different types of agencies have had to be planned and staffed, though many may be combined. It is towards this

end that the mental health services of Victoria are being developed though they have to be modified, reorganized, and expanded to accord with new practices of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation.

Conclusion

The greatest problems are concerned with adequate numbers of staff and their training which must satisfy the needs of such an expanding service. At present provision must be made for 9,600 residential patients, 9,000 admissions to the hospitals, and 10,000 new out-patients who make some 60,000 annual attendances to the various clinics.

The most significant new developments in the Victorian Mental Health Services in recent years have been through the expansion of community psychiatry, through its voluntary services, the regional psychiatric planning, the development of retarded children's centres, and sheltered workshops and the multi-purpose clinics.

Further Reference, 1963

The following table shows the numbers under the care of the Mental Health Authority for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Particulars	At 31st December—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	5,883	5,818	5,327	5,237	4,842
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	252	242	241	262	303
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	117	123	117	148	168
Approved Patients					
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	759	782	856	798	958
Voluntary Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	1,233	1,358	1,349	1,359	1,322
In Repatriation Mental Hospital*	..	..	3	1	2
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	377	402	374	357	335
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	39	49	504	700	769
Informal Patients					
In Informal Hospitals† ..	..	..	31	47	78
In Training Schools.. ..	475	510	501	510	519
Total—Resident Patients ..	9,135	9,284	9,303	9,419	9,296
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, &c.	1,669	1,848	1,807	1,928	2,214
Total under Care ..	10,804	11,132	11,110	11,347	11,510

* The Repatriation Mental Hospital commenced taking voluntary patients in 1962.

† Informal Hospitals commenced taking patients in 1962.

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1964

Type of Institution	Under Care at 1st January			Admitted, Transferred In, etc.	Discharged, Transferred Out, etc.	Died	Under Care at 31st December		
	Resident	Non-resident*	Total				Resident	Non-resident*	Total
State Mental Hospitals ..	6,596	1,325	7,921	3,619	2,995	925	6,164	1,456	7,620
Repatriation Mental Hospital ..	263	145	408	174	107	31	305	139	444
Psychiatric Hospitals ..	505	355	860	6,544	6,354	45	503	502	1,005
Informal Hospitals ..	47	..	47	637	606	..	78	..	78
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres ..	1,498	103	1,601	536	244	49	1,727	117	1,844
Training Schools ..	510	..	510	85	74	2	519	..	519
Total	9,419	1,928	11,347	11,595	10,380	1,052	9,296	2,214	11,510

* Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

Further Reference, 1963

History of Hospitals in Victoria, 1964

Hospitals and Charities Commission

General

The Hospitals and Charities Act 1948 set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission, consisting of three full time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff to assist it. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Commission's Functions

The Commission is the authority under the Minister for the payment of maintenance and capital subsidies to registered hospitals and institutions. It exercises a close scrutiny over hospital budgets and expenditure for capital and maintenance purposes.

One of its most important functions is to co-ordinate hospital activities. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and for co-ordinating hospital and institutional activities after these are established. As part of its general administrative responsibility, the Commission may enquire into the administration of institutions and societies. The Commission determines, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, those hospitals which should be used for nurse training, and the standards

required of nurses in hospitals. It conducts a continuous recruiting campaign for nurses, provides bursaries to encourage girls to enter the nursing profession, and generally assists hospitals in nursing matters.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. This has led to the establishment of the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organization for Victorian hospitals. It is a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. By way of encouragement to purchase, the Commission originally offered an inducement of a 25 per cent. subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association; the amount of this subsidy has now been decreased to 15 per cent., and the Association operates as an active purchasing organization handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1963-64 amounted to \$4.2 mill.

In the year 1963-64, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$11.0 mill. from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed \$30.5 mill. for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds :—

- (1) For capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages of the building project from the original narrative through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project.
- (2) For maintenance purposes. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operation.

Public Hospitals

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. Firstly, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors—following closely the practice applying in the United Kingdom prior to the introduction of the National Health Service. Secondly, they have received financial assistance by way of Government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount and proportion. At present hospitals in Victoria derive some 58 per cent. of their income from Government sources. Thirdly, medical staffing has followed the former

traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in University teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Patients are broadly separated into two groups, according to an income test. Those earning below a determined level of income are eligible for public hospital care at a fee of approximately half the actual cost; medical care is free through the honorary system. Those patients whose incomes are above the level prescribed, are required to pay intermediate or private hospital accommodation charges at higher rates, but only rarely does the charge cover cost; they must, in addition, meet medical fees, against which they may insure.

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of \$8.00 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2.00 per day derived from Commonwealth hospital benefits. Private and intermediate patients may insure against their higher hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's bill.

The difference between these fee charges and actual cost is met by State Government subsidy. For the financial year 1963-64 the total public hospital maintenance expenditure was met from :—

				\$'000
Patients' Fees	..	..	..	20,359
Charitable Contributions		..	..	861
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,530
State Government Subsidy		..	..	27,065
Commonwealth Government Payments		..	..	4,693

(As from 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments were included under the patients' fees.)

A buoyant economy, together with Government subsidized medical and hospital insurance plans within easy reach of most wage earners, has resulted in a marked trend towards private medical care, either in the doctor's consulting room or in the private bed in hospital.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria today, the acute hospital bed need is assessed at fewer than 4 beds per

1,000 of population as compared with 7.5 beds in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but in terms of cost to the patient.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but they have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of older people in the community. The effects of this trend are being met through energetic efforts by State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals, and with religious and charitable organizations.

At 30th June, 1964, the Commission had on its register 1,384 institutions and societies. Details of the registrations for the years 1962 to 1964 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
Hospitals	144	147	149
Special Hospitals for the Aged	2	4	5
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	88	92	103
Children's Homes	56	56	58
Foundling and Rescue Homes	15	15	19
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls..	290	299	320
Crèches and Kindergartens	87	86	85
Bush Nursing Centres	19	19	20
Ambulance Organizations	29	28	25
Relief Organizations	107	105	109
Miscellaneous Organizations	184	200	203
Private Hospitals	262	274	288
Total	1,283	1,325	1,384

Hospital Architecture

Hospital design and construction are important functions of the Hospitals and Charities Commission in Victoria. With an annual expenditure of almost \$12 mill. on construction, there is ample opportunity for architects to specialize in hospital design. The Royal Children's Hospital (516 beds) which was opened in 1963, the Royal

Women's Hospital extensions, and the new Alfred Hospital now under construction, all have combined imaginative design with modern construction methods.

One novel concept in hospital thinking can be seen in a circular design applied at the Sandringham Hospital, which has 68 beds. For a hospital ward, the circular plan has many advantages. It saves the nurse unnecessary steps as the beds are placed about the perimeter, and this gives her complete oversight of all patients through glass panelled walls. Although the concept itself is not new, this particular application is. The old concept of a nurse seated in the centre and able to observe her patients has now been modified: patients are given privacy by strategic use of partitions and glass panelling, with curtains. Whether the final design is a square or rectangle does not matter; the aim is to enable the nurse to supervise every patient and to reach him quickly, if necessary.

Another plan now nearing the final blueprint stage attempts to match design with function throughout the hospital. Hospital wards or rooms are expensive to build and maintain, because many costly services must be made available to any patient at any one time should the need arise. An attempt to combine efficiency with economy has been made in the design of the new Moe/Newborough Hospital shortly to be built in Gippsland. The hospital, initially of 120 beds built around a quadrangle, will consist of three sections. One will be an intensive care unit which will include all the facilities of modern medicine to care for the acutely ill or severely injured patient. In direct communication with this will be a single unit for acutely ill medical or surgical patients. This is equipped and staffed to handle a patient after the first critical stage of his condition. Again connecting directly there will be a convalescent section which, in turn, opens into a unit where the patient fends for himself in hotel-type accommodation with service.

In short, the hospital is planned to give each patient the services demanded by his condition. If critically ill, he is in that section providing the services to maintain life; thereafter, with progress and recovery, he moves to sections adapted to his need. Finally, he fends for himself in the hotel section. He telephones for an appointment and walks across the lawns to his doctor's rooms.

This concept in hospital planning will help a patient in his recovery from injury or illness, and restoration into society.

Private Hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission registers and controls the standards of private (or non-public) hospitals through regular inspections. These hospitals include medical, surgical, midwifery, convalescent, and chronic beds.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals.

In recent years the bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards to existing private hospitals. They, therefore, constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30th June, 1964, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 196 registered private hospitals with 4,878 beds, whilst in country areas there were 92 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,511 beds.

Regional Planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centering around a base hospital. Regional Councils were appointed and these meet regularly to co-ordinate activities. Medical, administrative, nursing, engineering, and catering advisory committees also meet at regular intervals to discuss problems and make recommendations to the Regional Councils.

Services which are being set up in each Region as personnel becomes available will include Pathology, Radiology, Blood Banks, Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy, and Occupational Therapy.

Reference libraries for doctors, managers, and nurses have been put in at each base hospital, and reserve equipment is held at these locations for use in emergencies. Group laundries are being established at strategic centres, and each hospital now has access to the services of a regional engineer. The Regional Plan has been the means of patients receiving a higher standard of medical and ancillary care throughout the State.

Nursing

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; it determines the establishment of nursing staffs for hospitals; through the provision of bursaries it encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education prior to commencing training; it maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; it produces publicity material including films on nursing; it directs a staff of competent nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals for their leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and it assists generally in nursing matters in hospitals.

Nurse Training, 1962

Ambulance Services

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958* the Commission is charged with the responsibility of ambulance services in this State.

For adequate and efficient provision of ambulance services, Victoria has been divided into sixteen regions, each with regional committees elected by contributors, each committee being autonomous and responsible for the provision of service under its own constitution and by-laws. Each regional committee appoints a full-time superintendent/secretary as executive officer.

Strategically placed throughout the regions are branch stations, most of which are manned by full-time officers, the remainder operated by qualified volunteers. The headquarters station is based in the largest town in the region (generally a base hospital town) and provides maintenance facilities for its fleet of vehicles, backing up of service, and co-ordination of ambulance transport.

Common two-way radio communication is established in all the regional services and ensures direct communication throughout the State on all matters relating to persons in need of prompt medical attention.

Funds are provided by the Commission for both maintenance and capital purposes.

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1961-62 to 1963-64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Vehicles	218	239	253
Staff	438	470	499
Contributors	322,523	340,100	341,572
Patients Carried	208,599	226,248	263,997
Mileage Travelled	3,754,098	4,029,692	4,435,487
Maintenance Grants \$	427,970	474,116	527,994
Capital Grants \$	232,638	333,220	238,528

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidized) in Victoria during the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of patients refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	11	11	11	11
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	19	20	20	20	21
Country	105	108	109	110	110
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	1	1	2	4	5
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals	9	9	9	10	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	5	5	6	7	8
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools ..	5	5	6	6	8
Total Hospitals	159	163	167	172	177
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	34	34	34	34	36
Maternity Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare	3	3	3	3	3
Rescue Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes	9	9	9	7	6
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	13	12	12	13	12
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	83	82	82	81	81

* Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table include the Cancer Institute.

† In addition to the institutions shown above, there are others registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, including bush nursing centres, youth clubs, benevolent societies, and church relief organizations.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**
(\$'000)

Institutions	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	36,130	37,290	41,912	42,562	42,018
Patients	11,196	14,312	15,188	17,460	20,392
Other	4,830	5,872	6,116	6,592	6,881
Total	52,156	57,474	63,216	66,614	69,291
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	23,198	25,226	27,596	29,260	32,318
Capital	8,488	10,088	12,354	12,960	10,138
Other	17,938	20,010	21,234	22,574	24,911
Total	49,624	55,324	61,184	64,794	67,367
Sanatoria—					
Receipts*	998	1,028	1,058	1,114	1,274
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	610	634	658	670	777
Other	388	394	400	444	497
Total	998	1,028	1,058	1,114	1,274
Mental Hospitals†—					
Receipts*	15,712	16,594	17,310	17,682	19,446
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	7,056	7,920	9,792‡	10,186‡	10,905‡
Capital	2,850	2,160	2,102	1,980	3,522
Other	5,806	6,514	5,416	5,516	5,019
Total	15,712	16,594	17,310	17,682	19,446
Other Charitable Institutions—					
Receipts—					
Government§	7,892	8,220	8,880	8,546	8,332
Patients	2,856	3,124	3,310	4,336	5,486
Other	4,898	5,050	5,056	6,124	5,391
Total	15,646	16,394	17,246	19,006	19,208
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	5,434	5,982	6,514	8,008	8,659
Capital	3,002	3,798	3,122	3,520	3,644
Other	6,886	7,488	7,764	7,360	6,734
Total	15,322	17,268	17,400	18,888	19,039
Total Receipts	84,512	91,490	98,830	104,416	109,220
Total Expenditure	81,656	90,214	96,952	102,478	107,125

* Sanatoria and Mental Health Institutions are financed almost exclusively by Government contributions.

† Includes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools.

‡ Includes penalty rates, etc., previously included in "Other".

§ Includes municipal grants and contributions.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
INCOME					
Government Aid	60,124	61,976	67,774	69,352	69,834
Municipal Aid	600	640	734	732	810
Collections, Donations, and Legacies	1,716	2,050	1,928	2,024	1,919
Fees—					
Out-patients	1,558	1,718	1,870	1,950	2,175
In-patients—					
Public	7,008	8,970	9,616	12,362	15,331
Private and Intermediate	5,486	6,748	7,012	7,488	8,372
Other	8,020	9,388	9,896	10,508	10,778
Total	84,512	91,490	98,830	104,416	109,220
EXPENDITURE					
In-patients and Inmates	60,150	65,942	70,382	74,400	80,166
Out-patients	5,510	6,500	7,194	7,652	7,980
Capital	14,340	16,048	17,578	18,462	17,305
Other	1,654	1,724	1,798	1,964	1,675
Total	81,654	90,214	96,952	102,478	107,125

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1964

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	
Special Hospitals	2,030	401	1,546	251	50,441	10,924	193,986
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,197	931	2,409	806	69,132	39,684	286,530
Country	2,938	3,104	1,823	1,967	39,163	95,579	244,979
Auxiliary Hospitals	445	..	407	..	2,380	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	44	..	34	..	314	..	..
Sanatoria	389	..	255	..	1,012	..	..
Total	9,043	4,436	6,474	3,024	162,442	146,187	725,495

NOTE.—This table excludes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres, and Schools, which had 9,586 beds and treated 22,942 cases.

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. Administration of the Association as a whole is by a Central Council in Melbourne comprising representatives of medical, nursing and welfare bodies, country members, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and business and professional men and women.

The Hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and the proceeds of auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals and nursing centres receive Government maintenance grants. Capital requirements, such as for buildings and equipment, are initially found locally, supported where necessary by loans from the Association at nominal interest, all of which is subsidized on a two-for-one basis by the Government.

Each bush nursing hospital elects its own committee of management at an annual meeting of members. Members pay a small annual fee, giving them the right to stand or vote for the committee of management and entitling them also to a rebate on fees should they become patients.

During the year ended 31st March, 1964, there were 40 bush nursing hospitals and seventeen nursing centres in operation, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick. The total number of cases treated by hospitals and centres in the year was 30,366. Of the hospital in-patients, 2,110 were maternity cases. There was one maternal death, and the death rate amongst the babies was sixteen for each 1,000 live births.

Hospitals range in size from four beds at Trentham to 27 at Mornington. New buildings and extensions to the value of \$182,000 were completed during the year and others costing \$408,000 were in progress. All buildings and other capital expenditure must be approved by the Association and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Government maintenance grants are also made by the Health Department through the Association, and in 1963-64 amounted to \$234,000.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Bush Nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31st March, 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government* and Municipal	404	372	362	500	509
Collections, Donations, &c.	142	98	102	128	136
Proceeds from Entertainments	22	16	8	12	13
Patients' Fees	452	514	484	504	542
Members' Fees	44	48	46	48	47
Interest and Rent	4	6	4	4	7
Miscellaneous	20	12	8	6	20
Total Receipts	1,088	1,066	1,014	1,202	1,274
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	336	394	340	378	395
Other	198	212	224	232	242
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c.	158	176	162	166	170
Surgery and Medicine	30	38	42	40	41
Repairs and Maintenance	28	36	36	34	36
Furniture and Equipment	18	26	46	64	57
Printing, Stationery, &c.	24	28	14	16	15
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c.	2	4	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	24	28	24	24	29
Loan and Interest Repayments	12	24	10	6	17
Land and Buildings	190	68	24	154	72
Alterations and Additions	50	92	78	32	86
Total Expenditure	1,070	1,126	1,002	1,148	1,162

* Includes \$64,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1960, \$70,000 for 1961, \$68,000 for 1962, \$76,000 for 1963, and \$34,000 for 1964. Since 1963 some hospital benefit payments previously paid direct to hospitals have been paid direct to patients.

Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1963

Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923. The object of the founder was to rationalize and regularize the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual "one day's" appeal to

parishioners (4th Sunday in October) by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented, latterly, by grants from Church budgets.

The Lord Mayor's Fund does not employ collectors nor does it pay commissions. Its appeal is presented to the public as directly as possible by advertising, personal correspondence, or by voluntary speakers addressing groups.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1959-60 to 1963-64 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund	Total
1960	472	68	540
1961	614	66	680
1962	512	60	572
1963	478	66	544
1964	486	65	551

Further Reference, 1962

Austin Hospital, Heidelberg

General

The personal interest of Mrs. Thomas Austin of Barwon Park in the Western District of Victoria as well as a Government grant of land and money made possible the establishment in 1882 of "The Austin Hospital for Incurables" at Heidelberg. The hospital, with 66 beds, cared for patients suffering from tuberculosis, cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, heart conditions, and any other disease regarded by the medical profession as "incurable" or "chronic". Later, a considerable proportion of the hospital's accommodation was given to the care of children with "difficult" or chronic diseases. During the poliomyelitis epidemics of the 1930's, the Austin Hospital was the Victorian centre for treatment of stricken children.

Over the years the name of the hospital was changed several times. In 1948 it was re-named "Austin Hospital—Heidelberg". By that time the Hospital had expanded to its present 474 beds and included an air-conditioned block for 72 patients (opened in 1939) which has continued to cater for patients of "private and intermediate" financial status. In the public wards, patients still included the long-term "difficult" cases, who were cared for in specialized units, planned for the treatment of tuberculosis, cancer, and orthopaedic complaints, as well as for children.

In 1959 a radical change was introduced when a casualty and out-patient department was opened, and beds were made available for general medical and surgical cases. By 1964, the demand for these

services proved so great that casualty and out-patient accommodation was doubled and four wards were made available for general cases. This expansion brought about a diminution of beds available for long-term patients, who during the period were gradually moved to other more suitable institutions. The traditional work of the Hospital for "difficult" cases, however, continues in the specialized units, all of which treat both children and adults.

In the future, the Austin Hospital will probably develop in two directions—on the one hand as an expanding general hospital for the Heidelberg and north-eastern suburbs, and on the other as a specialized hospital serving the whole State.

A modernization programme begun ten years ago will continue for a further ten years by which time it is estimated expenditure on capital works will approach \$10 mill. As part of this programme, Melbourne's second group laundry to serve metropolitan hospitals is under construction on the Austin Hospital site.

Specialized Units

The Thoracic Unit is the main centre for Victoria for chest surgery for tuberculous patients. The unit also includes the only complete ward in Victoria devoted to treatment of children who are tuberculosis suspects or who suffer from the disease.

The Orthopaedic Unit treats patients with fractures and bone diseases.

The Austin Consultative Clinic treats cancer patients and co-operates closely with the Peter MacCallum Clinic and the Department of Pharmacology of the University of Melbourne in research work on the disease and in pain reducing drugs.

The Spinal Injuries Unit is the recognized centre for treatment of paralysis and has achieved outstanding success in rehabilitation of paraplegics and quadriplegics.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961
Geelong Hospital, 1962
Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962
Alfred Hospital, 1963
Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964
Royal Children's Hospital, 1964
St. Vincent's Hospital, 1965
Dental Hospital, 1965

Cancer Institute Board

General Functions

The Cancer Institute, which was incorporated in 1949, has as its objects the following :—

- (1) To provide facilities for research and investigation into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied conditions ;
- (2) to undertake such research and investigation ;
- (3) to provide, in Victoria or elsewhere, for the special training of persons in this research and investigation ;

- (4) to provide out-patient and in-patient hospital treatment at the Institute ;
- (5) to arrange for the provision, at any hospital within the meaning of the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958, of special clinics at which patients may seek relief from conditions for which appropriate treatment is available at the Institute ;
- (6) to provide hostels, or make other arrangements where necessary, for the accommodation of out-patients who are undergoing treatment at the Institute or at any clinic associated with it ;
- (7) to provide at the Institute, and at any clinic established at any hospital, to arrange for the provision of—
 - (i) teaching facilities for medical students ;
 - (ii) postgraduate instruction for medical practitioners ; and
 - (iii) instruction to nurses, technicians and physicists, with regard to cancer and allied conditions, including the diagnosis and treatment of those conditions ; and
- (8) to co-ordinate all activities arising from the objects outlined above.

Developments

The construction of a new centre block in 1963 provided space for the installation of a second 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator which is now operating at full capacity.

The new building also provides for further megavoltage equipment, and any modern technical advances in this form of treatment. In 1964, an 8 MeV. Linear Accelerator was ordered for delivery in 1966. When this is installed, the Institute will have three pieces of megavoltage equipment, and be capable of treating 100 patients per day on these three units.

The development of oxygen therapy offers a promising aspect of clinical radiotherapy. This technique has been based on laboratory investigations into differentially increasing the effects of radiotherapy on tumours by comparison with surrounding normal tissues. A considerable contribution to the world-wide study has been made in the Research Unit, but with the unusual sequel that the radiobiologist, who is also a consultant radiotherapist, was able to lead the designers of the actual equipment for treatment of patients—to reach a decision on the dosage factors to be used, and to supervise the patients during the treatment and its subsequent reactions.

Already over 300 patients with advanced malignant disease have completed treatment. The Institute is the first to provide this facility for treatment of cancer patients in this country, and only two other centres (both in the United Kingdom) have barotherapy equipment available. Details of this Unit and its application have been reported in various medical and scientific journals.

Services in Operation

Metropolitan Hospitals

The Institute continues to collaborate with the metropolitan hospitals and has now extended its field of collaboration to several Departments of the University of Melbourne. These Departments have provided nominees to act as sessional consultants in the following specialties : Child Health, Clinical Medicine, Dental Medicine and Surgery, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

The Institute's specialists are permitted to accept honorary appointments to collaborating hospitals, and physics staff have been made available for advice and collaboration in radio-isotope planning and administration in these hospitals.

Extra Metropolitan Hospitals

Nineteen clinics are now in operation in country hospitals. Two additional clinics were opened in the north-east of Victoria, at Wodonga (1960), and Wangaratta (1962). In addition, 140 Kv. Superficial Therapy Units have been installed at Bendigo and Geelong.

A chartered aircraft, which has been used for over two years, has proved to be a most economical way of dealing with clinics in country areas. There has been a considerable saving of time during which staff are absent from metropolitan clinics. This form of transport has now become an integral part of the country clinic service.

Visiting Nursing Service

The suggestion that the Cancer Institute Board should institute a domiciliary nursing service was first considered in 1950, because of the length of the waiting list for hospital beds for cancer patients at the Peter MacCallum Clinic. Later in that year, a Visiting Nursing Service under the control of the Cancer Institute Board was established for two districts of Melbourne. The staff consisted of a sister in charge and three trained nurses, with transport provided by two small motor cars. Initially, special selection and training of the nursing sisters attached to the Service was carried out with the aid of the Austin Hospital.

There was a great demand for this service from the beginning, and it was later extended to five districts with an extra five sisters and four additional cars. The service continued to grow and in 1960, as a result of another survey of areas likely to require the Visiting Nursing Service, it was agreed to cover the areas of Ringwood and surrounding districts, and a base was established at the Box Hill and District Hospital for this area. Further expansion was carried out in 1962, to cover Frankston and Dandenong districts, with a base at St. John of God Training Centre, which has subsequently changed to the Sandringham and District Memorial Hospital. In March, 1963, a Night Visiting Service to patients was introduced with sisters working in pairs between 5.30 and 9.30 p.m. Altogether, 30,860 visits were paid to patients during 1963-64.

Besides providing a saving of hospital beds, the visiting nursing service, in allowing the patients to remain in their own homes, maintains a feeling of confidence and security in the patients and, more importantly, in those caring for them. The service also provides expert care for convalescent patients after their discharge from hospital.

The visits of the sisters allow close supervision of the patient's condition and at the first sign of a complication or degeneration in condition, communication is made immediately with the patient's own doctor, who may arrange for the patient to be brought into the Peter MacCallum Clinic for an outpatient appointment, or to be admitted to hospital. The relationship with the patient's own doctor is very close and for the day-to-day variation in treatment the sister is in constant communication with him, and no change in treatment is brought about without his knowledge.

Statistics

During 1963-64, the Institute received 1,400 new patients. There were 53,306 attendances for treatment at clinics and 86,795 X-ray therapy fields were treated.

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established in 1936 by Act of Parliament which entrusted the Council with the responsibility of co-ordinating all research in Victoria into the causation, prevention, and treatment of cancer; with the promotion and financial support of such research; and with the encouragement of measures designed to improve and facilitate treatment of persons suffering from cancer.

The Council's annual budget for these purposes is at present approximately \$360,000. Of this amount, about 75 per cent. is needed for the support of cancer research, 12½ per cent. for education of the lay public and the medical profession in cancer diagnosis, prevention, and treatment, and 12½ per cent. on assistance to cancer sufferers. The Council does not itself maintain institutions for treatment of cancer or for cancer research, but provides financial support for such activities in hospitals, universities, and medical research institutes. The Council does conduct an active educational programme, aimed at informing everyone of the early signs of cancer, and at encouraging those with suspicious symptoms to seek early medical advice.

Evidence has accumulated over recent years which shows that cancer of the uterus, one of the commonest cancers of women, can be detected at a very early stage by a simple test based on a cytological examination. The Council has for several years encouraged and financed provision of facilities for cytological diagnosis in hospitals. A State Centre to provide a free service for detection of uterine cancer has now been established at Prince Henry's Hospital, Melbourne, and the Council is contributing substantially to the establishment and maintenance of this unit. The Council is also conducting a State-wide educational campaign to encourage women to utilize the facilities provided.

The Council is advised how best to encourage the development of cancer research in Victoria by its Medical and Scientific Committee. This Committee includes representatives of the Faculties of Medicine and Science of Melbourne and Monash Universities, of the teaching hospitals, and of the major medical professional bodies. The Council wholly maintains three Cancer Research Units : at the Walter and Eliza Hall Medical Research Institute (pathogenesis of murine leukaemia), at the Baker Medical Research Institute (molecular genetics in relation to carcinogenesis), and in the Department of Pathology, University of Melbourne (chemical carcinogenesis). The Council also maintains the Central Cancer Registry, where full records of cancer patients from Melbourne teaching hospitals have been maintained since 1940. The Registry is a research centre for statistical aspects of cancer incidence in Victoria. In addition, the Council makes substantial grants in aid of some 40 cancer research projects in hospitals and universities. Funds for these purposes are derived wholly from public subscriptions.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Research	240,438	274,418	242,896	275,466	266,552
Education	25,884	34,812	37,190	29,540	42,390
Patient Aid	16,616	33,974	36,376	30,126	38,106
Other	42,548	74,182	150,290*	50,476	55,952
Total Expenditure ..	325,486	417,386	466,752	385,608	403,000

* Including a capital grant of \$100,000 to Caritas Christi Hospice.

Medical Research at the University of Melbourne, 1964
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1964
Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1964
National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964

Mental Health Research Institute, Parkville

The Mental Health Research Institute of Victoria was established in 1955, and is a unit of the Victorian Mental Health Department. It is concerned with developing research from its own resources, as well as initiating research throughout the Department, which comprises some 80 units and contains biochemical, neuropathological, neurophysiological, and chromosome laboratories. Included in the structure of the Institute is a statistical-epidemiological unit which is concerned with determining the nature and distribution of mental illnesses and mental retardation in Victoria.

Since 1955, some 200 items of research in all have been undertaken. Among recent researches are a group of psychopharmacological investigations into the treatment of the mentally ill with tranquilizing and anti-depressive drugs.

In the field of epidemiology, significant work has been carried out in regard to the incidence of mongolism and congenital defects of the central nervous system. Regular statistical evaluation of the admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in mental hospitals, is carried out and published in the form of bulletins. The patterns of occurrence of various types of mental illnesses in the differing age groups are being established, as well as their relationship to such factors as migration, occupational status, and marital status. Special epidemiological studies have also been conducted into such matters as suicide and the number of mentally retarded persons in the community.

Other research projects have included studies into factors which lead to successful rehabilitation of patients in the community; the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded and the mentally ill; the links between mental illness, alcoholism, and crime; short-term offenders in Victorian prisons; and the characteristics of vagrants in the community.

At present more than 30 studies are in progress throughout the Mental Health Department under the supervision of the Mental Health Research Institute. An important liaison with mental health research at the University of Melbourne has been provided through the Mental Health Research Fund of Victoria.

Further Reference, 1964

Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital

Over the past two years the main research activities of this Unit have been concerned with three diseases, each of which is common, and each of which is important for quite different reasons. These diseases are rubella (German measles), infective hepatitis, and glandular fever.

Rubella is a disease which is mild in itself. When infection occurs in the early months of pregnancy, however, there may be grave consequences for the unborn baby and herein lies the importance of rubella as a human disease. Although earlier work had demonstrated that rubella was a viral disease, successful cultivation of the virus was not achieved until 1962. These new findings were confirmed in the Unit's laboratory and it was demonstrated, by means of human volunteer experiments, that the disease may be induced by spraying of the throat. Further work could result in the development of a vaccine. If vaccination of girls in secondary schools were possible this should minimize the risk of malformed babies in later life.

Hepatitis probably constitutes the biggest single public health problem at the present time because morbidity is high, loss in man-hours is great, and mortality by no means negligible. It is known that this disease is caused by a virus but, although many claims have been made, there is no acceptable evidence that the virus can be cultivated. One

line of investigation, inaugurated in Detroit, appeared especially promising but lapsed for want of confirmation. However, one of the key workers from the Detroit group is now working with the Unit on this line of hepatitis research. Viruses are being isolated from patients in the acute phases of disease and "blind trials" indicate that only such patients will yield virus with regularity. Much work remains to be done but it seems that the findings of the Detroit workers have already been extended.

Glandular fever is a common disease whose importance in medical science resides chiefly in the obscurity of its causation—is it in fact a specific viral disease or is it perhaps a hypersensitivity reaction to multiple agents? The unit has adopted a somewhat unusual approach to the problem. What seems to be "Antibody", one of the body's main specific defence mechanisms in disease, has been isolated from patients' blood, and then concentrated and analysed by some of the newer techniques now available. "Antibody" is highly specific for glandular fever and has a unique chemical constitution so it is possible to seek some meaningful answers.

Further Reference, 1962

Medical Research at Monash University

General

Since the opening of Monash University, research has proceeded in all departments of the Faculty of Medicine which now includes Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Physiology and Pharmacology, and Surgery.

The preclinical departments are situated in the University itself and include Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology. The paraclinical departments, Pathology and Microbiology, are in a new University building with research laboratories and teaching facilities and situated in the grounds of the Alfred Hospital with which the University is affiliated. The clinical departments are established in two other hospitals with which the University is affiliated—Prince Henry's Hospital (department of Medicine) and Queen Victoria Hospital (departments of Paediatrics and Obstetrics and Gynaecology)—while the department of Surgery is at the Alfred Hospital.

Eventually a comprehensive 800 bed University teaching hospital will be built at Monash as part of the medical school. The first stage of this hospital is expected to be in operation by the early 1970's when clinical and paraclinical departments will be closely co-ordinated with University departments in the running of hospital services.

Research at Monash University

1. *Anatomy*. The modern trend of diversification of anatomy is apparent in the research undertaken. This includes electron microscopic studies of various tissues particularly of the nervous system, neuroanatomical studies of respiratory muscles, and a wide range of neurological studies in various viscera. In addition, a metric and morphological study on Polynesian skeletal structure is proceeding.

2. *Biochemistry*. The projects developed include mechanisms controlling the synthesis of certain pituitary hormones using isolated rat glands, the development of mitochondria in various species of yeasts, the structure of various fibrous tissues of the animal body, mechanisms of inhibition of breast cancer by sex hormones, and a series of studies on brain metabolism and the chemistry of nerve conduction.

3. *Physiology (with Pharmacology)*. Research developments include studies of neurophysiological mechanism of nerve transmission on smooth muscle and cardiac muscle (its excitation and recovery); biosynthesis of hormones in marsupial adrenals; extension of work in circulatory physiology, glandular secretory mechanisms, synaptic processing of information from the sense organs after arrival in the cerebral cortex; and ultrastructure studies of smooth muscle innervation—another aspect of work for which the electron microscope is used. Pharmacological research has proceeded in drug action and its relation to intimate autonomic nerve fibre transmission to smooth muscle.

Research at Alfred Hospital

1. *Pathology*. The significance of organ-specific and cancer-specific antigens is being investigated by immunofluorescence and tissue culture methods. Studies are under way in ulcerative colitis and colonic neoplasia. Experimental autoimmune disease is being investigated in New Zealand mice.

2. *Microbiology*. An investigation is proceeding into the properties of infectious hepatitis virus. In addition, research is going on with pneumonias in children and adults to determine the prevalence of infection with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. This is being carried out in collaboration with the clinical and laboratory workers at the Fairfield Hospital. Relationships between antibiotic resistance, phage type, and virulence of staphylococci are being investigated. Research is also being done on enzyme activities of Clostridia.

3. *Surgery*. The major direction of research is into energy exchange in surgical patients, with particular reference to breathing, and also into nutritional programmes for surgical patients. Work is also proceeding on renal failure post-operatively, wound healing in uraemia, and, in collaboration with Alfred Hospital staff, renal dialysis.

It is intended to start electronic data processing of hospital data in collaboration with the department of Medicine at Prince Henry's Hospital and the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

Research at Prince Henry's Hospital

The main study here has been that of the secretion and metabolism of male sex hormones. Studies have been made of the factors that regulate the secretion of these hormones; in addition, their concentrations in patients with a variety of endocrine disorders have been estimated, as a result of which treatment has been possible. The department has also accepted responsibility for the preparation of human hormone, and is using this compound in the treatment of patients with growth disorders.

Research has also been carried out in pancreatic function and oesophageal disorders.

Research at Queen Victoria Hospital

The departments of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics will commence in the new building, (occupied in 1964) with teaching, research, and hospital laboratory services. Their research programmes in perinatal conditions, with special reference to hypoxia and malignant conditions in children commenced in 1965.

Research into many aspects of the biological sciences, including the clinical and paraclinical fields, is also proceeding in the hospitals with which the University is affiliated and at the Baker Medical Research Institute with which the University also is affiliated.

Medical research by Monash University staff, apart from its normal University grants, has received support from a number of outside bodies.

Research Work at Alfred Hospital, 1965
Baker Medical Research Institute, 1965
Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1965
St. Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965

Social Welfare

Commonwealth Social Services

History of Social Services, 1962

Finance

When age and invalid pensions were introduced in 1909 and 1910, respectively, finance was provided from Consolidated Revenue. Maternity allowances, introduced in 1912, child endowment (1941), and widows' pensions (1942) were financed similarly.

A change was made when the National Welfare Fund was established in 1943. At first it was used to finance funeral benefits and maternity allowances, but as time went on, other benefits were made a charge on the Fund. At present, expenditure on all social and health benefits, except repatriation and a few minor benefits, is met from the Fund, but it is not used to finance the cost of administering benefits nor of the capital works associated with them.

Though the Fund was formerly financed by revenue from certain specific sources, e.g., the social services contribution, it was placed on a different basis in 1952. In that year, an amendment to the law provided that sums should be paid into the Fund from Consolidated Revenue equal to the amount of money paid out of the Fund. In addition to these appropriations from Consolidated Revenue, the Fund receives interest from its investments. The National Welfare Fund, as at present constituted, does not represent revenue from certain sources paid into a special fund for social services; rather, it represents an appropriation from Consolidated Revenue equal to expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund in the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Service	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Funeral Benefits	181	184	193	216	210
Age and Invalid Pensions	71,871	77,469	89,365	93,728	100,236
Widows' Pensions	5,833	6,658	7,361	7,758	10,316
Maternity Allowances	2,016	2,137	2,114	2,118	2,065
Child Endowment	33,925	40,688	36,041	36,861	46,865
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	3,368	3,343	9,057	7,399	5,047
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	402	406	439	415	412
Medical Benefits	4,407	4,889	5,605	6,022	6,377
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	1,957	2,008	2,187	2,304	2,450
Hospital Benefits	8,424	9,648	10,984	11,303	13,094
Pharmaceutical Benefits	12,181	12,632	15,479	15,677	17,680
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	1,579	3,325	4,164	4,594	4,819
Nutrition of Children	1,816	2,037	2,069	1,898	2,183
Miscellaneous Health Services	109	109	109	102	138
Tuberculosis Benefits	2,617	2,544	2,620	2,930	3,149
Total	150,686	168,077	187,787	193,325	215,041

Social Security Benefits

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act at 30th June, 1965, are outlined below :—

Age Pensions

Age pensions, or old age pensions as they were then called, were introduced in 1909 and were the first of the income security services to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Though the rates of pension and qualifying conditions, e.g., the means test, have changed considerably since then, fundamentally the provisions have not altered. The main essentials throughout have been that pensions are granted subject to age, nationality, and residence requirements, and to a means test on income and on property.

The main provisions are as follows :—

Age : Qualifying age for men, 65 years ; for women, 60 years.

Residence : A person must have lived in Australia at any time continuously for a period of ten years. If he has completed five years' but not ten years' continuous residence and has lived in Australia for periods which, in total, exceed ten years he may be eligible. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Nationality : Aliens are ineligible.

Rate of Pension

From November, 1963, a new rate of pension known as the standard rate pension, has been payable to a single, widowed or divorced pensioner or a married pensioner whose spouse is not receiving an age or invalid pension, a wife's allowance, an unemployment, sickness or special benefit, a tuberculosis allowance or a service pension. The maximum standard rate of pension is \$624 a year (\$12 a week). The maximum married rate is \$1,144 a year (\$22 a week) for a married couple, both pensioners, i.e., \$572 a year (\$11 a week) each. For a married person whose spouse is receiving a pension, allowance or benefit, the maximum rate of pension is also \$11 a week.

If the pensioner is an invalid or is blind, a wife's allowance of up to \$6 a week may be paid, subject to the means test, to his non-pensioner wife. A child's allowance of \$1.50 a week, free of the means test, may also be paid for the first child and extra pension of \$1.50 a week, subject to the means test, for each other child under sixteen years. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen, if he is dependent on the pensioner and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university.

Supplementary assistance of \$1 a week is available to pensioners receiving the full standard rate pension if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on the pension.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, the maximum payable to him is \$4.20 a week if he is eligible for the standard rate, or \$7.80 a week in other cases. The rest is paid to the home, except where the pensioner is a patient in an infirmary ward.

Means Test

The rate of pension payable depends on the claimant's "means as assessed". These consist of his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of his net property above \$400.

A person's "means as assessed" may consist entirely of income, entirely of property component or of various combinations of income and property component. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of pension the amount by which "means as assessed" exceed \$364. Where the standard rate applies no pension is payable if the value of property is \$10,280 or more. Where the married rate applies no pension is payable if the value of property is \$9,760 or more. The wife's allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as the pension, i.e., it is reduced by the amount of "means as assessed" over \$364.

"Income" includes earnings and any other form of income derived from any source, with certain exceptions.

The main exceptions are—Income from property ; gifts or allowances from children ; payments, other than annuities, by way of benefit from friendly societies ; payments for children ; Commonwealth health benefits ; and amounts received from registered benefit organizations.

For means test purposes, up to \$1 a week of a claimant's income may be disregarded for each dependent child under sixteen. This also applies for a child over sixteen, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen if he is dependent on the claimant and is receiving full-time education.

“Property” includes all real and personal property, e.g., money, bonds, shares, real estate. The value of the claimant's home in which he lives permanently and his furniture and personal effects are disregarded in determining his eligibility for pension. The surrender value of life insurance policies (up to \$1,500) and certain other types of property are also exempt.

Married Persons : For married couples, except where they are separated or in other special circumstances, the income and property of each is taken to be half the combined income and property of both, even if only one of the couple is a pensioner or claimant.

Numbers, &c. : On 30th June, 1964, there were 615,186 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 428,848 or 70 per cent. were women and 186,338 or 30 per cent. were men.

The number of pensioners has grown considerably since the scheme was introduced. A larger population and an increasing number of people in the pensionable age groups have contributed to this, as have liberalizations of the qualifying conditions, particularly those connected with the means test.

The proportion of age pensioners in those of pensionable age also shows a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32·0, at the 1921 Census 32·9, and at the 1933 Census 32·5. At the time of the 1947 Census it had risen to 38·1 ; at the 1954 Census it had reached 42·8; and at the 1961 Census 51·0 per cent. of those in the pensionable age group were receiving pensions. At 30th June, 1964, the estimated percentage was 53·3.

Invalid Pensions

The original pensions legislation (introduced in 1910) contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions, and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have always had many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions.

As with age pensions, the conditions governing invalid pensions have changed over the years, but there have always been fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, nationality, income, and property.

The main features of invalid pensions legislation are—

Age : Qualifying age is sixteen years or over.

Incapacity : To qualify, a person must be permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent., or permanently blind.

Residence : A person must have lived in Australia at any time continuously for a period of five years. If he became permanently incapacitated or blind outside Australia, except during a temporary absence, ten years' continuous residence is necessary. But if he has completed five years' but not ten years' continuous residence, and has lived in Australia for periods which, in total, exceed ten years he may be eligible. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Nationality : As for age pensions.

Rate of Pension :

Means Test :

Supplementary Assistance :

} As for age pensions, except
for blind persons.

Blind Persons : Permanently blind persons, if qualified in other respects, receive the applicable maximum rate of pension, and child's allowance of \$1.50 a week free of the means test. Wife's allowance, the extra pension for children other than the first, and supplementary assistance are subject to the means test. There are limits to the amount a blind person may receive from age and war pensions.

Numbers, &c. : At 30th June, 1964, there were 109,725 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 59,850 men and 49,875 women.

With a growing population and with changes in eligibility conditions, numbers of invalid pensioners have also increased since the inception of the programme.

The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population at 30th June, 1964, was 0.93.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners during the past five years :—

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Pensioners			Total Payments*
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1960	136,098†	17,546†	153,644	\$'000 71,870
1961	143,636	19,434	163,070	77,468
1962	152,533	21,519	174,052	89,364
1963	156,578	22,982	179,560	93,728
1964	159,658	24,962	184,620	100,236

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† By statistical adjustment 4,843 pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age Pensions during 1959-60.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of \$20 is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. The rate of benefit has been unchanged since its inception in 1943.

Widows' Pensions

These pensions were introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis in 1942. There have been some changes in conditions but, like age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions have always been subject to residence and nationality qualifications and to a means test on income and property. They are payable to widows and other women in several classes.

The main features of the programme are—

Classes : The various classes of women provided for are—

Class A.—A widow who has one or more children under sixteen years in her care.

Class B.— A widow, not less than 50 years of age, who has no children ; or a widow who is at least 45 years of age when the Class A pension ceases because she no longer has a child in her care.

Class C.—A widow, under 50 years of age, who has no children, but who is in necessitous circumstances within the 26 weeks following her husband's death. If the widow is pregnant, payment may continue until the birth of her child when she may qualify for a Class A pension.

For Classes A and B, the term "widow" includes a deserted wife, who has been deserted by her husband without just cause for a period of at least six months, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain "dependent females" may qualify for A, B or C Class pensions.

Residence : Five years' residence in Australia immediately prior to claiming the pension is required. This period is reduced to one year if the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Certain absences count as residence.

Nationality : Aliens are not eligible.

Rates of Payment : Maximum pension rates are—

Class A.—\$16 a week. This includes the standard rate pension of \$12 a week and a mother's allowance of \$4 a week. In addition, a flat rate allowance of \$1.50 a week for one child, and, subject to the means test, extra pension of \$1.50 a week for each other child under sixteen are payable. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen, if he is wholly or substantially dependent on the widow and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university.

Class B.—\$10.25 a week.

Class C.—\$10.25 a week.

Widow pensioners may receive Supplementary Assistance of \$1 a week if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on their pensions.

Means Test : In general, the means test for Class A and Class B widows operates in a similar way to that for age and invalid pensioners. The maximum rate of pension is not affected unless the widow's "means as assessed" exceed \$364.

A widow's "means as assessed" comprise her annual rate of income together with a property component equivalent to \$2 for every complete \$20 by which the value of her property is in excess of a stipulated sum. In the case of a Class B widow, \$400 of her property is exempt. A Class A widow has a basic exemption of \$2,000 where the value of her property exceeds \$4,500, but no property component is calculated where she has property of no more than \$4,500 in value.

A Class A pension is not payable where a widow has property valued at \$13,700 or more ; no Class B pension is payable where property is \$9,380 or more.

There is no specific means test for the Class C pension which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

The definitions of "income" and "property" are the same as for age and invalid pensions.

Women Disqualified : These include—

- (1) A woman who is receiving a war widow's pension under the Repatriation Act because of her husband's death ;
- (2) a deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

Numbers, &c. : The number of widow pensioners has not varied greatly since the pension scheme was introduced. On 30th June, 1964, there were in Australia altogether 62,124 widow pensioners, of whom 27,371 were in Class A, 34,659 in Class B, and 94 in Class C.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria during the past five years are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—					Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
						\$'000
1960	..	..	..	..	12,547	5,832
1961	..	..	..	..	13,311	6,658
1962	..	..	..	..	14,251	7,362
1963	..	..	..	..	14,549	7,758
1964	..	..	..	..	15,581	10,316

Maternity Allowances

When these were first introduced in 1912, they were paid to all mothers. During the depression years a means test was imposed, but this was abolished in 1943. The amount of allowance was increased at the same time.

The allowances are paid to mothers to help them with the expenses associated with childbirth and are additional to Commonwealth health benefits.

Current provisions are as follows :—

Eligibility : Mothers are entitled to the allowance if they live, or intend to live, permanently in Australia and give birth to a child in Australia. The allowance may be paid for a birth on board a ship travelling to Australia unless the mother is entitled to a similar benefit from another country. In some circumstances, an Australian who gives birth to a child while temporarily overseas is entitled to the allowance.

Payment may be made for the birth of a stillborn child, or a child which lives less than twelve hours, provided the child has developed for at least five and a half calendar months.

Rates : The allowance is \$30 where there are no other children, \$32 where the mother has one or two other children under sixteen years, or \$35 where she has three or more such children.

An extra \$10 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

The number of maternity allowances paid annually has increased greatly in the post-war period, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births. The total number of allowances granted in Australia in 1963-64 was 233,451 and expenditure amounted to \$7,457,320.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30th June—					Number Granted	Total Payments
						\$'000
1960	..	..	..	..	62,853	2,016
1961	..	..	..	..	66,511	2,138
1962	..	..	..	..	65,847	2,114
1963	..	..	..	..	66,021	2,118
1964	..	..	..	..	64,438	2,064

Child Endowment

Though there had been discussion for many years of a system of family allowances and though a Royal Commission on Child Endowment had been conducted in 1927, no Commonwealth scheme was introduced until 1941. Initially this provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of \$0.50 a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first in a family. The rate was increased on two occasions, and in 1950 the first child was included. In January, 1964, the rate for third and subsequent children under sixteen years in a family was increased. Provision was also made for endowment to be paid for a student child over sixteen years but under 21 years who is in the custody, care, and control of the parent or guardian, is receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, and is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

Child endowment may now be claimed by any resident of Australia who has the custody, care, and control of one or more children. There is no means test.

Usually the mother makes the claim and receives the payments. There are special arrangements to meet cases where families are divided by divorce, separation, or death of parents.

The main provisions are :—

Residence : Twelve months' residence is required if the mother and the child were not born in Australia. This requirement is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that they are likely to remain in Australia permanently.

Under certain conditions endowment may be continued while the mother is temporarily overseas.

Nationality : Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the child was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the Department is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Rates

The amount of endowment is \$0.50 a week for the elder, eldest or only child under sixteen ; \$1 a week for the next eldest child under sixteen ; and \$1.50 a week for each other child under sixteen. Endowment for student children is payable at the rate of \$1.50 a week for each eligible student child over sixteen years of age.

If a child is being cared for by an approved charitable or religious institution or organization, including a government institution (other than a mental hospital), endowment for the child is paid to the institution. Where a child is in a government mental hospital, endowment may be paid to the parent if a reasonable contribution is being made towards the child's maintenance.

Following demographic trends and migration influences, the number of endowed families and children has increased considerably in recent years. The total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1964, was 1,555,630, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,484,008. There were also 26,107 endowed children in institutions. Expenditure for the year 1963-64 was \$165 mill.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1960 :—

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				\$'000
1960	403,934	874,014	5,365	33,926
1961	411,744	900,153	5,761	40,688*
1962	417,482	921,582	4,627	36,042
1963	421,275	933,628	4,594	36,860
1964†	428,260	951,375	5,257	46,866*

* There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during these years.

† The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children aged 16 but less than 21 years, from 14th January, 1964. At 30th June, 1964, there were 43,263 endowed student children in Victoria. Details of these are excluded from the numbers shown in this table, although payments made on their behalf are included in "Total Payments".

Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944, and the programme came into operation the following year. Rates of benefit were increased in 1952, 1957, 1961, and 1962, and permissible income was raised in 1957. In March, 1962, the additional benefit for one dependent child was extended to all dependent children under the age of sixteen years in the family of the beneficiary.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. There is a means test on income, but none on property. There are no nationality requirements. Both benefits are payable subject to a waiting period of seven days. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics.

The following is an outline of the main features :—

Age : Men, sixteen to 65 years; women, sixteen to 60 years. Special benefits may be granted in certain cases.

Residence : Twelve months' residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of claim is required, or evidence of intention to reside in Australia permanently.

Other Qualifications :

- (1) *Unemployment Benefit*.—To receive this benefit a person must (a) be unemployed and show that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike; (b) be capable of undertaking and willing to undertake suitable work ; and (c) have taken reasonable steps to obtain work. Registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service is necessary.
- (2) *Sickness Benefit*.—To receive this benefit a person must be temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident, and have suffered a loss of income as a result.

A married woman is usually not qualified to receive sickness benefit in her own right if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. If her husband is able to maintain her only partially, some benefit may be paid.

Rates of Benefit : Maximum weekly benefit for an adult or a married minor is \$8.25; unmarried minors are paid at lower rates. An additional \$6 a week is paid for a dependent spouse, and \$1.50 for each qualifying child.

Effect of Income : Income of up to \$4 a week in the case of adults and married minors, and \$2 a week in the case of unmarried minors does not affect the rate of benefit. If income exceeds these amounts, the benefit is reduced by the amount of the excess.

“Income” includes earnings and any other form of income. For unemployment benefit, the income of the spouse is also taken into account. For sickness benefit, the income of the spouse determines the extent of her dependency for the purposes of the payment of additional benefit.

Certain types of income are exempt, e.g., child endowment, war pension, Commonwealth health benefits.

The amount of war pension paid in respect of the same incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is a direct deduction from the rate of benefit otherwise payable. Similarly, workers compensation and like payments are a direct deduction.

(3) *Special Benefits* : This benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for an unemployment or sickness benefit if, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Maximum rate is the same as for unemployment or sickness benefit.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages. During 1963–64, a total of 139,500 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30th June, 1964, there were 18,129 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 22,633 and 3,380.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 69,503 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1963–64 (16,560 in Victoria), and there were 10,776 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,807 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1963–64 was \$21,624,000 ; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was \$5,046,000.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom unemployment, sickness, and special benefits have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—SOCIAL SERVICES : UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Year	Number Admitted to Benefit during Year			Number Receiving Benefit at End of Year			Amount Paid in Benefits during Year		
	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial†
1959-60 ..	17,635	13,672	11,139	3,676	2,082	793	1,872	1,092	404
1960-61 ..	32,126	13,809	10,435	16,089	2,121	1,854	1,792	1,084	468
1961-62 ..	72,201	14,833	4,595	14,338	2,479	1,123	7,206	1,294	556
1962-63 ..	38,892	15,820	5,439	8,548	2,569	1,511	5,194	1,648	556
1963-64 ..	22,633	16,560	2,205	3,380	2,807	1,186	2,750	1,766	531

* Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

† Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

Rehabilitation

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is one of the more recent additions to the social security programme. In 1941, a limited scheme for the vocational training of invalid pensioners was introduced. Following war-time developments in the training of disabled ex-servicemen, a comprehensive civilian rehabilitation service was begun in 1948. Its general aim is to restore disabled men and women to a state of fitness enabling them to earn their own living and to lead independent, useful lives. Rehabilitation may be effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and employment.

Rehabilitation is provided free to (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension; (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit; (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance; and (4) boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remediable (except in the case of the blind), and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work within three years of starting treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves or may be sponsored by governmental or private organizations.

During 1963-64, 1,635 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 361 of them being in Victoria; 1,299 were placed in employment, 256 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$412,000.

Reciprocal Agreements

The Social Services Act provides, *inter alia*, for the Commonwealth to enter into reciprocal agreements with the Government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind have been made with New Zealand and with the United Kingdom.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. In return Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

National Health Benefits

Commonwealth expenditure on hospital and nursing home benefits, medical benefits, pharmaceutical benefits and the Pensioner Medical Service is authorized by the *National Health Act* 1953-1964.

Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits

Hospital benefits are available to patients receiving treatment in public and private hospitals approved under the National Health Act.

Insured patients, who are those fulfilling the conditions of eligibility regarding contributing to a hospital benefit fund registered under the National Health Act, or a dependant of any such person, are entitled to a Commonwealth hospital benefit of \$2 a day. The benefit is paid through the contributor's registered benefit organization. Generally, the Commonwealth hospital benefit is paid direct to the contributor together with the fund benefit to which he is entitled.

The Commonwealth benefit of \$2 a day is paid direct to hospitals who make no charge (for instance, infectious disease hospitals). Where a public hospital does not charge any fees for an eligible pensioner or a dependant of such a person who is a public ward patient, the Commonwealth pays the hospital a benefit of \$3.60 a day. Eligible pensioners are those who are in possession of a Pensioner Medical Service entitlement card.

For uninsured patients a Commonwealth benefit of \$0.80 a day is paid direct to the hospitals, the same amount being deducted from the patients' accounts.

A Commonwealth nursing home benefit of \$2 a day is paid for a qualified patient who receives nursing home care in a convalescent home, rest home, or similar institution which is approved under the

National Health Act. The benefit is paid whether or not the patient is insured. It is paid direct to the hospitals and the same amount is deducted from the patient's account.

The following table shows details of registered organizations, members, and benefits for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Registered Organizations (At 30th June)	47	47	46	44	44
Number of Members (At 30th June) ..	768,773	860,323	901,596	923,469	955,902
Benefits Paid (Year Ended 30th June)— From Registered Organizations' Funds					
Commonwealth Benefits (\$'000)	4,368	5,542	7,310	8,248	8,408
	7,992	8,848	9,754	10,326	12,052
Total Benefits (\$'000)	12,360	14,390	17,064	18,574	20,460

Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid in respect of medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organizations, or by the dependants of such contributors. The benefits are usually paid on a fee-for-service basis for the medical services specified in the National Health Act. However, some registered organizations provide medical services for their members under contract arrangements with doctors.

Payments of Commonwealth medical benefits on a fee-for-service basis are made only to financial contributors to registered medical benefits organizations, which, subject to their rules, also pay a fund benefit equal to or greater than the amount of Commonwealth benefit. Where medical services are provided by contract, the Commonwealth benefit is provided by way of cash reimbursement to the organization of a proportion not exceeding one half of the payments made to the doctors for services covered by the contract.

The following table shows details of registered organizations, members, and benefits for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Registered Organizations (At 30th June)	23	23	23	21	21
Number of Members (At 30th June) ..	672,039	753,096	797,068	830,278	869,221
Number of Services Received (Year Ended 30th June) ..	4,929,790	5,078,882	5,644,558	6,059,989	6,378,157
Benefits Paid (Year Ended 30th June)— From Registered Organizations' Funds*					
Commonwealth Benefits (\$'000)	4,672	5,410	6,470	7,200	7,752
	4,408	4,828	5,494	5,934	6,270
Total Benefits (\$'000)	9,080	10,238	11,964	13,134	14,022

* Excludes Ancillary Benefits.

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, all prescriptions written in accordance with the regulations are available to the general public for the payment of a fee of 50 cents. Pensioners who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, and their eligible dependants, receive these prescriptions free of charge. Pharmaceutical Benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions of medical practitioners, but in areas where there is no approved chemist a medical practitioner may be approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

Provision is made to approve hospitals for supplying pharmaceutical benefits and most public hospitals are thus approved. A few of the larger private hospitals having diagnostic facilities are similarly approved.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister of Health on the advice of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Within the list of benefits so determined, a doctor may prescribe, subject to any restriction on its use as a benefit, the drug of his choice in the treatment of his patient.

The following table gives details of pharmaceutical benefits granted in Victoria during the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Prescriptions	6,325,727	7,727,184	9,578,615	10,540,865	11,597,283
Cost of Prescriptions—					
Commonwealth Contribution					
Pensioners \$'000	1,580	3,326	4,164	4,594	4,820
Other Population \$'000	11,288	12,732	12,942	13,160	13,314
Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services \$'000	1,404	2,620	2,536	3,360	4,300
Patients' Contribution \$'000	512	2,752	3,508	3,858	4,246

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service is a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this service the participating doctors provide medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as ordinarily rendered by a general practitioner in his surgery or at the patient's home, to enrolled pensioners and their dependants.

The service includes treatment of a patient who has undergone a surgical operation from the time of his return home from hospital, but it does not extend to specialist treatment, general anaesthetics, or fractures. Doctors participating in the service are remunerated by the Commonwealth on a concessional fee-for-service basis. In addition to the general practitioner service given to enrolled pensioners, the full range of medicines of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is available free of cost from a chemist on presentation of a doctor's prescription.

Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Commonwealth Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Dependent wives and children under sixteen years of age of persons who are eligible are also entitled to the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

The following table shows details of the pensioner medical service for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled (At 30th June)	173,183	186,010	197,215	207,603	215,373
Number of Participating Doctors (At 30th June)	1,665	1,732	1,788	1,758	1,744
Number of Services (Year Ended 30th June)—					
Surgery	799,720	827,117	921,946	967,381	1,015,961
Domiciliary	805,462	821,199	880,204	872,662	882,360
Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (Year Ended 30th June) \$'000	1,926	1,976	2,156	2,272	2,421

Social Welfare Department

Introduction

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 provided for the establishment of a new branch of the Chief Secretary's Department under a Director-General of Social Welfare. All the functions previously exercised by the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department have been absorbed by the new branch (the Social Welfare Department) and a number of significant additional functions have been introduced. These have since been re-aligned and re-grouped into divisions.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Department there are the following divisions: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole.

The Act was passed in June, 1960. In July, 1960, the provisions of the Act relating to central administration, the Prisons Division, the Research and Statistics Division, and the Training Division were proclaimed; in December, 1960, those provisions relating to the Probation and Parole Division, and in July, 1961, those relating to the Family and Youth Welfare Divisions, and the Youth Parole Board were proclaimed. In July, 1965, the remaining sections concerning the 17-21 age group, in relation to committal or transfer to youth training centres, were proclaimed.

Family Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Family Welfare, is responsible for promoting family welfare in the community and for controlling and supervising children and young persons in need of care and protection within the meaning of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1958.

It maintains reception centres and children's homes for the reception and treatment of children under the Department's care. It also supervises the care of wards placed in private foster homes and in approved children's homes conducted by the various voluntary agencies. The children's homes maintained by the Division include twelve family group homes, each caring for eight children, and four small homes for children in need of specialized care. Reception centres are at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Mildura. It is intended to develop further regional centres throughout the State so that local assistance will be readily available when necessary. Apart from Ballarat and Mildura, there are regional officers at Geelong, Bendigo, and Morwell. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING MADE WARDS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963			1964		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences* (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing	28	2	30	41	2	43
Breaking and Entering	29	..	29	47	1	48
Illegally Using†	3	..	3	16	..	16
Miscellaneous	7	..	7	20	3	23
Total	67	2	69	124	6	130
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	18	12	30	16	23	39
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode	109	93	202	128	90	218
Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid	76	58	134	87	106	193
In Care of Unfit Guardians	53	54	107	61	56	117
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime	181	49	230	167	42	209
Exposed to Moral Danger .. .. .	..	84	84	2	81	83
Truancy	3	3	6	6	..	6
Total	440	353	793	467	398	865
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act)	22	8	30	34	5	39
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts ..	529	363	892	625	409	1,034
Admissions on Application to Department	111	99	210	103	96	199
Total Made Wards	640	462	1,102	728	505	1,233

* From July, 1961 until February, 1964, children under fourteen convicted of an offence could be made wards by the Children's Court and admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department; those fourteen and over could be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre (not involving wardship.) As a consequence of raising the school leaving age to fifteen years as from 4th February, 1964, children convicted of an offence may now be admitted as wards up to the age of fifteen years. Only those fifteen and over may be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre.

† E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Year	Boarded Out in Foster Homes	In Foster Homes with a View to Legal Adoption	Placed, without Payment, with Relatives or Foster Parents	In Departmental Institutions	In Non-Departmental Institutions	In Government Subsidized Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	On Parole	Total
1960*	711	78	1,044	568	2,178	80	116	..	4,775
1961†	734	127	1,053	561	2,387	81	107	..	5,050
1962†	759	193	1,061	540	2,168	92	108	17	4,938
1963†	760	191	1,063	610	2,443	123	132	30	5,352
1964†	824	152	1,336	692	2,472	136	126 ..	18	5,756

* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Period	Number of Applications		Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period	Cost of Assistance*
	Received	Approved		
				\$'000
1960	1,468	962	4,881	484
1961 (to 30th June)	1,306	892	6,161	262
1961-62	3,762	2,750	7,413	818
1962-63	2,883	2,041	7,253	720
1963-64	2,538	1,806	5,626	632

* Excludes medical and school payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance at the dates shown from the Family Welfare Division of the

Social Welfare Department, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS

Particulars	At 30th June—					
	1962		1963		1964	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	553	21·1	589	22·7	330	16·7
Deserted	1,113	42·5	1,224	47·3	1,013	51·2
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	457	17·4	237	9·2	79	4·0
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated ..	146	5·6	139	5·4	127	6·4
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner ..	194	7·4	234	9·0	251	12·7
In Gaol	125	4·8	127	4·9	134	6·8
Other	30	1·2	41	1·5	44	2·2
Total	2,618	100·0	2,591	100·0	1,978	100·0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the periods shown :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	1960	1961 (To 30th June)	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	246	248	258	260	227
Children Placed during Period ..	670	301	512	521	488
Children under Supervision at End of Period	248	258	260	227	208

Youth Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Youth Welfare, is responsible for all functions dealing with the social welfare problems of young persons. In addition to promoting co-operation between the various organizations and individuals interested in youth welfare in the community, it is responsible for administering institutions known as Remand Centres and Youth Training Centres for the detention and treatment of delinquent youths under the age of seventeen years. The Director is a member of the Youth Advisory Council which advises the Government on youth activities and recommends the allocations of grants from the Youth Organizations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
1963-64

Length of Sentence	First Sentence		Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 14 Days	13	1	8	..	21	1
14 Days and under 1 Month	19	..	7	..	26	..
1 Month and under 2 Months	33	1	8	..	41	1
2 Months and under 3 Months	13	..	11	..	24	..
3 Months and under 6 Months	22	6	37	6	59	12
6 Months and under 9 Months	14	1	46	..	60	1
9 Months and under 1 Year	6	..	15	..	21	..
1 Year and under 2 Years	124	5	59	..	183	5
2 Years and under 3 Years	12	..	9	..	21	..
3 Years and over	2	..	2	..	4	..
	258	14	202	6	460	20

Note.—There were 359 boys and 15 girls involved in these sentences.

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1963-64

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Assault	37	2	39
Robbery with Violence	3	7	10
Sex	43	..	43
Breakings	357	19	376
Larceny	212	6	218
Motor Vehicles	384	..	384
False Pretences .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Offences	216	10	226
	1,252	44	1,296

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30th June, 1964 :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG PERSONS UNDER CONTROL OF THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

Location	At 30th June, 1964—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Total
Government Youth Training Centres	52	23	75
Non-Government Youth Training Centres	83	9	92
Prison	4	11	15
Escapees	10	5	15
Other Locations	2	21	23
Total	151	69	220

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 663 wards who were not under sentence at 30th June, 1964. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Location of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 277.

Prisons Division

This Division is under the Director of Prisons and is responsible for the control of all prisons. Victoria has eleven prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days. Further information about this Division is set out on pages 318–319 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The following statement contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1964 :—

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1963–64**

Institution	Number of Prisoners							
	Accommodation		Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30th June, 1964*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,210	..	1,159	..	10,912	..	1,189	..
Ballarat	73	..	60	..	396	..	53	..
Beechworth Training Prison	125	..	113	..	123	..	109	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	113	..	123	..	110	..
Castlemaine	115	..	107	..	256	..	108	..
Coorimungle Prison Farm	60	..	53	..	83	..	56	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	120	..	512	..	116	..
Sale	38	..	27	..	249	..	24	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	133	..	106	..	115	..	123	..
Langi Kal Kal Training Centre	128	..	111	..	318	..	106	..
Morwell River Re-forest- ation Prison ..	80	..	69	..	136	..	71	..
Won Wron	18	..	11	..	25	..	13	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	46	..	671	..	50
Total	2,230	100	2,049	46	13,248	671	2,078	50

* Including 129 males and eighteen females awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years ended 30th June, 1961 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS

(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—				
Convicted	1,678	1,827	1,844	1,942
Awaiting Trial	158	138	150	102
Total	1,836	1,965	1,994	2,044
Received during Period—				
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, &c. ..	8,887	8,737	9,016	9,105
Transfer from—				
Other Gaols	1,178	1,528	1,594	1,778
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.	77	98	114	98
For Trial, not Subsequently Convicted ..	2,610	2,601	2,305	2,617
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation ..	374	289	310	93
Returned on Order	224	192	340	228
Total	13,350	13,445	13,679	13,919
Discharged during Period	13,221	13,416	13,629	13,835
Number in Confinement at End of Period—				
Convicted	1,827	1,844	1,942	1,981
Awaiting Trial	138	150	102	147
Total	1,965	1,994	2,044	2,128

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	At 30th June—			
	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
1960	1,649	29	1,678	5·87
1961	1,797	30	1,827	6·23
1962	1,814	30	1,844	6·16
1963	1,908	34	1,942	6·36
1964	1,949	32	1,981	6·33

Research and Statistics Division

This Division conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates in non-governmental research projects and supervises any

investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organization or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all divisions and the collation of all material for issue from the Branch.

Training Division

Under Division 5 of the *Social Welfare Act 1960*, a Social Welfare Training Council is established. The functions of this Council are listed in detail on page 321 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The Training Division is also responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Branch. These include physical and recreational education, as well as academic and vocational training for all persons in the care of the Department.

The Division controls a central reference library and institutional and circulating libraries throughout the Branch.

Probation and Parole Division

This Division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act 1958* and the *Crimes Act 1958*. The probation services available to Children's Courts have been greatly augmented. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of trainees on parole from Youth Training Centres and of prisoners on parole from prisons. Further information about this Division will be found on pages 321-325 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

Adult Probation

Probation is an alternative to imprisonment and offenders may be admitted to probation for a period of between one and five years for any offence for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed. During the period of probation, probationers are required to observe the conditions laid down in the probation order to which they agree as a condition of probation being granted. They are under the supervision of trained probation officers who act as guides, philosophers, and friends to them. Further details are set out on page 322 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The probation service prepares pre-sentence reports for Courts if required. For the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964, the following were prepared :—

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	1962-63			1963-64		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supreme Court ..	17	..	17	9	..	9
General Sessions Court ..	174	6	180	136	2	138
Petty Sessions Court ..	128	13	141	243	16	259
Total ..	319	19	338	388	18	406

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts in the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963			1964		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation by—						
Supreme Court ..	30	2	32	16	1	17
General Sessions Court ..	573	18	591	338	21	359
Petty Sessions Court ..	1,015	99	1,114	1,171	129	1,300
Total ..	1,618	119	1,737	1,525	151	1,676

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation in the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963			1964		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17-20	858	51	909	929	78	1,007
21-24	299	17	316	254	15	269
25-29	202	8	210	135	10	145
30-34	112	9	121	93	14	107
35-39	63	12	75	57	11	68
40 and over	84	22	106	57	23	80
Total ..	1,618	119	1,737	1,525	151	1,676

The following table shows the number of persons on probation for the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963			1964		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,618	119	1,737	1,525	151	1,676
Completed Probation ..	1,269	96	1,365	1,431	117	1,548
Breached Probation ..	171	5	176	208	3	211
On Probation (At 30th June)	3,294	196	3,490	3,180	227	3,407

Children's Court Probation

Provision for probation for persons under seventeen years charged in the Children's Courts has operated in Victoria since 1906. The duties of supervision were carried out by honorary probation officers.

Children's Court probation was transferred to the control of the Probation and Parole Division of the Social Welfare Branch by the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, Section 55, which amended the relevant sections of the *Children's Court Act* 1958. This change came into operation in December, 1960. In June, 1963, there was provision for five male and eight female stipendiary probation officers to supervise children on probation. The services of honorary probation officers are still extensively used; a special course for honorary probation officers is provided by the Training Division.

In the year ended 30th June, 1964, 1,478 boys and 309 girls were placed on probation. Of the boys, 449 were under 14 years of age and 1,029 were 14-17 years. Of the girls, 75 were under 14 years of age and 234 were 14-17 years.

There were 1,541 boys and 367 girls still under supervision at 30th June, 1964.

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. Further details will be found on page 323 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962		1963		1964	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	580	9	686	7	749	10
Prisoners Released on Parole	778	7	802	7	787	18
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	167	..	177	1	161	2
Parole Cancelled by Board	35	..	62	1	53	2
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	470	9	500	2	580	9
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	686	7	749	10	742	15

Youth Parole

The Youth Parole section commenced its duties in July, 1961. Its major function is to implement the provisions relating to youth trainees and their supervision on parole as set out in the Social Welfare Act. Further details will be found on page 324 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Details	1962-63			1963-64		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	170	2	172	195	5	200
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	3	1	4	5	3	8
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	25	..	25	39	..	39
Paroles Successfully Completed	102	1	103	144	2	146
On Parole at End of Year ..	90	2	92	97	2	99

Further References, 1963-1965

Annual Report, Social Welfare Department, Victoria

Annual Report, Youth Parole Board, Victoria

Annual Report, Parole Boards (Adult), Victoria

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964 are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—	
	1963	1964
RECEIPTS		
Sale of Manufactured Goods	272	346
Child Endowment	22	37
Maintenance Collections	92	105
Miscellaneous Receipts	14	52
Quarters and Rations	40	40
Total Receipts	440	580
EXPENDITURE		
Administration, Research, &c.	138	158
Family Welfare	2,644	2,864
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organizations Assistance)	946	1,119
Prisons	2,354	2,466
Social Welfare Training	52	59
Probation and Parole Services	182	193
Total Expenditure	6,316	6,858
Net Expenditure	5,876	6,279

Old People's Welfare Council

The effects of social and economic changes brought about by the rising proportion and numbers of elderly people in the community are the subject of widespread study and activity in Victoria, based on a combination of voluntary and statutory systems. Such team work, properly co-ordinated, has proved effective in countries overseas as well as in other Australian States.

The co-ordinating body in this State is the Old People's Welfare Council of Victoria, founded in 1951 and consisting of representatives of 100 organizations working for the welfare of the elderly. They range from Government Departments and statutory bodies to voluntary organizations such as church and other philanthropic groups engaged in social work, local old people's welfare committees, and representatives of old people themselves, from their associations and clubs.

Other than an annual grant of \$2,000 from the Government of Victoria, it is wholly dependent on voluntary donations from private citizens, business organizations, charitable trusts and similar sources. Its budget is about \$40,000 annually.

Quite apart from its co-ordinating function, the Council is itself active in welfare work. It provides an information and advisory service for older people and their relatives and friends—in one year it handles more than 1,000 inquiries. It makes available a clubs consultant to work with elderly citizens' clubs, of which there are more than 150 in Victoria, with a combined membership of more than 20,000. It also employs a handcraft instructor whose services have given the satisfaction of accomplishment to many old people. The Council undertakes the study of and investigation into matters affecting older people such as accommodation, infirmary care, and education for retirement, and from time to time publishes reports on the results of its investigations. An important part of the Council's work is to bring the problems and needs of the elderly to the notice of governments and other appropriate authorities and to advise and assist when required.

Accommodation is a high priority problem with many older people. Much valuable work in providing specialized community housing and hostel and similar accommodation is undertaken by a number of church and other philanthropic groups, backed by Government subsidies. A proportion of the flats and other dwellings built by the Housing Commission of Victoria consists of low-rental and low-cost units, most of which are made available to elderly people in the low income group.

In most significant centres of population throughout the State the Council has assisted in the formation of old people's welfare committees, generally sponsored by local community service organizations. They comprise representative groups of citizens and co-operate with local elderly citizens' clubs. In a number of instances they have assisted in the organization and operation of domiciliary services for the aged such as meals on wheels, chiropody and friendly visiting, which, when incorporated in the activities of the clubs, are subsidized by the State Government through local municipal councils.

Outside the fields covered by the Commonwealth (such as age pensions, housing, health insurance, and medical and other social services), the Victorian Government, in addition to subsidizing club and municipal activities mentioned above, devotes particular attention

to hospital and infirmary care, rest homes, and transport and other services, administered largely through its appropriate Departments.

The activities outlined have developed into an Australia-wide system. Victoria was the first State to establish a co-ordinating Council and subsequently other States followed with similarly constituted Councils. These have all combined to form the National Old People's Welfare Council of Australia, with its headquarters in Melbourne, whose function is to correlate the work of the State bodies.

Voluntary Social Services, 1965

Friendly Societies

The *Friendly Societies Act 1958* regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as "Specially Authorized" Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospital, medical, medicine, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorized Societies) for each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *			
Number of Societies	21	21	20
Number of Branches	1,185	1,181	1,167
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	114,330	112,610	110,181
Medical Services†	207,777	216,794	227,652
Hospital Benefits†	212,114	233,370	238,979
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	5,329	5,775	6,155
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	8,953	10,327	12,087
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	118	115	112
Number of Members	40,391	46,019	44,924
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	27,975	29,252	27,224
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	441,910	452,850	442,963
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,403	2,482	2,576
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows ..	691	782	818

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in this table in each benefit for which he contributes.

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,316	1,314	1,210
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	262	406	463
Medical Services Funds	3,910	3,948	4,215
Hospital Benefit Funds	2,934	3,254	3,757
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,278	1,440	1,281
Dividing and Other Societies	344	396	448
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	226	362	176
Total Receipts.. .. .	9,818	10,396	11,198
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	870	950	858
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	42	90	90
Medical Services Funds	3,870	3,996	4,291
Hospital Benefit Funds	2,686	2,972	3,371
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,264	1,206	1,162
Dividing and Other Societies	260	334	378
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	226	362	176
Total Expenditure	8,766	9,186	9,974
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	1,052	1,210	1,224

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	15,876	16,240	16,594
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	768	1,084	1,454
Medical Services Funds	1,598	1,548	1,473
Hospital Benefit Funds	1,778	2,060	2,446
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	4,638	4,872	4,991
Dividing and Other Societies	778	842	912
Total Funds	25,436	26,646	27,870

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding specially authorized societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
Sick Pay	532	556	588
Funeral Benefits	178	212	232
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	80	58	42
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits ..	20	36	56
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	1,852	1,956	2,162
Government Subsidy	1,532	1,616	1,695
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	1,658	1,860	2,061
Government Subsidy	618	742	923
Medicine	260	244	247

Dispensaries

At the end of 1963-64 there were 36 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of these registered friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1963-64 was 83,366. As the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are to some extent interwoven with those of the medicine and management funds of ordinary societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1963-64 amounted to \$2,395,300 and \$403,350 respectively.

Specially Authorized Societies

At the end of 1963-64, there were four societies, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, which do not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorized under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1963-64 was 78 and their assets amounted to \$196,494.

Co-operative Societies

In December, 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act, which was proclaimed on the 2nd August, 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. At the 30th June, 1964, 116 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$1,236,690.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

A summary of the operations of Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1964, is given in the following statement :—

**VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES
REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT, 1963–64**

Society	Number	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
				\$'000	
Producers' Societies ..	57	23,827	2,867	3,912	6,779
Trading Societies ..	36	17,199	1,253	1,663	2,916
Community Settlement Societies	6	433	29	138	167
Community Advancement Societies ..	172	11,502	473	830	1,303
Credit Societies ..	105	12,841	157	2,138	2,295
Associations	1	61	1	46	47
Total ..	377	65,863	4,779	8,728	13,507

The following kinds of societies are provided for in the Co-operation Act :—

- (1) Producers' society, which is intended in the main as an organization of producers, but is also given authority to act in many respects as a trading society ;
- (2) trading society, which may carry on any business, trade, manufacture, or industry specified in its rules ;
- (3) community settlement society, designed to settle and retain people on the land ;
- (4) community advancement society, the object of which is to provide any community service or benefit ;
- (5) credit society, which may make, arrange, or guarantee loans to assist members in many directions ; and
- (6) investment society, which provides a means whereby individuals with small amounts of money to invest may combine in order to secure jointly investments which might otherwise be unobtainable.

Any of these societies may, if authorized by its rules, raise money on loan. With the exception of community advancement societies and investment societies, money may also be received on deposit—again if the rules permit.

Two or more societies of the same kind may form an association to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component societies. A producers' society, which is authorized to carry on trading business, may join an association of trading societies.

Any two or more associations may form a union of associations to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component associations.

The Act designates associations and unions as societies and provides objects and powers which may be written into their rules.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies for the five years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Producer	22	33	44	54	57
Trading	21	26	26	32	36
Community Settlement..	3	4	5	5	6
Community Advancement	43	63	100	128	172
Credit	39	57	72	86	105
Associations	2	2	2	1	1
Total	130	185	249	306	377

* Registered under the Co-operation Act. Further information regarding co-operative organizations is given on pages 677-679 of this Year Book.

Repatriation

Introduction

The Repatriation Department is responsible for the general administration of the Repatriation Act and related legislation which provides pensions, allowances, medical care, and other benefits for entitled ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen of the First World War, the Second World War, the Korea and Malaya Operations, the Australian component of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service in prescribed areas, and for native members of the Forces in the Territory of Papua-New Guinea and Torres Strait Islands.

War Pensions

A war pension is payable, by way of compensation, to an ex-serviceman and eligible dependants for incapacity accepted as due to war service (i.e., an occurrence which happened during war service, or has been attributed to it in any material degree, or has been aggravated by conditions of war service). The only exception is in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis. For an ex-serviceman who served in a theatre of war and at any time after discharge from the Forces suffers pulmonary tuberculosis, a war pension is payable even though the incapacity is not due to war service.

There are two main classes of war pensions, namely,

- (1) The special rate war pension known as the T.P.I. pension, which is payable to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated and are unable to earn more than a negligible percentage of a living wage ; and
- (2) the general rate war pension which is payable to those who suffer war-caused disabilities, but are not thereby prevented from working, though their earning capacity may be reduced.

In addition to war pensions there are special allowances paid for certain disabilities.

A wife and children under sixteen years of age also receive pensions at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the ex-serviceman. A pension is paid to widows of ex-servicemen who died as a result of war service and to children under the age of sixteen, and a domestic allowance is paid to certain classes of widows.

Service Pensions

This type of pension is not paid as compensation for war disablement, but is more in the nature of a social benefit to those who, because of age or inability to engage in permanent employment, are incapable of earning an adequate livelihood. It is equivalent in amount, and is subject to the same means test, as the Social Services Age and Invalid Pension. A service pension is payable to an ex-serviceman (who served in a theatre of war) on reaching the age of 60 (55 in the case of ex-servicewomen) or who is permanently unemployable. It is also paid to those who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis irrespective of the area of service.

Number of Pensions

Excluding 1,005 war pensions to miscellaneous personnel, there were 668,853 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30th June, 1964. Of these, 189,583 were payable in Victoria. The number of service pensions was 64,788, of which 15,874 were payable in Victoria.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					\$'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1960.. ..	61,057	112,763	14,688	188,508	32,202
1961.. ..	61,452	113,670	14,989	190,111	36,644
1962.. ..	62,285	114,781	15,374	192,440	36,840
1963.. ..	63,005	112,187	15,757	190,949	41,816
1964.. ..	63,300	110,274	16,009	189,583	45,526
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1960.. ..	7,636	2,906	516	11,058	3,036
1961.. ..	8,514	2,880	508	11,902	3,462
1962.. ..	10,379	3,107	531	14,017	4,244
1963.. ..	11,616	3,225	553	15,394	4,950
1964.. ..	12,160	3,147	567	15,874	5,654

Medical Care

A major function of the Repatriation Department is the medical care of eligible ex-servicemen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen, and a wide range of medical services is provided at departmental institutions and through general practitioners under the Local Medical Officer scheme.

In-patient treatment is provided at Repatriation General Hospitals in each capital city and at auxiliary hospitals in all States except Tasmania. For long-term patients, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland. In-patient treatment may also be provided at country hospitals at departmental expense in certain circumstances. Psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are accommodated, by agreement with the State Governments and at the expense of the Department, in separate Repatriation Mental Hospitals administered by the State authorities. In Victoria, ex-servicemen suffering mental illness and requiring custodial care are accommodated at the Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora, which is owned and financed by the Commonwealth, but is staffed and administered by State employees under the control of the Mental Health Authority of Victoria.

Out-patient treatment is provided through the Local Medical Officer scheme in which some 5,300 doctors in private practice throughout the Commonwealth participate. In Victoria there are 1,495 Repatriation Local Medical Officers.

These facilities are supplemented by the services of specialists employed or retained by the Commission or engaged by local arrangement. Artificial limbs, surgical aids, and appliances are provided for those eligible at the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in each State. In addition, artificial limbs and appliances are provided for other Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, and, to the extent that production can be

made available, for State Government Departments and philanthropic organizations and for private persons who cannot be satisfactorily fitted elsewhere.

Dental treatment is also available to eligible ex-servicemen and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen at departmental institutions or from local dentists under the Local Dental Officer scheme.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service. In addition, subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service for the following :—

- (1) Ex-servicemen and women receiving a war pension at or exceeding the maximum general (100 per cent.) rate ;
- (2) ex-servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who have contracted pulmonary tuberculosis ;
- (3) nurses who served in the First World War ;
- (4) widows and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen whose deaths are due to war service and of deceased T.P.I. pensioners ; and
- (5) service pensioners including ex-service pensioners of the Boer War.

The Department provides a comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service at its institutions, in which programmes for the social care and rehabilitation of disabled patients, particularly the elderly patient, are carried out. Emphasis is given to retraining and rehabilitation to slow down deterioration in the health of ex-servicemen as they grow older, and to help others return to employment. Where employment is not possible, because of age or other reasons, an effective rehabilitation service is planned at the out-patient and home level, enabling the patient to return home to live a reasonably normal life. This type of patient is accommodated in Victoria at the Macleod Repatriation Hospital, Mont Park.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognized postgraduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital also include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Training is also given in pathology, radiography, pharmacy, and social work. At 30th June, 1964, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,251 and during 1963-64, 11,561 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 24 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Out-patient Clinic, St. Kilda-road, Melbourne ; Out-patient Clinic Annexe, Kooyong-road, Caulfield ; Anzac Hostel, North-road, Brighton ; and Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne.

Educational and Vocational Training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Repatriation Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme which provides assistance in the form of school

requisites and fares for eligible children up to twelve years of age from commencement of primary education, and for those over twelve years an education allowance while primary and secondary education continue. Further assistance by way of fees and fares is provided where the child continues a course of specialized education or training in preparation for a career.

Vocational training is provided to an ex-serviceman who served in the Korea and Malaya Operations and to an ex-serviceman who through war-caused disabilities is substantially handicapped and where training appears to be the only means whereby satisfactory re-establishment may be effected. Training is also provided to a widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service and where training is necessary to enable the widow to follow a suitable occupation.

General Assistance

The Department also provides general assistance through loans and grants to certain categories of ex-servicemen and dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for seriously disabled ex-servicemen, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, furniture grants, business re-establishment loans and allowances, and recreation transport allowances.

Red Cross Society

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in the State of Victoria.

Red Cross is a voluntary organization and is maintained by donations and subscriptions. Its primary responsibility is the care of ex-service personnel and dependants, but since the Second World War its civilian activities have been extended to meet various needs of the community. The principal activities carried out by the Division are listed in the table below, which gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :—

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Income	\$ 887,416	940,160	955,316	1,001,974	1,048,224
Expenditure	\$ 874,314	944,806	966,200	1,007,568	1,042,114
Gross Expenditure over Income	\$..	4,646	10,884	5,594	6,110
Gross Income over Expenditure	\$ 13,102	..	..	..	..
Accumulation Account	\$ 1,302,518	1,315,608	1,291,164	1,340,498	1,319,740
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service	\$ 343,682	357,576	379,778	412,048	436,370
Convalescent Homes and Hostels	\$ 177,154	190,940	178,546	172,676	176,862
Handicraft and Curative Training	\$ 31,646	37,238	40,144	42,218	44,300
Social Service and Welfare	\$ 58,706	59,818	67,434	73,078	62,460
Service and Repatriation Hospitals, } including Recreation Centres } Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief }	\$ 77,616	76,764	103,322	96,636	92,494
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	498	507	523	547	553
Junior Red Cross Circles	No. 271	284	298	334	388
Blood Donations	No. 79,541	82,540	89,795	89,249	96,825
Blood Distributed	half-litres 52,402	54,670	57,964	58,331	66,118
Serum Distributed	litres 1,557	1,349	836	367	39
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	56,092	64,103	66,813	73,062	78,200
Transport Mileage	\$ *	\$ *	\$ *	526,168	613,267
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,240	1,212	1,122	1,061	1,020

* Not available on comparable basis.

Social Work Service

The Social Work Service provides a family welfare service for ex-servicemen or their dependants in cases of sickness or disability.

In each year, over 2,000 problems are brought to the Social Work Service and help is given in a variety of ways. The Service covers the whole range of social problems, from the behaviour problems of youth to planning and general problems of the elderly.

Social workers are available to help people with general counselling, marriage guidance, advice on community resources, budgeting, and, in some cases, by financial assistance. The trained social workers are assisted by welfare assistants, clerical staff, and some volunteers. The Social Work Service also helps to train students from the University who are doing the three-year Social Studies course.

As the service covers so many needs, it works closely with other departments in Red Cross such as the Handcraft Centre at Caulfield, "Rockingham", Transport, and especially with the many Red Cross units throughout the State.

Country work is an important part of the Social Work Service, and Red Cross has a social worker working with more than 80 voluntary welfare officers attached to units throughout the State. The voluntary welfare officers, together with Headquarters staff, assist with many problems each year, particularly in advising people of available community resources. The welfare officers are helped in this work by training seminars held in the city and country.

Further References, 1962, 1963**Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea**

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 59 miles from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday; to have each child medically and dentally examined; and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. The Camp accommodates 150 girls and 150 boys.

Further Reference, 1964*Justice and the Administration of Law***Law in Victoria***Historical*

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted

of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did prior to Federation; and Victoria, like its sister-States, retains some sovereign powers.

Legal Profession

Prior to 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches, barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and in New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and instituted legal proceedings generally. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in Chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who “instructed” the barrister for him.

In 1891 Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, though a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Legal Departments and Officers

The political head of the Crown Law Department is the Attorney-General, under whose direction and control the department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed, under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen’s Counsel.

The administrative problems of the Crown Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the Department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the Prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and General Sessions Courts. There are eight such Prosecutors who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

Public Solicitor

The Office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General's Department through the Public Solicitor, who is appointed under the Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Act. The Act requires that the Public Solicitor shall be a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and he is the person assigned to act for those persons eligible under the Act. Assistance is available in criminal and civil proceedings. A person who is admitted to sue under this Act does so *in forma pauperis*. The effect of this is that he or she has the services of the Public Solicitor without charge both as to disbursements and professional charges. Where required, a barrister is employed at Government expense. In the event of an assisted person succeeding in his or her action the opposing party may be ordered to pay costs at a lower scale than provided by the Rules.

Set out below is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1961 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Divorces	272	251	268	315
Custody Applications	93	64	42	32
Other Matrimonial Causes	70	73	48	41
Motor Accident Claims	155	106	93	90
Workers Compensation Claims	102	51	42	56
Other Claims for Damages	106	61	56	34
Criminal Matters	460	504	416	480
Miscellaneous	1,005	999	983	910
Total	2,263	2,109	1,948	1,958

Further Reference, 1964

Law of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase in Victoria

The law governing retail sales is a branch of the law of contract. (See Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 318 to 321). However, a contract of sale has special features, in that, in addition to being a contract, i.e., containing enforceable promises, it also provides for a transfer of the ownership of certain goods from the seller to the buyer.

The law governing contracts of sale of goods was evolved by judicial decision. But by the late nineteenth century its special features were so well settled that the United Kingdom Parliament codified it, i.e., gathered the principles settled by decided cases and enacted them as statutory law in an Act of Parliament. The Act, the *Sale of Goods Act 1893*, has been copied by the legislatures of the Australian States and the Victorian copy is the *Goods Act 1958*.

The Act defines its subject matter, "a contract of sale of goods" as "a contract whereby the seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a money consideration called the price". It distinguishes between a contract under which the property or ownership of the goods is transferred from seller to buyer at the time the contract is made, which is called "a sale", and a contract under which the ownership of goods is to pass from seller to buyer at some future time, which is called "an agreement to sell".

The time at which the property or ownership of the goods sold is to pass from seller to buyer is crucial to the whole scheme of the Act. Upon it depend the answers to such varied questions as "Who is the owner of the goods for the purposes of the general law?", "Who has the power to pass a good title to the goods to third parties?", "Who is to bear the risk of accidental loss or destruction of the goods?", "Is the seller entitled to sue for the price?", "Can the buyer reject specific goods if their condition is defective and in breach of contract?", "Who is entitled to the goods in the event of the seller's bankruptcy?", and "Who has an insurable interest and can thus validly insure the goods?"

The Act specifies that, provided the subject matter of the contract is ascertained, the ownership of it passes from seller to buyer at the time when the parties intend it to pass. But if, as often happens, the parties do not express an intention, the Act lays down certain rules which will apply. The Act distinguishes between contracts of sale of specific goods, i.e., goods identified and agreed upon at the time the contract is made (e.g., "this pair of shoes") and contracts of sale of unascertained goods, i.e., goods not identified and agreed upon at the time the contract is made, (i.e., "please deliver a ton of briquettes"). In the case of an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the ownership passes to the buyer at the moment when the contract is made and it is immaterial whether the time of payment or the time of delivery be postponed. Thus if one tries on a pair of shoes in an emporium and agrees to buy them, in the absence of any indication of a contrary intention one becomes owner of the shoes at the time the contract is made, even though the shoes may be charged to one's account and delivered next week. If the emporium accidentally burns down the next night and the shoes are lost, the buyer as owner must bear the loss and still pay the price. In the case of a contract for the sale of unascertained goods by description, when goods of the contract description and in a deliverable state are unconditionally appropriated to the contract by one party with the assent of the other, then and only then does the ownership of those goods pass to the buyer.

The parties to a contract of sale may in general make their own bargain, e.g., "with all faults" or "of first-class quality". The seller may contract expressly to provide goods of a certain quality or the buyer may contract that he will not complain of the quality. But if the parties have not made their own bargain about certain matters, the Act implies certain promises or terms on the part of the seller.

Thus the Act implies a promise on the part of the seller that he has the right to sell the goods. If the goods turn out to belong to some third party who reclaims them, the seller will have to compensate the buyer. Again where goods are sold under a description, e.g., "Renmark oranges", the Act implies a promise by the seller that the goods shall correspond with the description.

In regard to questions of quality the rule was once "Caveat Emptor"—the buyer should take his own precautions. But in relation to sales by dealers the Act may imply certain promises as to quality on the part of a seller. Where the buyer makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required so as to show a reliance on the seller's skill or judgment, the seller is taken to promise that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose. Where the buyer buys goods by a description, the seller is taken to promise that the goods shall be of merchantable quality under that description.

If a seller without authority sells goods which belong to a third party the general rule is that the buyer gets no better title to the goods than the seller had. But this rule is qualified by several important exceptions under which for reasons of mercantile convenience the buyer may acquire a good title to the goods and the original owner loses his.

In relation to the performance of a contract of sale the fundamental rule is that, unless the parties otherwise agree, the seller is not bound to hand over possession of the goods unless and until the buyer pays the price in exchange, and the buyer is not bound to pay the price unless and until the seller is ready to hand over the possession of the goods.

However, buyers who have not the price in cash often desire to acquire goods on credit, i.e., to obtain immediate possession of the goods upon paying a deposit and undertaking to pay the balance of the price and interest thereon by instalments over a period of time. The seller in such a case naturally wishes to retain security rights over the goods. Such a transaction may take the form of an ordinary contract of sale with provision for the payment of the price by instalments, the seller reserving the ownership of the goods until the last instalment is paid. But such a transaction has two great disadvantages to the seller. A fraudulent buyer in possession of the goods may dispose of them to an innocent third party and, under one of the exceptions to the general rule, the third party in such a case obtains a good title to the goods. Again, in certain circumstances the transaction, if in writing, may be void if not registered as a "bill of sale" under legislation requiring the registration of certain security transactions.

It was to meet these disadvantages that the hire-purchase contract was evolved by sellers in the late nineteenth century. Under the classic hire-purchase contract a person who wishes to acquire immediate possession of goods, but cannot pay the price in cash, undertakes to hire the goods at a periodic rent equal to the instalments of purchase money he would pay if purchasing on credit. He is given an option to purchase the goods on payment of the final instalment and in the meantime has a power to return the goods and terminate the hiring. The original owner reserves his ownership until all the instalments are paid and is given a right to retake possession of the goods if the hirer defaults in

payment of instalments or otherwise breaks the contract. Such a hirer, if fraudulent, cannot pass a good title to the goods to an innocent third party, as he can in the case of a credit sale. The agreement if properly drawn does not require registration as a "bill of sale". A common form of the transaction is that where a person cannot pay the price of goods in cash, the dealer sells the goods for cash to a finance company and the finance company then lets them on hire-purchase terms to the potential "buyer".

Such transactions are not "contracts of sale of goods" governed by the provisions of the Goods Act and their legal effect was originally determined by the common law of contract. But the great popularity of hire-purchase contracts in the modern economy led to cases where finance companies drew up standard forms of hire-purchase contract which inflicted considerable hardships upon unwitting buyers. In particular such contracts often contained sweeping "exemption clauses" which relieved the finance company from any liability for the supply of defective goods. Again such contracts often contained onerous "minimum hiring" clauses which obliged the hirer in the event of voluntary return or re-possession of the goods to pay sums which with value of the goods and hire already paid far exceeded the original terms price.

In Victoria the legislature has intervened and today hire-purchase contracts and equivalent credit sales of goods are regulated by the *Hire-Purchase Act 1959*, one of a series of uniform Acts in the Australian States. The Act lays down rigid requirements as to the form and contents of hire-purchase agreements so that the hirer may know the liabilities he is undertaking. The Act implies promises by the original owner of the goods as to his right to sell the goods, that they are of merchantable quality and reasonably fit for any particular purpose which the hirer may make known. Save in relation to second-hand goods the owner cannot exempt himself from liability under these implied promises as to title and quality.

Moreover, the Act confers wide rights upon the hirer in relation to voluntary return or re-possession of the goods. The owner cannot validly stipulate in such events for a "minimum hire" which with the value of the goods and deposit and hire already paid would exceed the original terms price (less a statutory rebate for the early finalization of the transaction). In certain cases the hirer upon re-possession may recover from the owner his "equity" in the goods so that the owner does not get more out of the transaction than the equivalent of his original terms price less the appropriate rebate. It has indeed been said that the hirer is so well protected by the Act that hire-purchase transactions are going out of favour with finance companies.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963
Law of Torts in Victoria, 1964
Law of Contract in Victoria, 1965

Courts in Victoria

The courts of justice are the base upon which administration of the legal system is built. They are graduated in status, according to the gravity of the matters which may be brought before them, and

may be conveniently classified into three divisions: the Supreme Court, the County and General Sessions Courts, and Petty Sessions Courts.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, and by virtue of the Supreme Court Act, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, criminal and civil (including probate and divorce), which have not been excluded by statute. It is the counterpart of the English Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Court consists of a Chief Justice and twelve puisne* judges, appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years' standing, and retiring at the age of 72.

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and General Sessions Courts.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (two at present), the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court, and are Registrars in divorce. The Taxing Master taxes and settles bills of costs. The Masters and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years' standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a public servant—the Masters and Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act—is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with Section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's Office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time, otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's Office.

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

When the matter comes before the Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn filing documents, stating his own case, and answering that of his opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial, before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Court usually provides for payment by the loser of his opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The disappointed party in the action has a right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *fiery facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Petty Sessions Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

An appeal lies as of right from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia. An appeal from the Supreme Court or the High Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council lies as of right in certain cases, and at the discretion of the Court in other cases.

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	15	16	28	26	24
For Trial	1,795	1,868	2,156	1,615	1,242
Number of Cases Tried—					
By Juries of Six	283	347	1,247*	1,577*	1,045*
By a Judge	73	107	387*	394*	496*
Verdicts Returned for —					
Plaintiff	289	343	263	287	144
Defendant	45	52	28	36	18
Amounts Awarded \$'000	1,528	1,488	1,690	1,920	1,783
Writs of Summons Issued	5,452	5,106	4,978	5,647	5,542
Other Original Proceedings	155	164	174	276	315
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—					
By Full Court	86	65	73	68	59
By a Judge	76	73	81	59	83

* Includes cases settled before trial.

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$2,000 in ordinary cases and \$5,000 in motor vehicle accident cases. In 1964, there were nineteen County Court judges, who are also Chairmen of General Sessions, and three acting Chairmen of General Sessions. In General Sessions, all indictable criminal offences (i.e., broadly, those in respect of which the accused will be tried by a jury) are triable save treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions. General Sessions also sits, without a jury, as an Appeals Court to hear appeals from Petty Sessions Courts. In theory, justices of the peace may sit with the Chairmen of General Sessions, but in fact they never do. County Court judges (and Chairmen of General Sessions) must be practising barristers of seven years' standing and retire at the age of 72. No judge, either of the Supreme Court or County Court, is, of course, under the Public Service Act. All are appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Government, and once appointed become independent of the executive.

The County and General Sessions Courts sit continuously at Melbourne, and visit eight circuit towns throughout the State as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. The principal officer of the court is the Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant, appointed from among senior clerks of courts. The clerk of courts at each circuit town is also Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court for his particular bailiwick.

Particulars of County Court cases for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year				Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
1960	..	..	..	2,336	\$'000 14,590	\$'000 1,194
1961	..	..	..	2,567	20,560	1,704
1962	..	..	..	2,816	23,986	2,066
1963	..	..	..	4,040	25,848	1,980
1964	..	..	..	3,465	22,295	1,684

* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year				Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
					The Person	Property	
1960	..	..	..	7	3	387	397
1961	..	..	..	7	11	581	599
1962	..	..	..	23	8	635	666
1963	..	..	..	12	7	745	764
1964	..	..	..	3	14	744	761

Courts of Petty Sessions and Stipendiary Magistrates

Petty Sessions Courts, which sit at Melbourne and suburbs, and at approximately 200 other towns throughout Victoria, are presided over by stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, the administrative work being done by a clerk of courts. Stipendiary magistrates are public servants, appointed under the Public Service Act, but independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. They retire at the age of 65. Justices of the peace are citizens of standing in the community—both men and women—who have been granted a Commission of the Peace, and who serve in an honorary capacity, being retired from judicial functions at the age of 72. As well as having practical experience in Petty Sessions Courts, a clerk of courts must pass an examination conducted by the Department. Stipendiary magistrates are, ordinarily, clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed an additional examination, and they attain the Petty Sessions Bench as vacancies occur.

Petty Sessions Courts deal summarily with the less serious criminal cases; hold preliminary inquiries in indictable criminal offences; and have a civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed \$200 in ordinary debt cases, \$600 in cases of contract, and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort, and \$1,000 in any action in tort arising out of any accident in which a vehicle is involved. (A tort is a wrong or injury committed by one person against another, or an infringement by one person of another person's right.) Children's Courts deal with juveniles under seventeen years of age, and Coroners' Courts conduct inquiries where the cause of death appears to be violent or unusual.

When an accused person is charged with an indictable criminal offence, a Petty Sessions Court holds a preliminary inquiry to decide, not his guilt or innocence, but whether there is sufficient evidence to justify him being tried at all. If the evidence warrants it, the magistrates transmit the matter to the appropriate court—Supreme Court or General Sessions. There the accused stands trial before a judge and jury, the prosecution case being conducted by a prosecutor for the Queen. The judge directs the jury on the law, and sentences the prisoner if he is convicted. The jury are the sole judges, on the facts, of the guilt or otherwise of the accused, who is presumed to be innocent until (and unless) they find him guilty. The onus is upon the prosecution to prove such guilt to the satisfaction of the jury, and to prove it beyond reasonable doubt.

In accordance with a cardinal principle of English law, justice in Victoria is administered publicly. In the words of a Lord Chief Justice of England: "It is not merely of some importance, but it is of fundamental importance, that justice should not merely be done, but that it should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done".

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Courts of Petty Sessions are shown on pages 310 to 312.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	164,792	208,219	192,656	194,502	197,073
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. \$'000	7,912	10,144	10,640	8,876	10,220
Awarded .. \$'000	6,038	7,946	8,680	7,400	8,400
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	344†	191†	779†	479†	697
Eviction Cases*	3,240	3,198	2,858	3,156	3,043
Fraud Summonses	10,230†	10,963†	12,744†	14,809†	12,102
Garnishee Cases	8,013	10,456	13,585	15,513	19,176
Maintenance Cases ..	1,992	2,159	2,309	2,461	2,502
Show Cause Summonses ..	17,336	20,766	29,845	34,970	36,485
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	237	58	23	23	11
Miscellaneous	17,877	30,025	48,338	66,780	57,520
Licences and Certificates Issued	19,430	19,829	20,129	19,710	19,463

* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts. Eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only ; see next table.

† Revised figure.

Details of eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only, which, for these purposes, consists of the Courts listed in the footnote to the following table :—

VICTORIA—EVICTION CASES AND ORDERS GRANTED IN THE MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA*

Year	Cases Heard	Eviction Orders Granted
1960	2,522	1,745
1961	2,459	1,771
1962	2,085	1,523
1963	2,245	1,649
1964	2,056	1,639

* In this table the Metropolitan Area is considered to include Courts of Petty Sessions at Box Hill, Brighton, Brunswick, Camberwell, Carlton, Cheltenham, Coburg, Collingwood, Dandenong, Elsternwick, Eltham, Fitzroy, Flemington, Footscray, Geelong, Glenroy, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Melbourne, Moonee Ponds, Northcote, North Melbourne, Oakleigh, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Ringwood, Sandringham, South Melbourne, Springvale, St. Kilda, Sunshine, and Williamstown.

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during the five years 1960 to 1964, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924–60, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30th June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act	Total
NUMBER				
1960	395	4	95	494
1961	362	5	122	489
1962	438	16	129	583
1963	511	35	79	625
1964	546	23	57	626
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1960	2,450	176	1,412	4,038
1961	2,036	126	1,740	3,902
1962	2,832	374	1,606	4,812
1963	3,360	932	1,288	5,580
1964	4,381	575	1,038	5,994
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1960	1,316	42	1,006	2,364
1961	984	90	1,522	2,596
1962	288	326	1,392	2,006
1963	1,244	778	1,340	3,362
1964	1,597	242	808	2,647

Children's Court*General*

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Court of Petty Sessions sits in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in various provincial towns and cities. Beyond the Metropolitan Area the Court is usually held on the same day as the Court of Petty Sessions and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the Metropolitan Area, two Stipendiary Special Magistrates are appointed and they visit about 30 Courts at regular intervals; all Metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under seventeen years of age. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his nineteenth birthday.

Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Children's Welfare Act.

Offences

The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, or civil maintenance.

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Courts of Petty Sessions. However, it has considerably wider powers than Petty Sessions and may deal with any offence except homicide.

The child (or the parent if the child is under fifteen years of age) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

Applications

The police and certain others may apply to the Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Children's Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

Order of the Court

The primary aim of the Children's Court is reformation and rehabilitation of the offender. Punishment is considered for consistent offenders and where attempts at reformation have failed. Indeed, the Court is bound by the *Children's Court Act* 1958 to give primary consideration to reformation. "The Court shall firstly have regard to the welfare of the child."

The most important method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A Probation Officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period with reformation and rehabilitation as the goal (see page 284).

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's background. More Stipendiary Probation Officers are now being appointed to supplement the large number of Honorary Probation Officers throughout the State. Some Honorary Probation Officers are employed by the churches.

As a last resort children under fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those fifteen or over may be ordered detention in a Youth Training Centre for periods up to two years.

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

Court proceedings are closed to the press and general public.

The number of cases prosecuted by the Victoria Police and summarily disposed by the Children's Courts for the years 1963 and 1964 are given in the following tables. As prosecutions by other authorities, such as the Victorian Railways, are not included, figures quoted are not comparable with those previously published.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: NUMBER OF CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF

Nature of Offence	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person ..	452	5	457	668	8	676
Against Property ..	6,595	265	6,860	7,714	474	8,188
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	64	5	69	78	27	105
Against Good Order ..	564	7	571	853	41	894
Driving Offences ..	276	1	277	416	1	417
Other Offences ..	147	19	166	160	11	171
Total	8,098	302	8,400	9,889	562	10,451

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: RESULT OF HEARING OF CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF

Result of Hearing	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	731	21	752	1,101	32	1,133
Placed on Probation ..	2,634	106	2,740	3,441	190	3,631
Admitted to Social Welfare Department ..	1,127	59	1,186	1,410	93	1,503
Sentenced to Youth Training Centre ..	1,046	24	1,070	995	34	1,029
Adjourned without Probation ..	1,922	66	1,988	1,953	140	2,093
Other	117	2	119	355	43	398
Total Convictions ..	7,577	278	7,855	9,255	532	9,787
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out ..	521	24	545	634	30	664
Total	8,098	302	8,400	9,889	562	10,451

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NATURE OF OFFENCE
AND RESULT OF HEARING OF CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF, 1964**

Nature of Offence.	Result of Hearing					
	Dis- missed, With- drawn, &c.	Convicted				
		Fined	Placed on Probation	Social Welfare Branch*	Ad- jour- ned without Probation	Other
Against the Person—						
Homicide	1	..	..	..	..	..
Assault and Grievous Bodily Harm	67	76	52	57	51	12
Sex Offences	34	19	118	55	99	35
Total	102	95	170	112	150	47
Against Property—						
Robbery	7	..	17	17	..	1
Breaking and Entering	70	38	1,072	974	413	46
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles)	175	205	1,385	576	741	153
Motor Vehicles (Larceny and Illegal Use)	70	239	585	508	339	68
Wilful Damage	28	61	60	38	67	8
Other Offences against Property	25	13	92	33	54	10
Total	375	556	3,211	2,146	1,614	286
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. .. .	..	..	47	33	18	7
Against Good Order—						
Indecent Behaviour, &c.	4	3	33	22	22	1
Other Offensive Behaviour	39	101	10	5	35	15
Obscene and Insulting Language	10	68	6	4	16	6
Firearms	22	76	19	10	91	8
Other Offences against Good Order	70	53	53	37	36	19
Total	145	301	121	78	200	49
Driving Offences	20	145	70	79	96	7
Miscellaneous Offences	22	36	12	84	15	2
GRAND TOTAL	664	1,133	3,631	2,532	2,093	398

* Includes "Admitted to Care" and "Placed in Custody" of the Social Welfare Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963

Crime Statistics

Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions

In the following statistical tables details are given of the total number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, but excluding Children's Courts, details of which have been shown under that heading, and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 306.

If it is desired to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population.

Comparison with Victorian figures for earlier years may be affected by changes in the population structure in regard to sex and age, or by changes in the law. An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February, 1963, enables Courts of Petty Sessions to deal summarily with certain offences nominated in the amendment and previously dealt with by the higher courts. Also, improved methods of statistical collection were commenced in 1963. Accordingly, figures shown for Courts of Petty Sessions for 1963 and 1964 are not comparable with those of previous years.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1963 AND 1964

Nature of Offence	1963				1964			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	1,799	69	764	26	1,831	73	807	35
Against Property ..	7,260	461	865	74	7,828	588	912	71
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	1,115	69	102	6	863	87	77	8
Against Good Order ..	5,005	696	1,059	86	4,819	758	1,044	77
Driving Offences ..	2,336	25	1,178	14	2,240	25	1,200	14
Miscellaneous ..	428	15	71	6	437	26	106	4
Total ..	17,943	1,335	4,039	212	18,018	1,557	4,146	209

NOTE.—This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1963, 27,606 persons were arrested for drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1964 was 24,048. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND
RESULT OF HEARING, 1963 AND 1964

Result of Hearing	1963		1964	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	8,533	784	7,879	850
Imprisonment for—				
Under 1 month	1,206	53	1,033	51
1 Month and under 6 Months	3,303	93	3,473	128
6 Months and under 12 Months	672	14	911	18
1 Year and over	284	1	402	6
Released on Probation	1,719	149	1,635	144
Adjourned for a Period without Probation	977	78	774	102
Released on Bond or Recognizance	1,072	151	1,758	236
Other	177	12	153	22
Total	17,943	1,335	18,018	1,557

NOTE.—See footnote to preceding table.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1962 TO 1964

Nature of Offence	1962		1963		1964	
	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out
Against the Person ..	738	600	902	722	837	813
Against Property ..	2,395	1,116	2,527	981	2,532	891
Against Good Order ..	1,833	476	2,351	457	2,395	462
Driving Offences ..	148,261	6,479	163,939	6,993	178,068	8,149
Miscellaneous ..	37,915	4,541	38,214	3,522	40,638	4,061
Total ..	191,142	13,212	207,933	12,675	224,470	14,376

Offences

Offences against the Person and Property

Almost all serious crimes are offences against the person or offences against property. The first named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and sexual offences. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences, but include burglary, house and shop-breaking, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences

The only other serious crimes are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury. Most of the remaining cases are breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged, or are offences against good order (including drunkenness), offensive behaviour, indecent language, vagrancy, &c.

Drunkenness

During 1964, 24,048 persons, including 1,275 females, were charged with drunkenness.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction.

His duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Mines Act, Children's Welfare Act, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy-coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy-coroners

have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, within his bailiwick, to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (a) when the coroner considers it desirable; (b) when in any specified case a law officer so directs; and (c) when it is expressly provided in any Act (as is the case under the Mines Act) that an inquest shall be taken with jurors. Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only where the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder or manslaughter, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder or manslaughter, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

The following table shows the number of inquest cases in Victoria during the years 1960 to 1964, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial:—

VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES

Year	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1960	1,533	674	2,207	43	1	44
1961	1,503	762	2,265	44	7	51
1962	1,511	788	2,299	43	8	51
1963	1,549	872	2,421	34	1	35
1964	1,636	846	2,482	23	5	28

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1960 to 1964:—

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1960	17	1	18	26	..	26
1961	19	6	25	25	1	26
1962	29	7	36	14	1	15
1963	16	1	17	18	..	18
1964	9	5	14	14	..	14

Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions in Victoria. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

The effect of the amendment to the Justices Act in February, 1963, by which the jurisdiction of the Courts of Petty Sessions was extended, has been that the number tried in the higher courts has shown a decrease for some of the offences nominated in the amendment.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Offence *	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person—						
Murder	8	1	9	6	1	7
Attempted Murder	3	1	4	5	..	5
Manslaughter	7	..	7	8	1	9
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle	2	..	2	5	..	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	32	1	33	28	1	29
Assault	10	..	10	18	..	18
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	315	..	315	364	..	364
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years)	9	..	9	6	..	6
Incest	22	..	22	17	..	17
Rape	33	..	33	15	..	15
Indecent Assault on Female	43	..	43	44	..	44
Indecent Assault on Male	28	..	28	34	..	34
Unnatural Offences	31	..	31	49	..	49
Bigamy	11	4	15	7	4	11
Other Offences against the Person	4	..	4	13	3	16
Total	558	7	565	619	10	629
Against Property—						
Robbery	41	2	43	47	4	51
Breaking and Entering—						
Houses	153	5	158	168	8	176
Shops	131	..	131	54	1	55
Other	139	..	139	54	..	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	105	12	117	111	17	128
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	42	..	42	57	..	57
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	5	..	5	16	1	17
Other Offences against Property	51	3	54	45	6	51
Total	667	22	689	552	37	589
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	95	11	106	130	12	142
Other Offences—						
Driving under the Influence Dangerous, &c., Driving	31	..	31	34	..	34
Miscellaneous Offences†	193	1	194	138	2	140
.. .. .	192	2	194	247	12	259
Total	416	3	419	419	14	433
GRAND TOTAL	1,736	43	1,779	1,720	73	1,793

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1964**

Offence*	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Group (Years)							Total
	Under 17	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the Person—								
Murder .. .. .	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	7
Attempted Murder	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	5
Manslaughter .. ..	..	..	2	3	1	..	3	9
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm .. .. .	..	3	6	7	4	3	6	29
Assault .. .. .	..	4	5	3	2	..	4	18
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	1	163	154	23	8	7	8	364
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. ..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	6
Incest .. .. .	..	1	4	..	1	6	5	17
Rape .. .. .	..	1	8	2	..	2	2	15
Indecent Assault on Female ..	..	8	15	3	4	2	12	44
Indecent Assault on Male ..	..	2	4	5	4	5	14	34
Unnatural Offences .. ..	..	4	8	13	6	2	16	49
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	3	5	11
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	1	7	1	1	1	5	16
Total	2	188	221	66	35	33	84	629
Against Property—								
Robbery .. .. .	..	21	12	5	4	1	8	51
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	3	65	43	23	11	12	19	176
Shops	2	13	11	8	7	7	7	55
Other .. .. .	..	10	18	7	6	7	6	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	..	15	30	17	20	21	25	128
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	3	29	16	2	3	3	1	57
Cattle and Sheep Stealing ..	1	1	6	5	1	2	1	17
Other Offences against Property	..	6	12	9	3	8	13	51
Total	9	160	148	76	55	61	80	589
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. .. .	..	9	20	18	32	23	40	142
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence ..	..	2	2	2	8	7	13	34
Dangerous, &c., Driving ..	1	3	20	15	28	21	52	140
Miscellaneous Offences† ..	..	36	79	31	33	23	57	259
Total	1	41	101	48	69	51	122	433
GRAND TOTAL	12	398	490	208	191	168	326	1,793

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : OFFENDERS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES : RESULT OF HEARING, 1964

Offence*	Result of Hearing							Total
	Fined	Im- prison- ed Twelve Months and under	Im- prison- ed over Twelve Months	Death Sen- tence ‡	Sen- tence Sus- pended on Enter- ing a Bond	Placed on Pro- bation	Other	
Against the Person—								
Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	7
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	5
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	4	10	7	..	5	3	..	29
Assault	2	7	1	..	6	1	1	18
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) .. .. .	..	71	13	..	125	148	7	364
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	6
Incest .. .. .	..	1	13	..	1	2	..	17
Rape .. .. .	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	15
Indecent Assault on Female	1	11	15	..	10	6	1	44
Indecent Assault on Male	1	9	8	..	9	7	..	34
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	..	3	15	..	9	22	..	49
Bigamy	1	4	1	..	3	2	..	11
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	6	2	..	5	2	1	16
Total	9	123	104	4	175	200	14	629
Against Property—								
Robbery .. .. .	..	17	22	..	6	6	..	51
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses .. .. .	..	75	30	..	20	48	3	176
Shops .. .. .	..	22	19	..	4	10	..	55
Other .. .. .	..	29	14	..	6	4	1	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	6	51	14	..	38	16	3	128
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	1	25	7	..	4	17	3	57
Cattle and Sheep Stealing .. .. .	..	4	..	..	5	8	..	17
Other Offences against Property	2	12	13	..	13	11	..	51
Total	9	235	119	..	96	120	10	589
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	2	43	28	..	40	29	..	142
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	26	5	..	..	..	1	2	34
Dangerous, &c., Driving	125	8	..	..	7	..	..	140
Miscellaneous Offences†	31	87	32	..	51	55	3	259
Total	182	100	32	..	58	56	5	433
GRAND TOTAL	202	501	283	4	369	405	29	1,793

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

‡ The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED

Age Group	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 17 Years ..	11	..	11	12	..	12
17 to 19 Years ..	330	5	335	381	17	398
20 to 24 Years ..	507	9	516	477	13	490
25 to 29 Years ..	181	7	188	197	11	208
30 to 34 Years ..	199	2	201	178	13	191
35 to 39 Years ..	175	8	183	160	8	168
40 to 44 Years ..	135	5	140	127	4	131
45 to 49 Years ..	82	4	86	77	1	78
50 to 54 Years ..	57	2	59	50	3	53
55 to 59 Years ..	35	1	36	30	2	32
60 Years and over ..	24	..	24	31	1	32
Total	1,736	43	1,779	1,720	73	1,793

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined.. ..	227	2	229	198	4	202
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 Months ..	39	3	42	60	4	64
3 Months and under 6	73	2	75	80	4	84
6 Months and under 12	139	..	139	159	4	163
12 Months ..	155	3	158	183	7	190
Over 12 Months and						
under 2 Years ..	111	2	113	76	1	77
2 Years and over ..	270	2	272	201	5	206
Death Sentence* ..	6	..	6	4	..	4
Placed on Probation ..	357	11	368	384	21	405
Released on Recognizance						
or Bond	326	18	344	348	21	369
Other.. ..	33	..	33	27	2	29
Total	1,736	43	1,779	1,720	73	1,793

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

Licensing Court

All fees taken under the Licensing Act are paid into the Licensing Fund and, after payment of all administrative expenses, compensation for licences deprived or surrendered, statutory payments to municipalities, and transfers to the Police Superannuation Fund, the balance is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Licensing Fund

Revenue and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits ..	5,990	6,438	6,728	6,950	7,005
Interest on Investments ..	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and Fines ..	48	60	64	72	68
Total	6,058	6,518	6,812	7,042	7,093
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	114	114	112	112	112
Compensation ..	18	30	8	16	5
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	46	46
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c. ..	280	256	260	262	289
Transfer to Revenue ..	5,600	6,072	6,386	6,606	6,639
Total	6,058	6,518	6,812	7,042	7,093

Number of Liquor Licences

The following table gives details of liquor licences of various types in force in Victoria for the years stated :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES

Type of Licence	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Hotel	1,590	1,583	1,577	1,572	1,567
Registered Club	219	235	246	255	265
Grocer	376	408	424	450	472
Wholesale Spirit Merchant	64	66	66	66	64
Australian Wine	91	73	65	51	36
Railway Refreshment Room	21	21	20	20	20
Vigneron	11	11	11	11	11
Brewer	8	8	6	6	6
Restaurant .. .. .	..	18	33	49	59
Total	2,380	2,423	2,448	2,480	2,500

Further Reference, 1965

Racing

The *Racing Act 1957* collated and presented, in consolidated form, existing legislation from various sources dealing with horse, pony, trotting and dog racing, and allied subject matter.

Legislation from these sources is represented in the Act in six parts dealing, respectively, with racecourses and race-meetings, trotting control, dog racing, registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, totalizators, and payments to racing clubs.

This Act was further consolidated in 1958 with the general consolidation of Victorian statutes and, therefore, the law on this subject is now to be found in the *Racing Act 1958*.

The Act provides that race-meetings for horse-races or for trotting races can only be held on the racecourses licensed for the purpose. The number of days on which race-meetings can be held on the metropolitan racecourses during the year is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act (e.g., Flemington on seventeen days). A racecourse not being within 30 miles radius of the General Post Office, Melbourne, can hold race-meetings on twelve days in the year.

The days on which, and the hours during which, race-meetings may be held are also governed by this legislation and can be found in Sections 13 and 14 of the Act.

Trotting and dog racing are under the control of the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board respectively. These Boards are both established under the Racing Act.

The registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks is also dealt with under the Act by a registration committee. Bookmakers are required, besides obtaining registration, to obtain a permit from the management of the racecourse before they can operate.

The Third Schedule to the *Stamps Act 1958* sets out the fees required to be paid by bookmakers and their clerks for the issue to them of a registration certificate in accordance with the Racing Act. These fees vary according to the racecourse and the enclosure on that racecourse at which they field. The Stamps Act also provides for a stamp duty on all betting tickets issued by a bookmaker, and the amount of the tax is set out in the Third Schedule to the Act.

As already mentioned, the Racing Act also deals with the use of the totalizator at a race-meeting, its management during the meeting, and the commission on the revenue received which is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

The *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960* established the Totalizator Agency Board, a corporate body of eight members appointed by the Governor in Council, representative of racing clubs and associations and of the Trotting Control Board. The principal function of the Totalizator Agency Board is to establish agencies and to provide the necessary facilities enabling persons, who might place a bet lawfully on a totalizator operating on a racing or trotting course, to place a bet lawfully through an agency away from the course. Bets may be placed in cash or through a credit previously established with the Board. The Board commenced operations early in March, 1961.

The following table gives details of horse race-meetings and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31st July, 1962 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year Ended 31st July—		
	1962	1963	1964
RACING			
Number of Meetings—			
Metropolitan Courses	67	66	66
Other Courses	320	322	330
Number of Events—			
Metropolitan Courses	516	497	497
Other Courses	2,400	2,395	2,450
Amount of Stakes—			
Metropolitan Courses (\$'000)	1,454	1,590	1,755
Other Courses (\$'000)	400	484	788
TROTTING			
Number of Meetings—			
Metropolitan Course	36	36	37
Other Courses	152	155	175
Number of Events—			
Metropolitan Course	252	252	259
Other Courses	1,012	1,030	1,090
Amount of Stakes—			
Metropolitan Course (\$'000)	252	284	377
Other Courses (\$'000)	144	158	236

Victoria Police

Introduction

The basic function of the Police Force is the enforcement of law and order in the community. As life becomes increasingly complex, the successful implementation of this function will involve new methods and modifications of past ideas. The following aspects of police activity today illustrate both how this pattern is developing and how the Victoria Police Force carries out the various duties which ensure the protection of lives and property in the community.

Recruitment

The Victoria Police endeavours to maintain a ratio of one policeman to about 700 persons. In order to maintain recruitment at a high standard, cadetships which enable students to be trained to the matriculation level are now being offered. The minimum age for joining the Force was reduced recently to eighteen and a half years. Although this is a young age, it is felt that after a strictly supervised probationary period of one year, the recruit is ready to begin serious training.

Training

The Victoria Police conducts its training programme on three levels. The 20 weeks' primary training covers law, English, arithmetic, geography, social studies, physical training, unarmed combat, drill, use of firearms, first aid and swimming. Most of a policeman's work is concerned with people and it is, therefore, essential that he is trained in understanding them. Primary training includes practical work at Russell Street Police Station and theory of law. A retention examination at the end of the first year determines whether an appointment is confirmed or not.

The secondary course consists of training at the Detective Training School, where officers are given a ten weeks' course in the use of scientific methods of investigation ; at the Sub-Officers' Training School (training in law, prosecution, and management of men and stations) ; at the Vehicle Safety Testing and Motor Driving Schools ; and at the Motor Cycle Riders and Traffic Schools. Training is also given to men in special branches such as the Finger Print Branch and the Forensic Science Laboratory.

Tertiary training is provided for members about to be promoted to Inspector. A six months course at Airlie, the Officers' Training College in South Yarra, covers administration, social studies, and human relations, and aims to fit policemen for high administrative posts. The College has won world-wide recognition, and attracts students from interstate and overseas.

Criminal Investigation Branch

This Branch represents about 10 per cent. of the Force. All detectives are drawn from uniformed ranks and must have at least four years' service before becoming eligible for selection to the Detective Training School. This School has attracted students from every South East Asian country, and Tanganyika and Uganda in Africa. The training is aimed at teaching detectives to work in co-operation with scientists and other specialists in criminal investigation. Special squads, such as Homicide and Company and Arson Squads are manned by detectives who have had the special training offered at the Detective Training School and who have shown special abilities in these fields.

Communications

The communications network of the Victoria Police is being continually widened. Fifteen metropolitan police stations are now linked by a teleprinter system, and the larger country stations are being linked with D24 (the Police Communications Headquarters in Melbourne) on two-way radio. These radio sets can also be used to direct police cars in the local areas. In addition, Melbourne Headquarters are linked on a wireless telegraphic system with all State capitals and several large East Coast cities, and the existing system has been widened with the introduction of new machinery and mechanical transmitting apparatus enabling greater speed and efficiency to be achieved in communications.

The Victoria Police will provide the communications systems for the recently developed State Disaster Organization (see page 404), which brings together Government departments and many volunteer

organizations including fire, ambulance, and transport services. The Organization has been designed to direct rescue and similar work in everything from minor accidents to major floods and bushfires, and even nuclear attack.

Traffic Control

The largest problem facing the Victoria Police is the efficient control of traffic. This task absorbs more manpower and time than any other function of the Force. There are over a million registered motor vehicles in Victoria, and in 1964, the Police received an average of 92 accident reports per day. The police constable handles more traffic problems, such as accidents, registrations, and licence tests, than he does criminal investigation. The task is demanding more and more time as motor registrations and drivers' licences are continually increasing in Victoria.

The following statement gives details of the strength of the Police Force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : STRENGTH

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Authorized Strength	3,881	4,011	4,143	4,264	4,409
Actual Strength*	3,867	4,025	4,127	4,223	4,330
Number of Inhabitants per Active Police Officer.. ..	737	719	725	714	723

* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

Further References, 1961-1965

Housing and Building

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1964

The most significant building completed in 1964 was the new home of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd. at 435-455 Collins-street. The Association originally commenced business many years ago in the Western Market building which formerly occupied this land. The contrast between the old building and the new building is interesting. The original Western Market was erected around the perimeter of land with frontages on to Collins-street, William-street, Flinders-lane and Market-street, leaving the market court yard in the centre. The new building is set to the rear of the same land along the Flinders-lane frontage leaving an open plaza with an area of three-quarters of an acre to Collins-street. It has 25 floors rising 284 feet above Collins-street and 304 feet above Flinders-lane, and can accommodate over 500 cars in the basement.

An increasing trend in building is seen in the modernization of buildings erected some years ago. It was difficult, and seldom economic, to renovate older brick or stone buildings because interior walls were

integral parts of the structure and usually had to be demolished prior to rebuilding. Now, however, although some of the earlier steel and concrete buildings are beginning to show their age, they lend themselves more readily to modernization. For example, the building known as 233-239 William-street was erected in 1924 as a warehouse, which at that time was appropriate for the locality. As the area became less suitable for warehouses and more suitable for offices it became increasingly difficult to let. After purchase it was renovated and converted to a modern air-conditioned block of offices and is now satisfactorily let.

The number of major buildings in the course of erection is large, and many more are likely to be rebuilt in areas where sites have been purchased and for which plans are being prepared. Therefore, substantial re-building is likely to continue in Melbourne for some years to come.

Major new buildings (of over \$1,000,000 each) completed in 1964 include :—

- Alfred Hospital, Medical School for Monash University, Commercial-road.
- Hammerson Group of Companies, corner of Bourke and Swanston streets.
- H. C. Sleigh Ltd., corner of Bourke and Queen streets.
- National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd., 435-455 Collins-street.
- Victorian Railways (Office Block), Spencer-street.
- Waltons Stores Ltd., 206-218 Bourke-street.

Major new buildings (of over \$1,000,000 each) in course of erection at the close of 1964 include :—

- Alfred Hospital, W. S. Phillip Block, Commercial-road.
- Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., 31-37 Elizabeth-street.
- Commonwealth Centre (Second Stage), Latrobe-street.
- Corporation Properties Pty. Ltd., 128-146 Queen-street.
- Customs House, corner of Flinders and William streets.
- Embank House Pty. Ltd., 319-325 Collins-street.
- English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd., 460 Bourke-street.
- Kings Parkade Ltd., 34-60 Little Collins-street.
- Lend Lease Development Pty. Ltd., 437 St. Kilda-road.
- Motor Registration Branch and Transport Regulation Board, Lygon-street.
- Mutual Underwriting and Development Ltd., (Savoy Project), corner Russell and Little Bourke streets.
- Reserve Bank of Australia, corner of Collins and Exhibition streets.
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., 444-450 Collins-street.
- Royal Melbourne Hospital, Clinical Sciences Block, Royal-parade.
- Royal Women's Hospital, Swanston-street.
- State Accident and Motor Insurance Office, 480-490 Collins-street.
- State Electricity Commission, William-street.
- State Government (Public Offices), Treasury-place.

Trans-Australia Airlines, 36-42 Franklin-street.

Union Fidelity Trustee Co. of Australia Ltd., 96-102 Exhibition-street.

United Land Properties Pty. Ltd., 184-190 Queen-street.

Building Materials

Historical Background

In 1839, some years after the landing at Port Phillip, the first house was built of hand-made, sun-dried bricks and occupied by John Batman. In the same year St. James's Old Cathedral was started and completed two years later. This was one of many churches built in Melbourne between 1841 and 1890. Other notable buildings completed during this period were the Customs House, Old Melbourne Gaol, Old Melbourne Hospital, the Exhibition Building, Parliament House, the Treasury buildings, Royal Mint, Melbourne Grammar School, State Government Offices, Government House, Princess Theatre, University Buildings, banks, and other commercial buildings and hotels.

For several decades the only materials available were wood, stone, clay, and sand, and these had to be worked from natural sources, as all other materials were imported until local manufacture began towards the end of the century. For example, the changeover from hand to machine-made clay bricks took place between 1870 and 1910; galvanized corrugated iron was first rolled at Newcastle in 1921; the manufacture of Marseilles tiles began in 1908; and glass was first manufactured in Australia in 1931.

Changes in Construction

Before the war, all buildings in Victoria were constructed of traditional heavy materials. Today, with multi-storey blocks of offices and flats, it is necessary to reduce their weight by the use of special materials such as lightweight concrete and plaster, hollow concrete blocks, perforated bricks, large areas of glass instead of masonry, and lightweight metals for cladding, roofing, and partitions.

In framed buildings, the frame, floors, and roofs are constructed of various forms of steel, concrete, or timber. Savings in weight can be made as a result of technological advance in design, together with the use of lightweight materials. Reduction in the weight of a building is made in the walls, partitions, and in some cases the roof. External walls between the framework are frequently constructed of a thin panel infill known as curtain walling; or glazed panels are suspended in front of (and hide) the frame to give the impression of a glass wall. Partitions are being constructed of lighter materials such as compressed straw and foamed polyurethane faced with thin decorative sheet materials.

These reductions in weight usually involve new methods of construction and influence other aspects of design, such as thermal and noise insulation; fire-resistant construction; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; and the high level of artificial lighting (which increases the heat inside a building.)

A system of load-bearing construction developed in Victoria and used for multi-storey flats consists of precast load-bearing lightweight reinforced concrete wall units which are lifted into position with a crane, and grouted and weatherproofed as each storey is completed. This eliminates scaffolding.

Materials

Stone, Bricks, and Masonry :—Stone (including marble and reconstructed stone), clay and sand-lime bricks, concrete bricks and blocks, precast exposed aggregate concrete panels, ceramic tiles, glass, metals including troughed and ribbed cladding, porcelain enamelled and vinyl coated metal, and asbestos cement are all available for external walling. Except for domestic work and small industrial and office buildings, masonry is mainly used today as a facing.

Clay stiff-plastic bricks were predominant in Victoria until 1961 with only a minor production of extruded bricks, but since then, production of extruded bricks has risen greatly. Sand-lime bricks (white, or off-white, or coloured by the addition of pigments) are manufactured from silica-sand, lime, and water. Concrete masonry units, either solid or hollow, are manufactured in various textures and colours. Until recently, bricks were approximately 9 inches long and 3 inches high, but bricks and blocks are now manufactured in varying sizes based on a 4-inch module. The use of larger blocks can reduce the number handled by about half. Another innovation is the packaging of clay bricks at the kiln in packs of 50 which are delivered in batches of 40 packs direct to the site by special lorries. This reduces handling time, costs, and the risk of damage (with less frequent handling).

Glass :—The most significant development in high-rise building cladding in relation to glass has been the rapid growth in the use of precast concrete for window frames. In some buildings, glass is set with conventional oleo-resinous compounds straight into concrete ; in others aluminium sub-frames are used to assist in setting the glass in concrete ; and in others the glass is set directly into grooves in concrete panels with synthetic rubber gaskets.

Other developments are the use of a completely dry glazing system based on P.V.C. extrusions designed to provide adequate drainage (rather than “wet” sealants) to prevent water that enters the glazing rebate from entering the building, and the use of a newly developed family of elastomeric sealants which is based on silicone rubber, and has significant advantages in adhesion to glass under conditions of extreme exposure to sunlight.

Victoria now manufactures solar insulating double glazed units. These units, which were previously imported, consist of two sheets of glass with a metal shading screen between them, sealed under vacuum. Their use can result in a reduction of up to 60 per cent. in solar heat gain compared with clear glass. Other trends in glass are increases in glass sizes (particularly for ground floor areas) with a concomitant increase in glass thickness ; increased use of heat absorbing and glare reducing grey coloured sheet glass, and bronze coloured polished plate glass ; and increased interest, for ecclesiastical design and decorative screens, in coloured sheet glass and 1-inch thick coloured glass slabs.

Plaster :—Fibrous plaster was originally made by hand and reinforced with hessian. Machine-made sheets using hemp are now manufactured, and larger sizes than were previously available can now be made. Recently there has been a trend towards the use of plasterboard. This consists of a core of plaster between and bonded to paperboard. Following official tests, special fire-resistance ratings have been given to laminated and framed partitions, and to floor/ceiling and roof/ceiling structures incorporating these materials.

One roofing system which has been rated as non-combustible consists of one-half inch plasterboard supported on secondary roof framing on to which is poured plaster reinforced with galvanized mesh. Any form of waterproof covering can be applied to the surface. Fire resistance ratings are also approved for structural steel members cased in lightweight perlite plaster.

Until recently, the decoration of metal faced fire doors was not permitted. Fire doors, hung on a metal frame, can now be made with an approved gypsum based fire-resistant core, faced with flame/water proofed decorative plywood, or with plain proofed plywood or steel for painting.

Timber :—To meet the increasing requirements of the building industry, it is necessary to use timber economically and to make provision for the future. Economies can be effected by reducing the size and increasing the spacing of timber framing members ; constructing roofs with trusses (this can save as much as 40 per cent. of the timber used in a normal domestic roof) ; glueing together short pieces of timber, which would otherwise be unacceptable because of their limited length, to produce long lengths free of warping and serious defects (this is known as finger jointing) ; utilizing waste products in the manufacture of wall-board and particle board for use in place of timber ; and using preservative treated timber to prevent decay.

Several types of lightweight trusses are available in stock designs, each having a low pitch and a long span. Pitch and spacing are governed by the design of the truss and the roof covering, i.e., tiles or sheet material. Members vary in size and can be joined by either hardboard or plywood gussets, or by steel connectors. Trusses can be designed considerably in excess of 40 feet.

Finger jointing consists of joining pieces of timber end to end, by first cutting tapering "fingers" in the end of each piece and then locking the fingers together by glueing under pressure. The timber is used for flooring, architraves, mouldings and wall studs. Laying time for floors can be reduced by about one third by the use of room length pre-cut finger-jointed flooring, and the usual 10 per cent. allowance for cutting is not necessary.

Timber is now being cut from trees planted about 25 years ago in anticipation of an increasing demand which could not have been satisfied by slow-growing native timbers now becoming increasingly scarce. The species chosen is *Pinus radiata* (Radiata pine) of which there were 123,000 acres in plantations in Victoria producing 40,000,000 super ft. sawn measure in 1964–1965.

Plastics :—Thermoplastics, which soften on heating and can be re-set in a new form, and thermosetting plastics, which are permanently hard, are included in this group. With the addition of fillers, pigments and reinforcement, plastics are manufactured into moulded products with external or internal coatings which are suitable for brush, spray or trowel application; floor and wall covering; exceptionally durable cutting tools; piping; adhesives; laminates; bonding agents; electrical fittings; flat and corrugated sheeting; jointing materials; roof coverings; glazing sealants; and paint.

Materials for Roofing :—Until recently a sheet of corrugated galvanized iron was limited to 10 feet in length, but now is available continuously rolled up to 30 feet. Aluminium was first manufactured to the same profile of corrugations as galvanized iron and used at the same pitch. There are now three types of sheet metal roofing available. They are mostly self supporting, and can be laid with only sufficient fall to allow for rain to run off. The metals from which most of these roofings can be made are steel (galvanized by the new continuous galvanizing process), aluminium, and copper.

Protected metal roofing is available in troughed and corrugated steel which is protected with asbestos and bitumen, and finished with coloured vinyl. Also some of the interlocking rib type is protected with coloured vinyl. Corrugated asbestos, autoclaved (high pressure steam cured) to produce white, dense corrugated sheets can be laid with a low pitch. A built-up bituminous waterproof membrane is used on near-flat roofs, and for pitched or shaped roofs liquid applied coverings have been recently introduced.

Clay and concrete tiles are still popular roof coverings for domestic work, although sheet metal and corrugated asbestos are gaining favour. Reconditioned slates removed from old houses are also being re-used when they are obtainable.

Materials for Internal Walling and Flooring :—There are many materials now available for facing walls internally. Masonry units previously considered as suitable for external work only are being introduced indoors. Coverings such as linoleum, cork, and plastic tiles, which are usually associated only with floors, are now being used on walls. Newer materials also suitable for both purposes include epoxy based jointless coatings. Other walling or partition surfacing materials are plaster that is either painted or used as a base for vinyl coated fabric or wallpaper, decorated laminated plastic sheet, wallboards, timber, tiles, marble, sound absorptive materials, vinyl coated metal, and asbestos cement.

Metals used for external and internal work include natural or anodised aluminium, copper, stainless steel, and bronze.

Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act 1958* and the *Local Government Act 1958*, provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and Country Planning

The passing of the Town and Country Planning Act enabled statutory planning schemes to be prepared and approved and resulted in the setting up of a Town and Country Planning Board charged with certain duties and responsibilities. Details of the responsibilities, planning procedures, responsible authorities, the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and Interim Development Control, may be found on page 325 of Victorian Year Book 1961, and page 370 of Victorian Year Book 1964.

Local Government Act

Under the *Local Government Act 1958*, Uniform Building Regulations provide for the uniform control of building operations in Victoria. Particulars relating to some of the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of Victorian Year Book 1961.

Building Statistics

General

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from the construction of railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, &c. Additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included as new buildings. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in succeeding tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues. Thus, some buildings on farms are excluded, but this should not affect the figures materially.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :—

Building Approvals : These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- or local government authorities.

Private or Government : Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day-labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent purchase, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person is classed as private.

Owner-built : A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced : A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed : A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) : Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, *once* a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are *excluded*.

Numbers : The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values : All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated cost of the buildings on completion.

Building Approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1960	193,416	127,872	38,554	359,842
1961	166,396	128,988	36,420	331,804
1962	150,426	128,196	36,674	315,296
1963	186,268	142,074	40,548	368,890
1964	229,472	163,456	40,782	433,710

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, as the relationship is affected by the fact that (a) some intended buildings are never begun, and new building plans may be re-submitted later, because of rising costs caused by the lack of, or delay in, supply of finance, and shortages of labour and materials, (b) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (c) as previously mentioned, building permits do not embrace the whole of the State.

Value of New Buildings Commenced

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64. It should be noted that additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDING COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES
(\$'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Houses	159,038	136,532	137,754	159,002	186,816
Flats	22,692	31,814	17,530	20,898	38,624
Shops	12,990	10,352	7,490	10,522	9,618
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c. .. .	4,566	11,440	6,270	2,788	3,130
Factories	38,540	42,252	44,894	46,890	40,532
Offices	21,252	18,378	27,968	14,146	48,346
Other Business Premises .. .	13,386	12,382	9,414	11,396	17,486
Educational	17,980	20,622	24,116	21,734	18,916
Religious	3,316	3,534	5,418	3,466	3,980
Health	4,650	10,422	8,892	11,834	14,952
Entertainment and Recreation .. .	2,214	5,476	4,022	4,254	5,072
Miscellaneous	6,584	7,548	10,418	9,552	7,226
Total	307,208	310,752	304,186	316,482	394,698

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realized that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, &c., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may spread over several years.

Value of New Buildings Completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64. As with commencements, additions of \$10,000 and over

to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS
COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES
(\$'000)**

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Houses	163,496	157,596	142,536	154,358	175,846
Flats	10,920	27,072	26,686	23,184	23,734
Shops	10,764	13,802	8,604	8,326	9,456
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	3,386	4,984	4,894	12,894	2,754
Factories	43,012	53,162	36,094	50,444	46,212
Offices	15,972	22,246	13,108	12,486	18,042
Other Business Premises	14,630	12,140	10,870	10,754	12,324
Educational	13,042	15,400	25,154	20,494	21,396
Religious	4,712	3,250	4,060	4,482	3,532
Health	5,826	5,448	12,308	21,032	10,054
Entertainment and Recreation	2,584	2,480	4,396	4,498	4,620
Miscellaneous	7,980	8,724	7,640	10,616	6,860
Total	296,324	326,304	296,350	333,568	334,830

The text to the previous table, regarding the reasons for movements in the value of new buildings over a period of time, also applies to the foregoing table.

Value of New Buildings under Construction (i.e., Unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$243,910,000 at the end of year 1962-63 to \$306,278,000 at the end of year 1963-64.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1959-60 to 1963-64. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of increases in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS :
CLASSIFIED BY TYPES
(\$'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Houses	161,080	151,160	140,298	155,716	180,342
Flats	15,484	31,682	21,520	22,058	28,772
Shops	13,212	11,728	7,956	8,444	10,946
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	3,262	6,690	10,188	5,308	2,864
Factories	39,136	46,596	41,906	45,290	48,362
Offices	19,302	22,304	14,328	16,932	28,204
Other Business Premises	13,356	13,210	10,316	10,786	15,320
Educational	14,344	19,336	23,618	22,332	21,660
Religious	3,010	3,940	4,658	4,224	3,680
Health	7,658	9,404	11,080	10,408	9,172
Entertainment and Recreation	2,498	3,550	5,096	4,534	5,190
Miscellaneous	7,372	7,204	7,508	10,618	8,228
Total	299,714	326,804	298,472	316,650	362,740

NOTE.—The above table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed and under construction in the Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS
CONSTRUCTED : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year Ended 30th June—	Commenced		Completed		Under Construction at End of Period	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
METROPOLITAN AREA*						
1960	15,628	3,437	16,125	1,966	9,314	2,766
1961	11,915	4,478	14,729	4,034	6,500	3,210
1962	11,990	2,885	12,395	3,954	6,389	2,145
1963	14,099	3,410	13,745	3,564	6,743	1,991
1964	15,218	6,601	15,638	3,954	7,323	4,638
REMAINDER OF THE STATE*						
1960	7,573	84	8,032	96	6,273	56
1961	6,602	194	7,365	149	5,510	101
1962	6,549	116	6,574	116	5,191	97
1963	6,712	252	6,583	208	5,320	141
1964	7,430	488	7,161	316	5,589	313
STATE TOTAL						
1960	23,201	3,521	24,157	2,062	15,587	2,822
1961	18,517	4,672	22,094	4,183	12,010	3,311
1962	18,539	3,001	18,969	4,070	11,580	2,242
1963	20,811	3,652	20,328	3,772	12,063	2,132
1964	23,648	7,089	22,799	4,270	12,912	4,951

* Figures up to year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962, 1963, and 1964, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961. The line shows where comparability ends.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 367.

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction in Victoria for government and private ownership for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS
CONSTRUCTED CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses and Flats Erected for—				Total Houses and Flats
	Government Ownership*	Private Ownership*			
		By Contractors	By Owner-Builders	Total Private	
COMMENCED					
1960	2,623	20,270	3,829	24,099	26,722
1961	1,756	18,177	3,256	21,433	23,189
1962	2,648	15,645	3,247	18,892	21,540
1963	2,355	18,939	3,179	22,118	24,473
1964	3,130	24,832	2,775	27,607	30,737
COMPLETED					
1960	2,713	17,549	5,957	23,506	26,219
1961	2,318	19,141	4,818	23,959	26,277
1962	2,523	16,529	3,987	20,516	23,039
1963	2,111	18,016	3,973	21,989	24,100
1964	2,425	21,203	3,441	24,644	27,069
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD					
1960	1,397	8,093	8,919	17,012	18,409
1961	835	7,129	7,357	14,486	15,321
1962	960	6,245	6,617	12,862	13,822
1963	1,204	7,168	5,823	12,991	14,195
1964	1,909	10,797	5,157	15,954	17,863

* See definitions on page 329.

NOTE : The foregoing table now includes flats. Similar tables in previous issues of the Year Book did *not* include flats.

Number of New Houses

Particulars of the number of new houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED :
CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses					Total
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone*	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Other	
COMMENCED						
1960	1,517	11,228	8,436	1,808	212	23,201
1961	1,312	9,726	6,064	1,260	155	18,517
1962	1,023	10,526	5,122	1,728	140	18,539
1963	772	13,838	4,508	1,578	115	20,811
1964	750	17,516	3,387	1,870	125	23,648
COMPLETED						
1960	1,732	10,131	9,987	2,020	287	24,157
1961	1,415	11,043	7,748	1,689	199	22,094
1962	1,339	10,058	5,751	1,673	148	18,969
1963	865	12,555	5,203	1,574	131	20,328
1964	929	15,998	4,020	1,728	124	22,799
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
1960	1,412	5,732	6,057	2,216	170	15,587
1961	1,309	4,415	4,373	1,787	126	12,010
1962	993	4,883	3,744	1,842	118	11,580
1963	900	6,166	3,049	1,846	102	12,063
1964	721	7,684	2,416	1,988	103	12,912

*Includes Housing Commission Holmesglen prefabricated concrete houses.

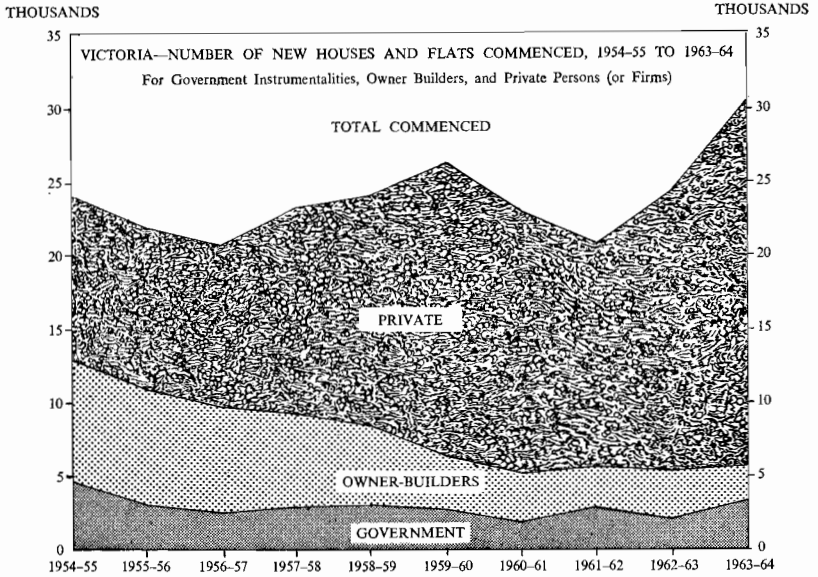


FIGURE 10.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

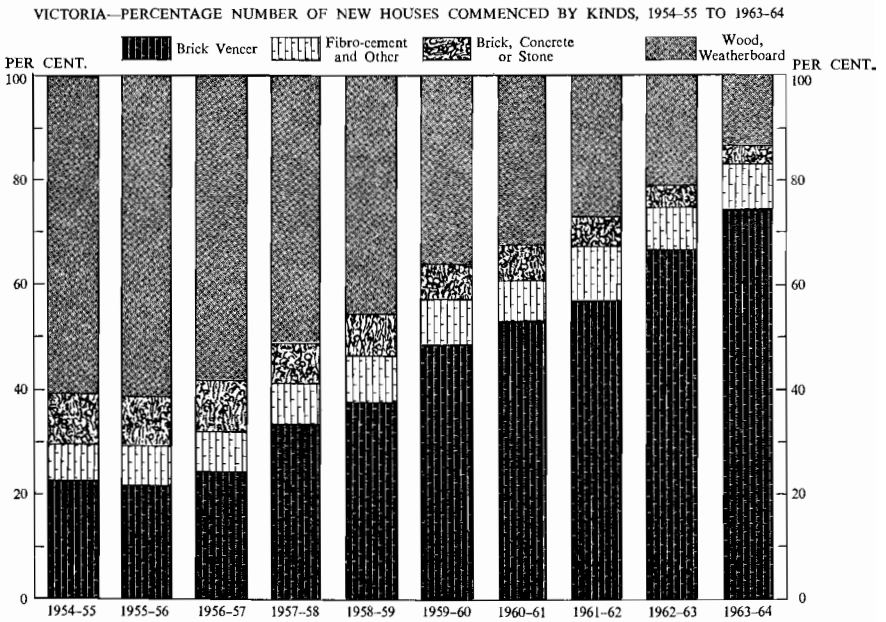


FIGURE 11.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

The following table shows comparative State figures of new buildings completed for the year 1963-64 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS AND VALUE OF OTHER NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, 1963-64

State or Territory	New Houses		New Flats		Other New Buildings (\$'000)	Total New Buildings (\$'000)
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000		
New South Wales ..	25,954	193,046	7,776	43,276	235,358	471,680
Victoria	22,799	175,846	4,270	23,734	135,250	334,830
Queensland	10,012	69,280	949	4,390	59,348	133,018
South Australia ..	10,488	73,174	989	4,844	40,284	118,302
Western Australia ..	7,276	51,774	1,295	5,596	35,498	92,868
Tasmania	2,511	17,332	164	738	15,906	33,976
Northern Territory ..	310	3,110	26	182	4,670	7,962
Australian Capital Territory	1,764	18,696	150	800	20,668	40,164
Total Australia	81,114	602,258	15,619	83,560	546,982	1,232,800

Building Materials and Fittings

The requirements of the building industry in Victoria for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of undressed timber, tiles, floor coverings, colour pigments, plate glass, washing machines and minor quantities of some other items are imported from oversea countries and other Australian States.

The following table shows the principal building materials and fittings currently produced in Victoria. Monthly production of some of these items is shown in the publication "Victorian Production Statistics".

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30th June—				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Timber—Produced from Logs (Excludes Imported)—						
Softwood	'000 sup. ft.	27,137	28,419	28,331	30,640	31,343
Hardwood	'000 sup. ft.	323,321	293,706	270,119	283,387	289,132
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timbers ..	'000 sup. ft.	1,796	1,410	1,015	1,173	1,454
Imported Timbers ..	'000 sup. ft.	600	481	646	622	692
Floorboards—						
Australian Timber ..	'000 sup. ft.	24,271	23,269	22,957	22,711	22,630
Imported Timber ..	'000 sup. ft.	505	*	227	180	145
Plywood	'000 sq. ft. †	*	7,348	10,262	13,037	15,766
Bricks (Clay)	mill.	283	289	264	281	355
Tiles (Terracotta and Cement)	mill.	37.1	34.4	31.6	36.0	42.8
Fibrous Plaster Sheets ..	'000 sq. yds.	8,199	7,658	6,942	7,465	7,463
Concrete, Ready-mixed ..	'000 cub. yds.	754	1,028	1,230	1,389	1,683
Paints and Enamels ‡ ..	'000 gall.	3,605	3,640	3,847	4,051	4,496

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS—
continued

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30th June—				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
BUILDING FITTINGS						
Stoves, Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel	No.	13,099	12,907	14,249	15,067	16,787
Gas	No.	44,074	39,649	29,388	29,442	50,874
Sinks, Stainless Steel	No.	88,399	75,254	68,176	72,908	79,999
Wash Boilers, Gas	No.	4,957	3,735	3,811	2,757	1,911
Bath Heaters—						
Gas	No.	6,115	5,506	5,751	3,605	*
Electrical	No.	1,086	734	579	673	*
Solid Fuel	No.	5,979	4,234	4,139	4,083	3,415
Hot Water Systems (Storage)	No.	30,137	28,302	27,660	34,021	39,370

* Not available.

† $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. basis.

‡ Paints, ready-mixed (Not water) and enamels ; includes primers and undercoats.

Employment

An indication of the labour resources of the building industry is shown in the following table. The information is obtained from returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities and relates to persons actually working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings, and on the jobs of government instrumentalities which erect new buildings on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance, when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and instrumentalities. The figures include working principals and their employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Contractors and government instrumentalities are asked to give details of the persons employed on a specified day, but because of frequent movement between jobs and because some tradesmen (such as electricians, &c.) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously by different contractors, some duplication may occur. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT
BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960*	1961*	1962	1963	1964
CLASSIFIED BY STATUS					
Contractors†	2,688	2,390	2,882	2,910	3,239
Sub-contractors†	6,267	4,949	5,886	6,729	8,122
Wage Earners	28,578	24,856	25,395	27,305	28,336
Total Persons Working	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697

VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS
OF NEW BUILDINGS—*continued*

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960*	1961*	1962	1963	1964
CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION					
Carpenters	14,044	12,049	12,708	14,056	14,784
Bricklayers	3,964	3,081	3,733	4,358	4,892
Painters	3,174	2,872	3,381	3,410	3,666
Electricians	1,783	1,466	1,715	1,897	2,103
Plumbers	3,163	2,702	3,028	3,192	3,541
Builders' Labourers	5,363	4,794	4,195	4,688	4,590
Other	6,042	5,231	5,403	5,343	6,121
Total Persons Working	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK					
New Buildings—					
Houses and Flats	19,487	14,162	16,315	18,318	21,071
Other Buildings	12,814	14,213	12,965	13,421	13,884
Total	32,301	28,375	29,280	31,739	34,955
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses and Flats	706	734	754	1,035	1,133
Other Buildings	2,898	1,793	2,795	2,559	2,004
Total	3,604	2,527	3,549	3,594	3,137
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total	1,628	1,293	1,334	1,611	1,605
Total Persons Working	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697

* Figures up to year 1961 exclude persons actually working on new private buildings (other than houses) which were erected without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

† Excludes persons not actually working on jobs.

Governmental Housing Activities

Commonwealth Authorities

Department of Housing

Following the formation of the Federal Ministry in December, 1963, a new department was created to administer housing. The decision was implemented under the Administrative Arrangements Order issued on 17th January, 1964, and the Department of Housing commenced operations immediately.

The principal matters dealt with by the Department of Housing are the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the War Service Homes Act, and the Home Savings Grant Scheme.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956 and 1961, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State of Victoria for the provision of housing. The advance (including supplementary advances for Service Housing) made to Victoria for the year 1963-64 was \$27,627,500. The total value of advances made to Victoria since 1945-46 was \$359,349,890.

War Service Homes

The War Service Homes Commission was set up in 1919 by the Commonwealth Government after the First World War. In 1947, the Commission was reconstituted as a Division of the Department of Works and Housing ; in 1951, it was transferred to the Department of Social Services, in 1956, to the Department of National Development ; and in 1964 to the Department of Housing.

The *War Service Homes Act* 1918–1962 is a measure for the provision of homes for ex-servicemen and their dependants, and other classes of eligible persons as defined in the Act. The War Service Homes Division does not provide homes for occupation solely on a tenancy basis, but is empowered to build houses for sale on easy terms and to make long-term loans at a relatively low rate of interest for the erection of houses, the purchase of existing homes, and the discharge of mortgages.

The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted under the Act is \$7,000. The period of repayment may be up to 45 years but, in the case of a widow or widowed mother of an ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years.

The sum of \$70 mill. was provided by the Commonwealth for expenditure under the War Service Homes Act during 1963–64. This amount, together with an additional amount of \$16,296 available for expenditure from miscellaneous receipts, was expended, making a total capital expenditure of \$70,016,296 for the year. The Victorian share was \$21,300,000.

The following table, which is compiled from annual reports published by the War Service Homes Division of the Department of Housing, shows the activities of the Division for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 and since the scheme's inception in 1919 :—

VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES ACTIVITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Applications Approved	Homes Built and Assisted to Build	Homes Purchased	Mortgages Discharged	Transfers and Resales
1960.. ..	4,070	725	2,964	219	302
1961.. ..	3,808	698	2,170	440	315
1962.. ..	3,832	778	2,327	429	200
1963.. ..	2,812	575	1,823	443	198
1964.. ..	2,786	515	1,752	520	260
From Inception to 30th June, 1964	78,577	20,032	40,146	12,056	5,507

Home Savings Grant Scheme

Following the necessary legislation by Federal Parliament in 1964, the Home Savings Grant Scheme came into being. The scheme provides a grant of \$2 for every \$6 saved for a home, by one or both of the members of a married couple aged less than 36 years. Certain terms and conditions are laid down for eligibility for a grant which is a tax-free gift. The maximum grant for a home is \$500, payable on savings of \$1,500.

The purpose of the scheme is to encourage young people to save, before or after marriage, for the first home owned by either member of a couple after marriage.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

Legislation passed by Federal Parliament in 1965 approved the establishment of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation. The object of the Corporation is the elimination of high-interest second mortgage housing loans by providing insurance against loss to approved lenders when the loans are above the normal first mortgage limit.

*State Authorities**Housing Commission of Victoria*

The recommendation of a Board of Inquiry in 1936, which investigated housing conditions within the State, resulted in the passing of the *Housing Act* 1937, and the appointment of the Housing Commission in March, 1938, to be the central housing authority of the State.

The main objects of the Commission as now laid down are the improvement of existing housing conditions ; the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons displaced from slum reclamation areas or living under unsatisfactory conditions, and for persons of limited means ; the sale of houses to eligible persons and the making of advances to such persons to enable them to own their homes ; the development of land for housing and related purposes ; and the responsibility of maintaining housing standards.

Until the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was completed, the construction of dwellings by the Commission had been financed by loan funds provided by the State and by three specific debenture issues raised by the Commission. Since the signing of the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, finance for the construction of dwellings has been obtained from the Commonwealth Government.

Very few houses were sold by the Commission until 1954, but the added emphasis given to the construction of homes for private ownership by the amendments in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement in 1955-56 has had the effect of substantially increasing the number of houses sold.

The following tables, which are compiled from annual reports published by the Housing Commission, show its activities for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING
CONSTRUCTION**

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
COMPLETED					
Metropolitan Area*	1,329	1,387	1,452	1,351	1,382
Remainder of State*	1,265	830	948	671	942
State Total	2,594	2,217	2,400	2,022	2,324
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Metropolitan Area*	962	758	829	1,096	1,351
Remainder of State*	751	817	358	766	1,127
State Total	1,713	1,575	1,187	1,862	2,478

* Figures until the year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962, 1963, and 1964, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 367.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE					
Rentals	11,124	11,074	11,096	11,410	12,024
Gross Surplus—House Sales	2,060	3,070	2,490	2,286	2,221
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	260	320	236	248	258
Interest—House Sales (Net)	906	1,176	1,382	1,540	1,672
„ —Sundry	84	162	150	144	179
Miscellaneous	48	40	114	80	88
Total Revenue	14,482	15,842	15,468	15,708	16,442

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalized and Applied to House Sales ..	5,158	5,182	5,196	5,220	5,469
Loan Redemption—					
Commonwealth—State Agreement	1,558	1,558	1,574	1,612	1,690
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	4	4	4	4
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	12	12	12	12	12
Administration—General	720	768	762	810	883
" —House Sales	332	368	406	406	467
Rates—Less Amount Capitalized	1,686	1,742	1,804	1,962	1,990
Provision for Accrued Maintenance	1,998	1,950	1,926	1,928	2,104
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	12	20	32	32	15
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	342	420	464	478	482
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,880	2,458	1,962	1,540	1,649
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve .. ..	..	..	..	..	991
Other	290	360	410	422	458
Total Expenditure	13,992	14,842	14,552	14,426	16,214
Surplus	490	1,000	916	1,282	228
Fixed Assets at 30th June	193,062	191,964	198,930	207,382	216,646
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June*—					
Government Advances	221,138	234,668	253,190	270,792	288,815
Debenture Issues	1,020	1,016	1,012	868	864
Death Benefit Fund Advances .. ..	..	514	834	1,046	871

* Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further Reference, 1965

Aborigines Welfare Board

Under the *Aborigines Act* 1958, as amended by the *Aborigines (Housing) Act* 1959, the Aborigines Welfare Board is empowered to buy houses, or land on which to erect houses, for occupation as dwellings by Aborigines.

At 30th June, 1964, 46 houses had been completed and six were still under construction. Of these houses, the Housing Commission had completed thirteen and two were still under construction.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March, 1962, by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act* 1961, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission provides for the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. During the year 1963-64, 51 houses were erected. At 30th June, 1964, a total of 3,113 houses had been completed since the inception of the Commission in 1945, and 55 were still under construction or not started.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorized to receive money on deposit, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, from any institution, person or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of a first or second mortgage of a dwelling-house.

Loans granted by the Trust and subsisting at the 30th June, 1964, totalled 2,719 on the security of first mortgages, and 709 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$16 mill. and \$611,110 respectively.

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to guarantee an approved institution repayment of part of a housing loan made by the institution on the security of a first mortgage.

At the 30th June, 1964, there were 25 approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer, and subsisting at that date, totalled 177, the amount involved being \$271,576.

Co-operative Housing Societies

The Act under which co-operative housing societies operate provides for the financing of home building and purchase on a purely co-operative basis. It empowers societies to raise loans and to make advances to their members under certain terms and provisions.

Finance, which at 30th June, 1964, totalled \$160.8 mill., had all been raised under Government guarantee as provided by the Act. The 1956 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement provided that, in each of the five years of the Agreement, portion of this State's housing loan allocation would be made available solely for home ownership purposes through co-operative housing societies. Subsequent Agreements have continued this policy. During the first five-year period, \$16.8 mill. was allocated to societies, and at 30th June, 1964, an amount of \$50.4 mill. had been made available to 213 societies.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides aggregate particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30th June of each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Units	As at 30th June—				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Societies Registered ..	No.	518	632	689	740	797
Members Registered ..	No.	36,641	41,389	44,743	46,022	47,803
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	1,544,714	1,781,982	2,005,749	2,102,446	2,249,624
Nominal Share Capital ..	\$ mill.	158·4	180·7	204·1	213·5	228·1
Advances Approved ..	No.	31,645	33,917	37,231	39,174	41,419
	\$ mill.	142·6	157·5	179·0	192·4	210·1
Government Guarantees Executed ..	No.	408	441	480	524	581
	\$ mill.	123·7	133·2	141·1	149·4	160·8
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	2,694	2,464	2,188	2,039	2,246
Indemnities Subsisting ..	\$'000	914·2	882·5	830·1	787·8	947·2
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	\$ mill.	20·4	26·6	34·7	42·4	50·4
Dwelling-houses completed to date ..	No.	34,007	37,565	42,127	46,001	49,504
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	4,698	4,157	3,937	3,101	3,123

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to enable eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes, upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners.

Most, but not all, of the loans are made by the Crédit Foncier Department of the Bank. Particulars of advances, repayments, &c., for the year ended 30th June, 1964, may be found on page 663.

Other State Authorities

State Government Authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, State Electricity Commission, Victorian Railways, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, &c., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other Lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. Other sources of funds for housing are savings banks (other than State Savings Bank for which information is shown on pages 661 to 663), trading banks, life insurance companies, registered building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, &c.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The objective of the National Trust is to preserve the finest of Australia's historic heritage as a basis for educational and cultural purposes and to endeavour to save places and things of natural and historic importance or beauty.

Further Reference, 1962

Dwelling Statistics : 1961 Census

Definitions

The following tables contain an analysis, in summary form, of the dwellings in Victoria as enumerated at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and in some instances, show comparison with earlier Censuses. Changes in the definition of shared accommodation and other items, and the revision of boundaries of the Metropolitan Urban Division and composition of the other urban and rural divisions must be borne in mind when making intercensal comparisons.

In the tables, "Metropolitan Urban" relates to the City of Melbourne and adjacent cities and shires within boundaries determined for Census purposes. (See pages 120-121.) "Other Urban" relates to (i) all separately incorporated cities and towns outside the Metropolitan Urban Division, except for any portions within the city or town which were specifically regarded as rural for Census purposes or where the population of the whole town was less than 1,000; and (ii) other towns not separately incorporated with a population of 1,000 persons or more. "Rural" relates to the remainder of the State.

Terms used in the tables to describe various types of dwellings are defined below.

Occupied Dwellings. An occupied dwelling is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term, therefore, has a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, a great variety of "dwellings" ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "other than private" dwellings.

Private Dwellings. Private dwellings are further classified into the following four categories :—

Private House : Private houses include houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c., used for dwelling purposes, and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Share of Private House : A share of a private house is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished.

Flat : A flat is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

Other Private Dwellings : These include private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, &c., which are parts of buildings but are not self-contained units.

Other than Private Dwellings. These include hotels ; motels ; boarding houses, lodging houses and hostels ; educational, religious, and charitable institutions ; hospitals ; defence and penal establishments ; police and fire stations ; clubs ; staff barracks and quarters, &c.

Unoccupied Dwellings. These include vacant dwellings available for sale or renting ; dwellings such as "week-ender", "holiday home", "second home", "seasonal workers' quarters", which were not occupied on the night of the Census ; dwellings normally occupied but whose usual occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census ; newly completed dwellings whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on the night of the Census ; dwellings described as "to be demolished", "condemned", "deceased estate", "exhibition home", &c., and buildings constructed as dwellings but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the Census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings shown must not, therefore, be read as representing the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting.

A table showing the unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas as well as the reasons why these were unoccupied will be found on page 348.

The following table gives particulars of the various classes of occupied dwellings for the Metropolitan urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at the Census of 30th June, 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS OF
DWELLING AT CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1961**

Class of Dwelling	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>				
Private House—				
House	431,570	139,498	107,418	678,486
Shed, Hut, &c.	1,510	1,398	2,802	5,710
Total Private Houses ..	433,080	140,896	110,220	684,196
Share of Private House ..	24,497	3,148	1,104	28,749
Flat	46,674	5,433	757	52,864
Other	14,225	1,394	105	15,724
Total Private Dwellings ..	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533

**VICTORIA—OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS OF DWELLING AT
CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1961—continued**

Class of Dwelling	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
<i>Dwellings Other than Private—</i>				
Hotel, Licensed	583	535	466	1,584
Motel	8	46	30	84
Boarding House, &c. ..	4,757	724	227	5,708
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..	307	165	52	524
Hospital	187	108	63	358
Other	290	184	264	738
Total Dwellings Other than Private	6,132	1,762	1,102	8,996
Total Occupied Dwellings	524,608	152,633	113,288	790,529

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

The table which follows shows particulars of the various classes of dwellings in Victoria at each Census since 1933 :—

VICTORIA—CLASS OF DWELLING

Class of Dwelling	Number at Census				Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings			
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933	1947	1954	1961
<i>Occupied Dwellings</i>								
<i>Private—</i>								
Private House—	} 404,977	449,357	566,779	678,486	} 93·55	85·20	85·78	85·82
House ..			5,742	5,710			0·87	0·72
Shed, Hut, &c. ..								
Share of Private								
House ..	..	33,542	34,140	28,749	..	6·36	5·17	3·64
Flat ..	..	23,046	28,148	52,864	..	4·37	4·26	6·69
Other ..	} 17,300	11,890	16,064	15,724	} 4·00	2·25	2·43	1·99
Total Private Dwellings ..	422,277	517,835	650,873	781,533	97·55	98·18	98·51	98·86
<i>Other than Private—</i>								
Hotel, Licensed	1,783	1,676	1,650	1,584	0·41	0·32	0·25	0·20
Motel ..				84				0·01
Boarding House, &c. ..	} 6,409	6,426	6,195	5,708	} 1·48	1·22	0·94	0·72
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..	372	374	436	524	0·09	0·07	0·07	0·07
Hospital ..	532	363	380	358	0·12	0·07	0·06	0·05
Other ..	1,499	732	1,156	738	0·35	0·14	0·17	0·09
Total Dwellings Other than Private ..	10,595	9,571	9,817	8,996	2·45	1·82	1·49	1·14
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	432,872	527,406	660,690	790,529	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings</i> ..	18,763	11,412	27,491	47,389	..	..	..	..
Total Dwellings	451,635	538,818	688,181	837,918	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

Particulars showing the nature of occupancy of occupied private dwellings in Victoria, as at the 1954 and 1961 Censuses, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

Nature of Occupancy	Census, 30th June, 1954		Census, 30th June, 1961				
	Victoria		Victoria		Division of State		
	Total	Per Cent. of Total	Total	Per Cent. of Total	Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural
Owner	313,429	48·15	368,653	47·17	220,063	75,777	72,813
Purchaser by Instal-ments	104,050	15·99	196,728	25·17	157,014	30,806	8,908
Tenant (Govern-mental Housing)	29,589	4·55	28,030	3·58	17,342	10,324	364
Tenant	187,988	28·88	170,990	21·88	117,373	30,964	22,653
Caretaker	6,493	1·00	7,046	0·90	3,163	1,309	2,574
Other Methods of Occupancy	6,588	1·01	6,500	0·84	1,718	1,019	3,763
Not Stated	2,736	0·42	3,586	0·46	1,803	672	1,111
Total	650,873	100·00	781,533	100·00	518,476	150,871	112,186

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

Particulars of occupied private dwellings in Victoria at Census dates 1954 and 1961, classified according to the material of outer walls, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Material of Outer Walls	Division of State			Total Victoria	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural		Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
	Census, 30th June, 1954				Census, 30th June, 1961			
Brick	182,378	18,109	7,016	207,503	229,998	24,439	8,731	263,168
Stone	2,043	1,857	1,831	5,731	1,699	1,919	1,648	5,266
Concrete	9,116	2,992	2,930	15,038	17,201	4,684	3,066	24,951
Wood	205,811	87,993	82,347	376,151	249,764	102,366	78,917	431,047
Iron	975	575	2,756	4,306	400	464	2,058	2,922
Fibro-Cement	13,571	8,655	14,662	36,888	16,504	15,720	16,511	48,735
Other	1,822	1,268	1,687	4,777	2,330	1,149	1,127	4,606
Not Stated	273	108	98	479	580	130	128	838
Total	415,989	121,557	113,327	650,873	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

The following table shows the average number of inmates and the average number of rooms in the occupied private dwellings in the Metropolitan urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at each Census, 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES AND ROOMS

Division of State	Census, 30th June, 1954			Census, 30th June, 1961		
	Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—		Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—	
		Inmates	Rooms		Inmates	Rooms
Metropolitan Urban ..	415,989	3·42	4·99	518,476	3·50	5·06
Other Urban	121,557	3·56	5·08	150,871	3·57	5·13
Rural.. .. .	113,327	3·71	5·27	112,186	3·76	5·40
Total Victoria ..	650,873	3·50	5·06	781,533	3·55	5·12

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

Below is an analysis of unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas according to the reasons why they were unoccupied :—

VICTORIA—UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS AND REASONS WHY UNOCCUPIED, CENSUS, 1961

Area	Reasons Why Unoccupied					Total
	For Sale or Renting	"Holiday Home", "Week-end", Seasonal Quarters	Occupants Temporarily Absent	To be Demolished, Condemned	Other and Not Stated	
Metropolitan Area ..	4,555	1,671	6,386	427	3,794	16,833
Urban Areas—						
Geelong	158	3	304	17	181	663
Ballarat	127	..	360	30	116	633
Latrobe Valley ..	137	..	155	4	46	342
Bendigo	80	9	260	19	139	507
Other Urban	1,181	5,842	2,297	128	1,370	10,818
Rural Areas.. ..	1,466	7,850	3,735	576	3,966	17,593
Total	7,704	15,375	13,497	1,201	9,612	47,389

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.