

8

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to obtain factual information about libraries in Victoria and to make recommendations for their future development.

In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. The report contained a number of recommendations for the improvement and development of libraries, one of which, in particular, was that the State Library of Victoria and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In the following year, Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the particular object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria consisting of a President and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provides that the first President of the Council shall be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also states that of the eight other members six shall meet certain qualifications, namely, one shall be a person holding a senior academic office in a university in Victoria; one shall be a person distinguished in the field of education; one shall be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one member will represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act and another the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members shall be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia. The Council was duly constituted on 13 April 1966, the day of its first meeting.

Library Services Division

General

With the constitution of the Library Council of Victoria the Free Library Service Board of Victoria ceased to exist and all powers, functions, and duties of the Board were assumed by the Library Council of Victoria under legislation passed in December 1965. At the second meeting of the Library Council held in June 1966, it was resolved that the office known as the Free Library Service Board would in future be entitled the Library Services Division of the Library Council of Victoria. The officer in charge, formerly known as the Secretary, was to be re-designated as the Executive Officer. He controls the work of the Division under the State Librarian, and is responsible for the various technical and advisory functions carried out by the professional staff which includes a technical officer, children's librarian, and field officer.

The change in name has not significantly affected the operations of the organisation, as the Division still continues to provide financial assistance through library subsidies and grants to municipal councils which provide or intend to provide a library service.

The Division also continues to carry out inspections of public library services in order to maintain an acceptable level of efficient library management. Information on the procedures required for the establishment of sound library services, including technical advice in the planning and erection of library buildings, is available to all councils interested in commencing libraries within their municipalities.

Present Activities

In 1946, only five municipalities maintained libraries and some of these were sub-standard by accepted overseas criteria. By 1967, 124 metropolitan and country councils had established library services, while another eleven were in the process of doing so. These municipalities represent a population of almost 2,620,000. In the first year of the former Board's existence only twelve councils received subsidies totalling \$30,000. On the other hand, subsidies amounting to \$1,121,480 were allocated to 143 councils in 1967.

These services are being actively used. The libraries which have been established have book collections totalling 2,033,000 volumes covering the widest possible range of subjects for both adults and children. In 1966, a circulation figure of almost 12 million issues was reached.

In the Metropolitan Area and in country regions, many modern library buildings have been erected. Bookmobile or mobile library services are now maintained by nine library systems with the prospect of at least another two being put into service in the near future. Regional libraries have been a particularly effective way of providing library service to country areas. With increasing costs of library maintenance, regional library services emerge as the only practical way in which small country municipalities can provide modern high standard library services to their citizens. Considerable savings in staff and book purchases are made in this way, and most important of all, the smaller councils can have access to a service many times more effective and at considerably less cost than would be possible if they attempted to provide individual services. There are twenty regional libraries in operation comprising a total of eighty-six councils, with the likelihood of impending expansion.

Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966

State Library of Victoria

General

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 the Library Council of Victoria, the State Library is the basic research library of Victoria. Its rich collections in many fields of learning were built up painstakingly over the century.

The library has a collection of manuscripts dating from the 10th century A.D. and a wide and deep collection of the works of the early printers. 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 approximately 130,000 volumes.

The La Trobe Library, which houses the State Library's collection of Australiana, was opened in 1965. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, etc., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria. The Manuscript Collection contains a wealth of early original historical Victorian material which is being continually augmented.

The Archives Division is the recognised repository for official and semi-official records of the State.

Art Library

Among the special subject fields of the State Library, the collection of books and materials on the fine arts, to which purchases by the Felton Bequest contributed until 1945, is notable. It is the strongest single collection in Australia. The library has its own quarters in a separate reading room, and is a reference library for art historians, art students at the tertiary level, collectors, artists, and the general public.

In recent years the library has expanded its acquisitions of exhibition catalogues, particularly those of Australian artists and art societies, but also of notable overseas artists. With the aid of private donors it is building a special collection of material to support the study of the history of Australian art. A wide range of periodicals is filed.

Further References, 1961-68; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Special and Research Libraries, 1964; Regional Libraries, 1965; Book Publishing, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Manuscript Collection in La Trobe Library, 1967; Public Records in Victoria, 1968

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 richness of the collections is in great part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. Such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, and Studley Miller are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is, of course, that of Alfred Felton, and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. The rapid growth of the collections inevitably created problems of display and storage.

Arts Centre

The project to provide suitable accommodation for the collections of the National Gallery of Victoria and to provide accommodation for the performing arts in Melbourne dates back to the late 1920s. The Trustees were informed that unless greater space could be found for the collections, they would inevitably deteriorate and that apart from this, no proper service could be given to the public in the form of displays. No direct action was taken on this report, but in 1943, when post-war planning was being considered, the Trustees, with the support of the Government, appointed three architects to advise on the relocation of the collections of the library, museums, and National Gallery, with special emphasis on the necessity to find a suitable site for a new National Gallery. As a result of this survey, the area then known as Wirth's Park was unanimously recommended and the land subsequently set aside for eventual development for this purpose. This site, seven and a half acres in extent, standing at the entrance to the city and facing the Alexandra Gardens, was then considered, and has since proved to be, most suitable.

In 1945, some citizens formed a Combined Art Centre Movement, which, in a petition bearing 40,000 signatures, requested the Government to consider the provision of halls on the site for the performance of music, drama, and dance. The project did not become a practical issue until 1956 when the Government declared its intention to proceed with the planning and construction of both groups of buildings under the general title of a Cultural Centre. In 1967, the title of the complex was changed to the Victorian Arts Centre.

In 1956, the National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre Act was passed, setting up a Building Committee of representative citizens entrusted with the construction of the project. This Committee was charged under the Act with the selection of an architect and, as it was considered unsuitable to conduct a competition, the Committee selected an Australian architect, Mr Roy Grounds. It also conducted a public appeal in 1961 which raised \$1.2m towards the cost of construction.

The new National Gallery building is rectangular in shape with the exterior walls faced in Victorian bluestone and unpierced by windows. The building is surrounded by a pool 50 ft wide which features fountains and other decorative water displays. The display and administrative areas are built around three square courtyards each of 10,000 sq ft, one a place of relaxation laid out as a Japanese garden, the second for the display of large sculpture, and the third an area where music and drama can be performed and where exhibitions and flower shows can be presented. This latter court is connected with a temporary Exhibitions Hall also of 10,000 sq ft so that when the two areas are connected, 20,000 sq ft of exhibition space can be made available. The fall of the land on the site has permitted the construction of two levels of car parking below the Gallery to house approximately 1,400 cars.

The new Gallery contains a number of important developments in museum design, the first of these being the planning for the movement of visitors from one point to another. Although the building is fully

equipped with stairs, visitors may also travel by escalators and lifts. Special attention has been given to the problems of the handicapped, so that wheel chairs may move freely about the building.

An innovation is that there is no underground storage and that every object in the collections can be seen on request. A system has been evolved whereby each department has immediately related to its display gallery an area known as "study storage". In these sections, all works of art which are not on formal display will be set out so that visitors can see each object within a few minutes of making a request to do so.

The building is designed to permit the best possible showing of works of art and particular attention has been paid to both natural and artificial lighting and to backgrounds. Every attempt has been made to prevent architectural detail from dominating the collections. In one area, however, architectural design has aimed to reach a high level. This is the Great Hall which is intended for State banquets and receptions and which will normally not be used for the display of works of art. The Hall, designed and constructed by the Melbourne artist, Mr Leonard French, is 164 ft long and 60 ft high with a ceiling of carved coloured glass stretching its entire length.

The new Gallery was handed over to the National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre Building Committee on 18 December 1967, and the Committee in turn made it available to the Council of the National Gallery. Works of art were transferred from the old building early in 1968 and the new Gallery was available to the public late in August of that year.

Before the opening of the Gallery, work was commenced on the theatres and halls for the performing arts, at the northern end of the site. These will consist of a music-dance theatre to seat approximately 1,800 persons, a drama theatre for 750, both these theatres having full production and rehearsal facilities; a symphony hall with rehearsal and recording studios for 2,500 persons; an experimental staging hall for approximately 300 with moveable seating to allow complete flexibility of production, and an auditorium for 1,000 persons for chamber music, lectures and films. Allied to these theatres which are planned to be completed by 1973 will be the spire reaching a height of 415 ft indicating the site of the Centre and providing a restaurant, cafeteria, administrative offices, and accommodation for cultural groups and societies.

The project has been financed by the Victorian State Government with the assistance of the donations made by members of the public in 1961.

Bequests

The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. The most important of these has been the Felton Bequest which, since 1905, has made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$4m to be added to the collections. The more recent large

endowment, the Everard Studley Miller Bequest is devoted to portraiture before 1800, and has greatly enriched the departments of Painting, Sculpture and Prints.

Recent Acquisitions

During 1966–67 some valuable acquisitions were made through the Felton Bequest. The *Rocky Wooded River Landscape* by Claude Lorrain (1600–82), a small early work of the painter, is of importance as, coming from a private collection, it has hitherto remained unknown. *The Adoration of the Magi*, painted in the early fifteenth century, was also acquired during the year and is the earliest Renaissance work held by the Gallery.

The Everard Studley Miller Bequest provided a number of works, outstanding among which were the *Portrait of Elizabeth Farren* by Johann Zoffany, (1734/35–1810), and the sculpture *Portrait of Louis Gougenot* by Jean Baptiste Pigalle (1714–85).

From the Government vote, purchases were wide in range and included some African sculpture and the outstanding figure in epoxy resin by the American Frank Gallo (born 1933).

Individual gifts of great importance were also received. Particularly to be noted was the fine painting by the Australian artist Tom Roberts (1856–1931) *Coming South*, and the bronze *Iphigenia* by the Italian Emilio Greco (born 1913).

Exhibitions

The exhibitions in 1967 included a major show of sculpture *Rodin and his Contemporaries*, organised by the Stuyvesant Trust, *Two Decades of American Painting* prepared by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and brought to Melbourne with the aid of the American State Department and the Commonwealth Government, and the exhibition of paintings by Sidney Nolan organised by the Art Gallery of New South Wales. Each of these large exhibitions attracted considerable public attention and attendance. These were the last major exhibitions presented before the move to the new building.

The exhibition and departmental staffs organised several other displays as part of a policy of presenting the widest range of material to the public.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society which is now rapidly expanding its membership beyond 2,000 members has offered a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other monthly activities. In addition, the National Gallery Society has produced a film on the institution and has now entered fully into a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

The National Gallery education staff, seconded with the assistance of the Education Department, has provided a full service for children throughout the State and numerous lectures have been given to school parties visiting the Gallery, or at the schools themselves.

The Victorian Public Galleries Group with which the National Gallery is associated, has continued to develop, and member galleries now are established in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warrnambool.

National Museum of Victoria

The National Museum which was founded in 1854 deals primarily with the Victorian environment, but also with the Australian environment, and the world environment (especially the areas nearest Australia). The management of the Museum is the responsibility of a Board of seven Trustees appointed by the Governor in Council, and a Director and staff appointed by the Public Service Board. The Museum is a Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

The functions of the Museum are :

- (1) To collect, house, and preserve significant objects and data in the fields of zoology, geology and anthropology ;
- (2) to conduct research in these fields ; and
- (3) to make this knowledge of the human environment available by exhibits and education services.

In addition to a Director and Assistant Director, the staff of the Museum consists of seven Curators with assistants, as well as those who provide supporting services of various kinds. A library of scientific books and periodicals is maintained. The *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* are published periodically and contain research papers produced by museum staff and honoraries.

Since its foundation specimens have been collected and some fifty private collections have also been donated in the public interest. Significant amongst these are :

- (1) *Zoology*. The H. L. White Collection of Australian birds, the Lyell Collection of Australian butterflies and moths, the Carter Collection of insects, the Bassett Hull and Galliff Collections of Australian molluscs, and the Blandowski Collection of mammals.
- (2) *Geology*. The F. A. Cudmore Collection of Tertiary fossils, the G. B. Pritchard, the J. T. Jutson and the F. S. Colliver Collections of fossils and various collections of minerals, rocks, and australites.
- (3) *Anthropology*. The Baldwin Spencer Collection of Australian ethnology and the H. R. Balfour Collection of Australian aboriginal artifacts. The Malinowski Collection of Melanesian ethnology.

The first Director of the Museum was Professor Sir Frederick McCoy (1858-1899) who conducted the Museum, directed the Department of Natural Science in the then new University of Melbourne, and published numerous papers on the zoology and palaeontology of Victoria. He was succeeded by Professor Sir Baldwin Spencer (1900-1928) who at the beginning of the century made history by an investigation of the life of tribalised aboriginals in Central and Northern Australia. In this work he employed two new instruments—the

cinematograph and the Edison phonograph. The films and recordings made by Sir Baldwin Spencer are now very important ethnographic and cinematographic documents.

During the past fifty years the science of ecology has emerged, and the Museum has presented dioramas to represent animals and man in their natural environment.

Only a small percentage of the collections of the institution appear in the exhibition halls. The tendency is to show less material and give it more meaning. Very extensive research and reference collections are housed in the areas of the Museum not open to the public, and these are the basis for the technical information provided by curators and are used in the course of their research projects. In the nineteenth century the universities were teaching organisations and the museums were more active in research. Later this position was reversed, but in the present generation universities and museums are both active in research work.

Further References, 1961-68 ; Drama, 1963 ; State Film Centre, 1964 ; Painting in Victoria, 1964 ; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964 ; Music, 1965 ; Drama, Opera and Ballet, 1968

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

The Institute of Applied Science was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum. The present title, adopted in 1961, removed the limitations of the old designation following the broadening of its activities over the last two decades.

The central activity of the Institute is the science museum, which endeavours to present a broad coverage of scientific applications in display form to visitors to the galleries. The attendance is currently about 400,000 annually. The subjects treated include all aspects of engineering, with special attention to land, sea and air transport, power generation and distribution, electronics, and chemical industries. Economic geology and metallurgy, and the biological sciences, are receiving increasing treatment, and special attention has been given to plant products and plant protection, bacteriology, genetics, preventive medicine, and animal husbandry. It is anticipated that the museum display area will be greatly increased when the National Gallery vacates its Swanston Street premises, as the Institute will obtain a substantial share of that space.

Astronomy is one of the sciences now receiving special emphasis. The H. V. McKay Melbourne Planetarium was established on the premises in 1965, and its presentations attracted an attendance of about 50,000 in the first year of operation. The Institute provides a further service in astronomy through night demonstration series at its Domain Observatory. This series, conducted in collaboration with the Astronomical Society of Victoria, attracts about 4,000 persons annually.

Another activity of the Institute is its education service, conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Education Department. The latter seconds a full-time teacher (for the Planetarium) and two part-time teachers to carry out this work. Gallery lessons are currently given to over 8,000 scholars annually, and each year over 13,000 attend the Planetarium in specially organised groups.

The Institute's Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory provides an important service to research workers in anthropology, archaeology, and Quaternary geology by determining the age of carbonaceous samples.

Further Reference, 1966

Metropolitan Press

During 1967, the average daily sale of Melbourne's three daily newspapers (*The Age*, *The Sun News-Pictorial*, *The Herald*) increased by 29,000 to a total over 1,316,000 copies. Behind this increase in circulation were several important news events including the bush fires (February), intense public interest in the stay-of-execution followed by the hanging of Ronald Ryan (January–February), the Israeli–Arab War (June), and the devaluation of sterling (November). The highest net daily circulation for the year was 692,371, achieved by *The Sun News-Pictorial* on Monday, 18 December (disappearance and presumed drowning of the Prime Minister, the Right Honorable H. E. Holt, C.H.).

In September, Melbourne's two morning newspapers, *The Sun* and *The Age* used, for the first time, a foreign language—they published in Italian as well as in English, stories and itineraries of the visit to Melbourne of the President of Italy, Mr Giuseppe Saragat.

Total advertising volume in Melbourne dailies increased over the previous year and both national and retail advertising were high. In the national field there were sizeable increases in the advertising of building materials, travel, foodstuffs, and electrical goods. Retail advertising and sales held well in an intensely competitive market. Amusement advertising increased and reflected the high activity in the entertainment field. In contrast to this wide range of increases was a sharp fall in advertising volume from real estate sources, including home builders, land developers, and furnishings.

Preprint "in position" colorgravure advertising continued in *The Herald* and *The Sun*, and was introduced by *The Age* during the year.

Country Press, 1967

Suburban Newspapers

The suburban press of Melbourne dates back to the early years of the city. The gold era was a time when some newspapers grew and withered quickly, but others like *The Williamstown Chronicle* (established in 1855 and now incorporated in the *Williamstown Advertiser*), *The Brighton Southern Cross* (now known as the *Southern Cross*), and the *Footscray Advertiser* (both founded in 1859), survived and still exist today.

The restriction on newsprint in the Second World War affected suburban newspapers and in 1942 a group of proprietors formed the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association in an endeavour to secure more newsprint. Since the war, the population increase has resulted in the formation of new suburbs and as a result, some long-established newspaper companies in the suburbs have prospered and new papers have been established to serve new communities.

In 1967, forty-three newspapers were affiliated with the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association. Of these, thirty-four were free distribution papers and nine were sold. Total production was more than 600,000 weekly. The Association introduced a series of competitions several years ago and annual awards are now presented on their results. Consequently there has been an improvement in the quality of the papers. The Association also organises seminars for its members to discuss new trends and exchange ideas.

Circulation of most of the free papers in the suburbs is checked by the independent Suburban Newspaper Audit Bureau, which ensures reliable weekly delivery to householders. Newspapers affiliated with the Bureau publish the audited circulation figure every week. The delivery of some 483,000 papers weekly in Melbourne is checked in this way. Printing plant has been modernised recently and several firms have installed up-to-date web offset equipment. Others are now using high speed rotary presses.

Concentrating on local news and pictures which the daily press is unable to cover, suburban newspapers have become established in their communities. Circulation of sold papers is matching the growth of outer suburbs and proprietors of free distribution papers are broadening their circulation. The development of large suburban shopping centres (with their own car parks) and the advent of self-contained business centres are changing the buying habits of many housewives. This has tended to increase advertising in the local press. In addition, many papers are now carrying more columns of classified advertising.

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 1942-1967*, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General.

The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. Its functions are generally as described on pages 177-8 of the *Victorian Year Book 1964*, except that its powers to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of stations have been withdrawn.

The Act requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations.

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 overseas service. Station VLG is also used for the overseas service.



[National Gallery of Victoria
Reception Hall under construction showing the framework for the stained glass ceiling designed
by Leonard French.

National Gallery of Victoria



Clearing of the site for the foundation work.

[National Gallery of Victoria

The construction of the car park with its roof as a podium for the new Gallery building.

[National Gallery of Victoria



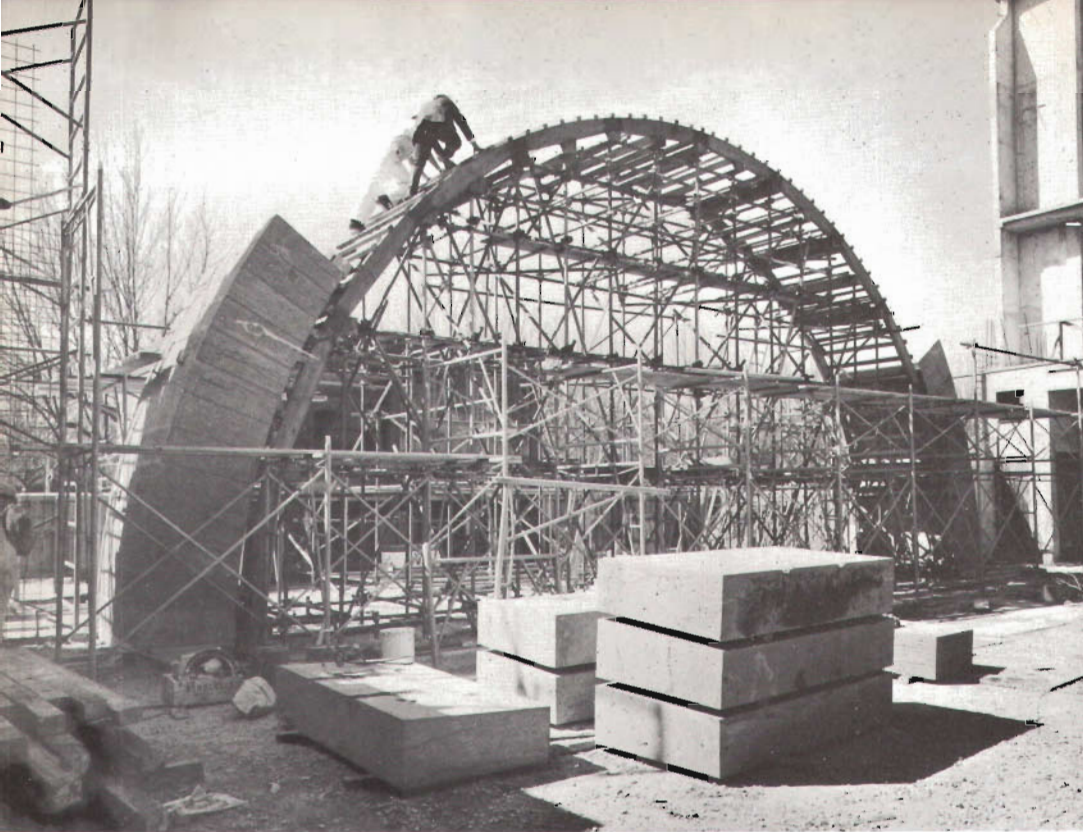


[National Gallery of Victoria
Commencement of the structure of the new Gallery building.

Progress of the Gallery showing various sections including first stages of the roofing.

[National Gallery of Victoria



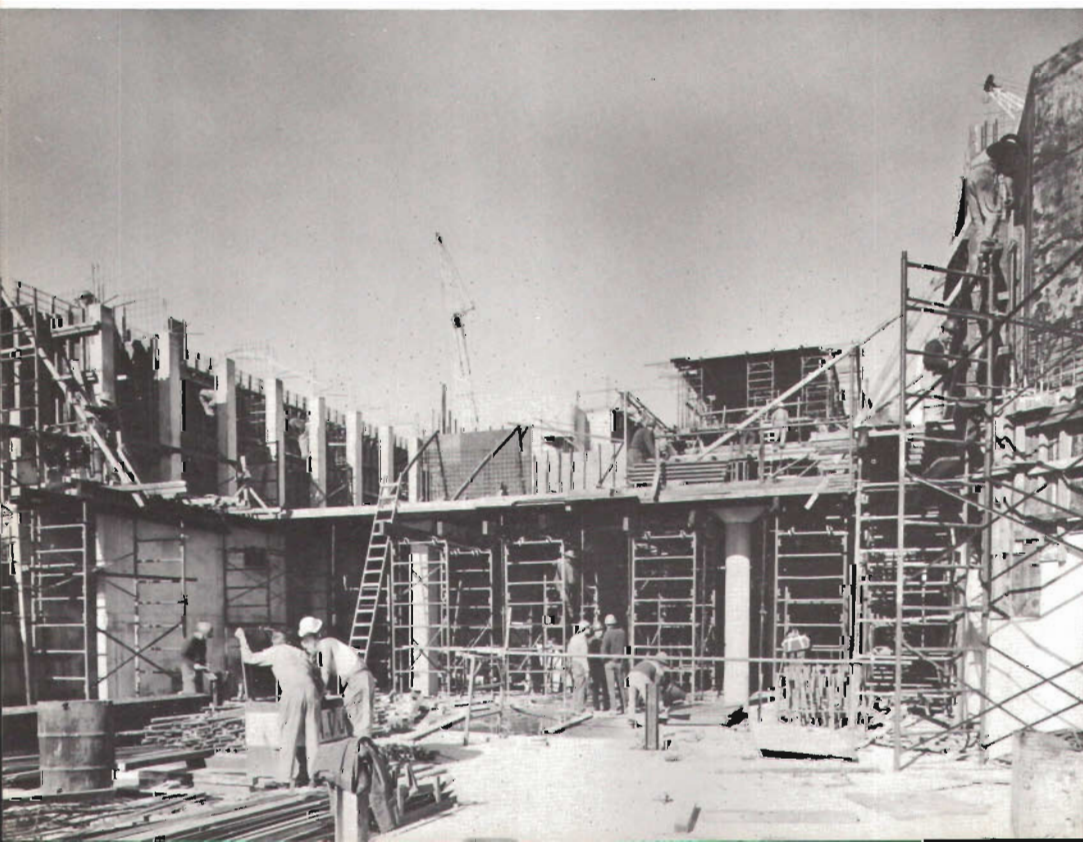


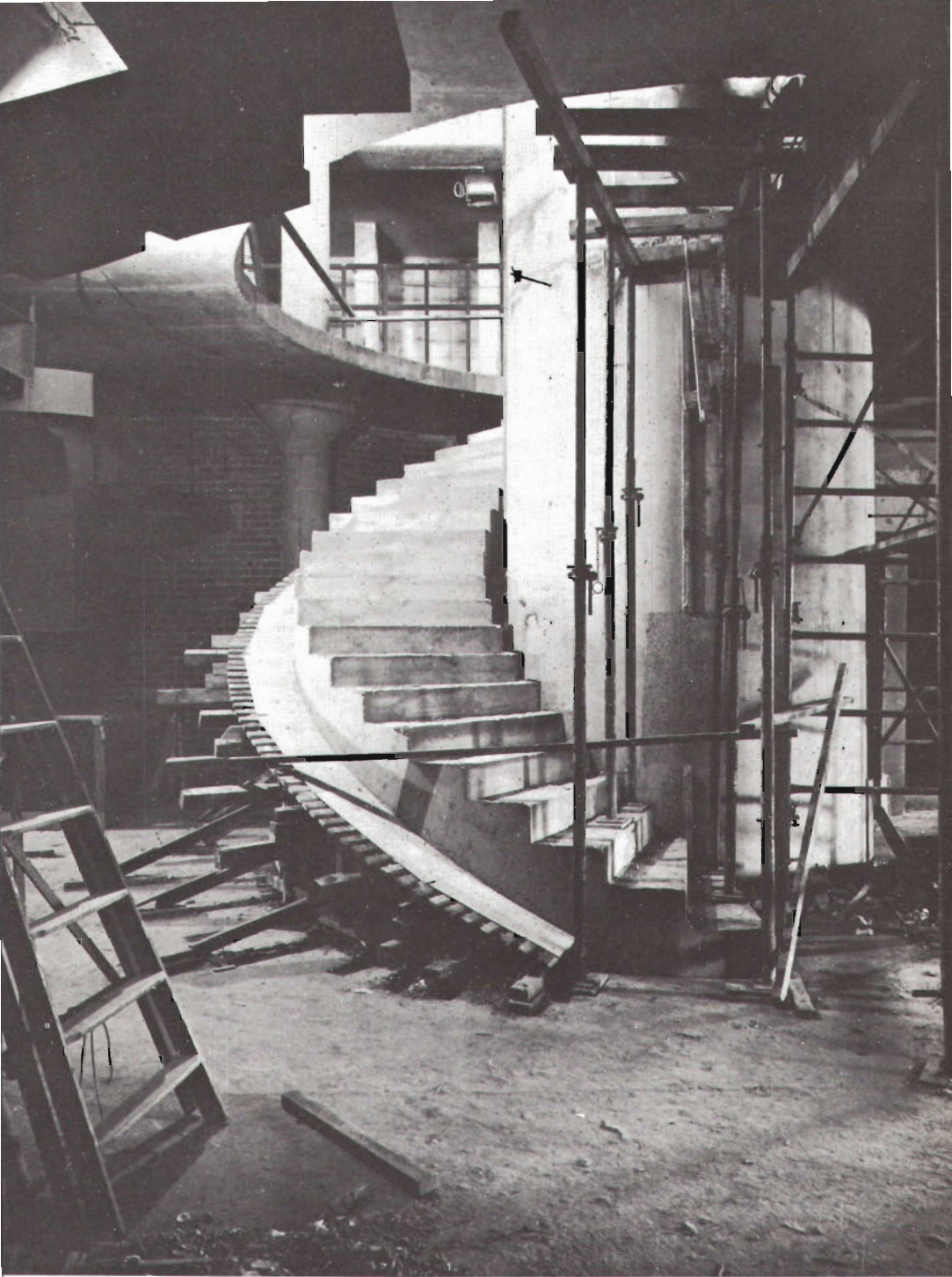
Development of the archway for the main entrance.

[National Gallery of Victoria

A beginning of the first floor which will be used for study storage.

[National Gallery of Victoria



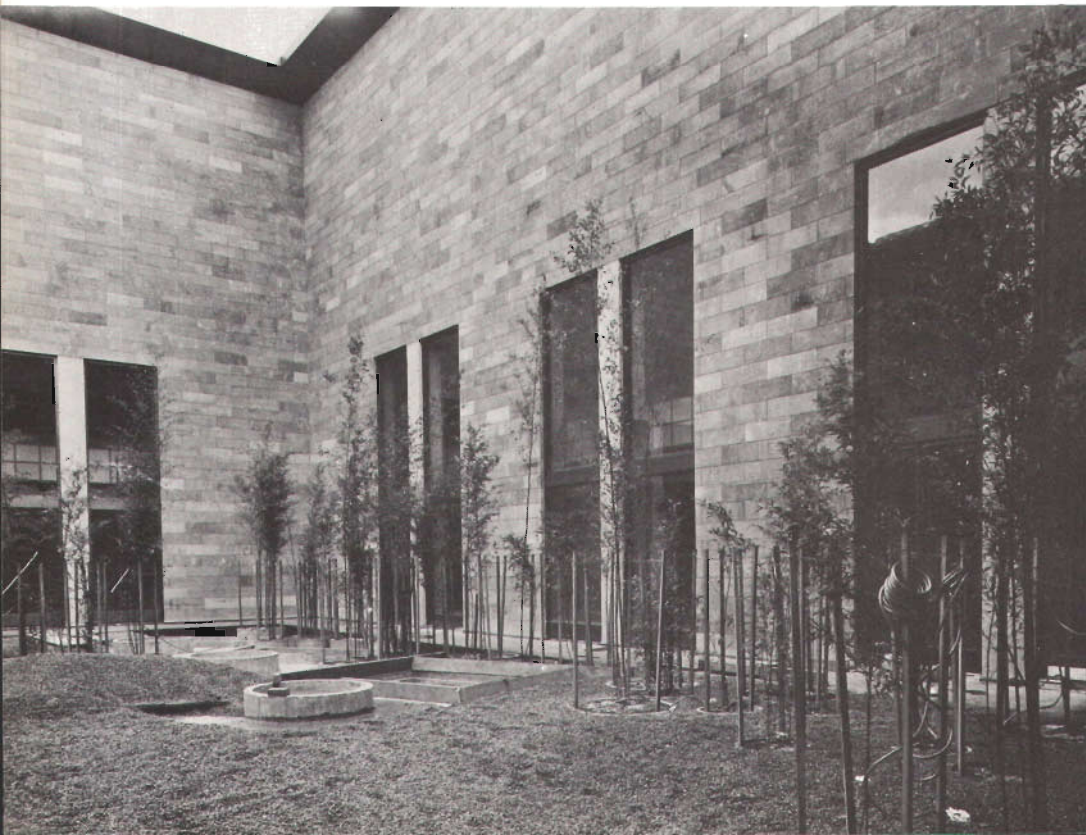


Building the circular lift and staircase in the main entrance hall. *[National Gallery of Victoria*



Basic structure of the flooring and hydraulic installations in the Oriental Courtyard. *[National Gallery of Victoria*

A corner of the Oriental Courtyard depicting black bamboos. *[National Gallery of Victoria*





A view of the progress of the main archway and entrance hall. [National Gallery of Victoria

Building the proposed European Gallery.

[National Gallery of Victoria





South-east corner of the Gallery illustrating extent of elevation and steel structure of eaves. [National Gallery of Victoria]

A view of Melbourne's skyline from beneath the eaves looking north along St. Kilda Road.

[National Gallery of Victoria]



The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1967*. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

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 \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1967–68, Australian licensees paid \$269,175 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$73,873 of which \$51,105 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1968, there were 114 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 30 JUNE 1968

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	Sale
3KZ		3CS	Colac	3MA	Mildura	3UL	Warragul
3DB		3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1968, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne, 153·5 and country, 134·5.

Development of A.B.C. Radio Programmes

In recent years there have been many important developments in all aspects of the Australian Broadcasting Commission's activities, including feature, drama, news, education, sporting, rural, religious and children's programmes, talks, and light entertainment.

The feature programme is the form of broadcast that radio has evolved for itself. It is "pure" radio in the sense that it presents material that could not be so effectively treated in any other medium. Any form of sound can be absorbed into these programmes, and there are no limitations to the play of the writer's imagination. Experiment in 1966–67 involved new techniques of recording with new microphones and other equipment and different methods of producing "on location" programmes.

Radio documentaries have shown new trends in production approach and subject material. Methods have been streamlined to make lucid and interesting presentation a first consideration, and emphasis has been placed on controversial, topical subjects. The documentaries broadcast nationally on the "Fact and Opinion" series have included such varied subjects as automation, the high cost of housing, psychosomatics, and public honesty. Many of these documentaries and features have been sold to overseas broadcasting organisations.

The News Department has increased the number of radio bulletins within Australia by broadcasting more supplementary bulletins between main listening times and increasing its regional news output. More voice reports direct from events abroad have been used to improve communications between Australia and other countries. These direct reports from A.B.C. staff men on the spot have tended to give the National news and Radio Australia bulletins more authority, and the voices of journalists are heard frequently from Djakarta, New Delhi, Singapore, Saigon, Tokyo, London, and New York.

An important improvement in communications came with the opening of the Seacom Cable, used extensively to give listeners the latest news of events of international importance in Asia.

The radio schools broadcast service continues and there has been an increase in programmes on South-East Asia. Another development was the establishment in 1964 of an A.B.C. Education Section in Papua-New Guinea. At present forty-one school programmes are broadcast each week during school terms and of these, twenty-eight are programmes which have been specially written and produced locally for indigenous audiences.

Rural broadcasts in Papua-New Guinea have been expanded. The A.B.C.'s rural services in Australia have continued to expand and there has been a steady increase in rural programmes for the Northern Territory.

In 1967, with the aid of the Compac Cable links and new editing techniques, a special two-way quiz programme was conducted with schools in Sydney, Melbourne, and Canberra competing against schools in England and Scotland. The Seacom Cable was also used to broadcast a quiz series in which a Sydney team of school children competed against teams from Canada, New Zealand, and Britain.

Radio has continued to expand its direct description broadcasts of major overseas sporting events. In 1966-67, the A.B.C. broadcast up to four hours of description of play in each Test Match during the Australian cricket team's tour of South Africa. This was the most extensive radio coverage ever transmitted direct to Australia from South Africa.

There has been significant expansion in Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service. Apart from forty-five news bulletins each day, there are now regular current affairs programmes each week in the English, Indonesian, and Mandarin transmissions. These current affairs programmes are provided by A.B.C. representatives and special correspondents around the world. Special retransmissions are directed daily to Australian troops in South Vietnam.

History of Radio Broadcasting, 1961; Radio Australia, 1966; Educational Broadcasts to Schools, 1968

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.

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1967, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for the determination of the sites, operating powers, and frequencies of all television stations, both national and commercial. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the technical equipment of television stations is in accordance with standards and practices considered by the Board to be appropriate. The Australian Post Office is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service, while the Australian Broadcasting Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the studios. The establishment of the commercial television stations is the responsibility of the respective commercial licensees, subject to the general requirements of the Board.

At 30 June 1968, television services were provided in Australia by 39 national stations and 42 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and seven national stations and six commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. A service is now available to over 95 per cent of the population.

Television Translator Stations

A television translator station is normally a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area.

Details of translator stations in operation in Victoria are as follows :

Area Served	Parent Station	Channel	Date of Commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Warrnambool-Port Fairy ..	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Portland	BTV6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy ..	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968

Translator stations to be opened during 1968-69 are planned for Alexandra, Bright, Eildon, Myrtleford, Nhill, and Orbost.

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 drama, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and overseas artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions, and interview programmes.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on A.B.C. television stations in Australia:

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES,
1967-68

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Percentage			Programme Category	Percentage		
	Aus- tralian Origin	Overseas Origin	Total		Aus- tralian Origin	Overseas Origin	Total
Drama	1.55	22.09	23.64	Music	0.26	0.29	0.55
Light Entertainment	1.65	8.63	10.28	Religious ..	1.67	0.33	2.00
Sport	7.83	0.81	8.64	Rural	1.60	0.02	1.62
News	6.27	..	6.27	Children ..	6.06	8.64	14.70
Talks	10.02	5.20	15.22	Miscellaneous ..	2.26	0.48	2.74
Education ..	10.02	4.32	14.34	Total	49.19	50.81	100.00

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, Djakarta, and Tokyo. 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 Organisation, combines resources to report world news on television.

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 \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1967-68, Australian licensees paid \$1,145,596 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$418,315, of which \$385,294 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1968, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 105, and country, 60.

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

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1967-68

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	50·6	51·4
Light Entertainment	18·1	20·4
Sport	11·4	6·7
News	6·2	8·3
Family	5·5	5·6
Information	1·4	2·0
Current Affairs	3·6	3·4
The Arts	0·3	0·3
Education	2·9	1·9
Total	100·0	100·0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN
OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1968

Location	Call Sign	Date of Establishment
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
Latrobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV10	December 1961
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

National Television

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. 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
Swan Hill (Murray Valley)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura.. .. .	ABMV4	November 1965

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

Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards, 1965 ; Television Programme Research, 1966 ; Television Technical Planning, 1967

National Parks*Introduction*

Victoria's National Parks have been established by a number of "reservations" of land dating back to 1882. The objects of the "reservations", as set out in the National Parks Act, are generally to protect and preserve indigenous plants and animals and features of special scenic, scientific or historical interest. The parks are managed so as to maintain the existing natural environment while at the same time providing for the education and enjoyment of visitors.

A brief account of the areas and principal features of the first nineteen national parks established in Victoria is given on page 181 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966. Most of the national parks have been established as a result of the reservation of Crown lands, but in some cases land has been purchased or made available by donation for the purpose.

The promulgation 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, two members representing groups of organisations interested in National Parks, a representative of the Victorian Ski Association, and one from the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

By 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, etc. Of these perhaps the most important is fire protection, which generally entails the construction of fire breaks and access roads and the provision of fire-fighting equipment.

Objects of the Act

These are :

- (1) To establish and control national parks ;
- (2) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wildlife 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.

Morwell National Park

The most recent addition to Victoria's national park system brings the total number of parks to twenty. This was Morwell National Park which was opened in 1967. The twenty parks contain a total of 370,652 acres of land.

The Morwell National Park has an area of 342 acres and is located 13 miles by road south of Morwell. It is typical of Gippsland foothill country and consists of a tall forest with magnificent fern gully. The forest is composed mainly of mixed stringybark and gum eucalypts with rich understory approaching sub-tropical plant association in the gully where Gunn's epiphytic orchid, the Butterfly orchid, flourishes. A range of native animals and birds (including the Lyrebird) is to be found in the new park.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$1,871,016 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1963 to 1967 are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE
(\$)

National Park	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Wyperfeld	4,508	7,458	7,094	15,453	4,731
Kinglake	8,776	8,234	15,036	12,469	9,469
Fern Tree Gully	8,712	11,078	19,144	12,784	25,271
Wilson's Promontory	94,422	76,146	121,812	84,214	105,291
Mount Buffalo	35,128	46,418	21,916	46,482	37,987
Churchill	9,496	8,242	20,896	12,271	4,856
Fraser	5,094	34,098	29,886	38,628	19,749
Tarra Valley and Bulga	6,544	3,326	3,338	8,015	4,408
Hattah Lakes	14,150	9,656	15,596	6,619	11,256
Mount Eccles	3,740	3,372	2,200	1,351	1,689
Mount Richmond	764	580	182	18	626
The Lakes	2,688	3,808	3,742	4,106	2,864
Glenaladale .. .. .	..	296	1,280	1,289	1,444
Port Campbell .. .. .	..	..	3,574	14,451	29,752
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Malla- coota Inlet, Wingan Inlet)	178	592	3,684	10,263	8,804
General	1,790	4,408	4,024	5,318	6,298
Total	195,990	217,712	273,404	273,731	274,495

Special Government Grants have been made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, \$49,956 being expended in 1963-64, \$74,044 in 1964-65, \$73,999 in 1965-66, and \$91,636 in 1966-67.

Further References, 1961-1968 ; Tourist Development Authority, 1962 ; Boy Scout Movement, 1964 ; Sport, 1964 ; Tourist Attractions in Victoria, 1966 ; Classification of National Parks, 1968

Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

The Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium in Melbourne, forming a branch of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, conduct research and carry out advisory work associated with the naming of plants, and the growing of ornamental trees and shrubs suitable for the climate of Victoria.

One of the earliest directors of the Gardens, Baron von Mueller, a German scientist of high reputation, followed a policy of introducing to the new developing country plants that were likely to have some commercial possibilities. He introduced many thousands of plants from all countries of the world, and after a period of acclimatisation,

many became an integral part of the collections of the Gardens. Outstanding among these was *Pinus radiata*. While many desirable introductions came about at that time, unfortunately some weed introductions were also made.

In the Botanic Gardens the area now known as the Hopetoun Lawn was developed one hundred years ago to try out new plants. Many such plants are still growing there and are notable features of the area. The Monterey Cypress of America, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, and the Cedar of Lebanon, *Cedrus libani*, are two exceptionally well grown plants.

From 1873 on, the then new director, William Guilfoyle, a notable landscaper of English descent, used many of these plants, particularly the Conifers, as the basis for his general landscaping of the area. The success of this work is now apparent, with the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne being recognised as an outstanding landscaped area. Guilfoyle added to the pattern commenced by von Mueller, so that a very large collection of species of plants has been built up.

Associated with the Royal Botanic Gardens is the National Herbarium, a scientific institution devoted to taxonomic botany. In the study of any plant material for scientific purposes, the first essential is to know accurately the nature of the plant being handled, and in this regard, its correct botanical name is vital. It is only when this is accurately known that the full appreciation of the scientific research can be realised on a world wide basis. The National Herbarium, with its collections of plant material now amounting to more than one and a half million documented specimens from all parts of the world, is the scientific institution where such naming can be carried out or verified, not only for Victoria, but also for Australia. The Herbarium contains the greater part of von Mueller's collections, including some 2,000 of his type specimens, as well as magnificent collections from overseas workers obtained by exchange or purchase. These very representative and extensive collections are most important in Australia, and are also used very extensively by research workers overseas.

Education

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 are 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.

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-General of Education. These are described in more detail on pages 490-4.

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.

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, many of whom 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.

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

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 most numerous of the post-primary schools are the high schools which are well distributed throughout the State and which offer six years of secondary 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 specialisation 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

Specialised 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 statistics, 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.

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 schools and in the early years of secondary and technical schools, examinations are conducted internally. An increasing number of secondary schools is being approved to hold internal examinations for the Leaving examinations now controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition, the Education Department provides its own Leaving examination for technical and girls' secondary schools. The Matriculation examination, controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board, 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.

Teaching Service

Officers of the Recruitment Branch visit most schools annually to interview prospective applicants for teaching bursaries and to give information concerning the profession. Age and prerequisites for entry to training vary considerably according to the type and purpose of the course. The majority of successful applicants are admitted to training direct from school where they attained their prerequisite academic qualifications. They are paid an allowance during training and, in return, enter into an agreement with the Department to teach for a period of three years after completing their course of training, except in the case of women when the period is reduced to one year in the event of marriage after training. An expanding scheme of in-service training makes it possible for teachers to gain further qualifications and to keep abreast of modern thought and development. The establishment of an experimental course in educational administration in 1966 marks a further significant development in this field.

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. Promotion within the Service depends on the qualifications, efficiency and years of service, and is gained by applying for advertised and consequential vacancies. When teachers retire at 60 or 65 years of age, they receive fortnightly payments from a super-annuation 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 professional organisations, such as the Victorian Teachers' Union and the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association.

Development of Curricula

Primary Schools

The Education Department has for many years kept the curriculum for primary schools under continuous review on the principle that curriculum revision is a process to be carried out not only by administrators, curriculum branches, and inspectors, but also by teachers actually engaged in teaching the courses. The impetus to revise a course may come from a teachers' organisation, or from inspectors, or from administrators and curriculum officers.

In Victoria, there is a Standing Committee for the Revision of the Curriculum in Primary Schools. Its chairman is the Director of Primary Education. The actual revision is carried out by a revision committee serviced by the Curriculum and Research Branch of the Department. Members of this committee are drawn from the ranks of teachers, headmasters, inspectors, college lecturers, and a teachers' organisation. Since primary education is succeeded by secondary education, it has become the practice to include one secondary representative and one technical representative on primary revision committees.

While revision is being undertaken, experimentation and trial of methods and materials are conducted in selected schools; reports are received of these trials; findings of research both in Australia and overseas are considered; and a draft course is drawn up. With the approval of the Standing Committee, this draft course is then taught in certain schools and is the subject of further reports. In the light of these reports and further observations of the trial, a final course is then prepared and submitted to the Standing Committee and to the administration for approval. On publication it is then introduced into all schools.

The following primary school subjects have all been recently revised or are in the process of revision: mathematics, art and craft, spelling, science, social studies, physical education, and English.

Secondary Schools

Senior secondary courses, i.e., those for Leaving Certificate and Matriculation, are the responsibility of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. (See pages 496-8.) Course development is carried out by Standing Committees in the various school subjects, often assisted by subject associations.

As the Matriculation examination is an external, competitive examination, courses tend to be prescriptive. At the Leaving Certificate level, schools approved for the conduct of internal examinations may vary the prescribed courses; schools presenting candidates for external examinations tend to regard the courses as prescriptive. The Director of Secondary Education is responsible for the implementation of Leaving Certificate and Matriculation courses in State secondary schools and for devising and implementing alternative senior secondary courses in such schools as girls' secondary schools.

Junior secondary courses in Departmental schools are compiled in a variety of ways. Often the initiative stems from the Board of Secondary Inspectors or a subject association of teachers. An expert committee of practising teachers, teachers' college lecturers, and inspectors may then prepare the course. In some subjects the committee may be serviced by the Curriculum and Research Branch.

Final approval is given by the Director of Secondary Education. In addition, Standing Committees of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board may recommend courses in various subjects in the junior forms. In all instances, the courses thus compiled are suggested rather than prescriptive. A trial of course materials in schools is usually conducted either during the preparation of the course or immediately before general implementation in schools.

Technical Schools

The curriculum or total programme in technical schools is the responsibility of the Director of Technical Education who is guided by the recommendations of his Board of Inspectors, the Advisory Council of Technical Education, the Technical Schools Committee, and the Apprenticeship Commission.

Preparation of subject syllabuses for Forms I to V is undertaken by standing committees under the supervision of members of the Board of Inspectors. These committees have strong representation from practising teachers, and sometimes representatives from the Technical Teachers' College. As in secondary schools the trend is towards a trial of syllabuses during or after revision and the preparation of flexible syllabuses to guide teachers. Final approval of courses and subject syllabuses rests with the Director of Technical Education, who receives a recommendation from the Technical Schools Committee. This last-named is a large committee consisting of representatives of the administration, principals, headmistresses, the Curriculum and Research Branch, and the Psychology and Guidance Branch.

Development of Educational Methods

Parallel with the high degree of freedom accorded to teachers by the Education Department in terms of the selection of courses and of topics within courses, is a corresponding freedom with respect to teaching methods. The nature of a course governs to a large extent the methods that may be adopted in teaching it. For example, a science course which emphasises the importance of pupil observations and pupil discovery will scarcely be well taught by whole class lecture methods.

An important principle to be observed in the choice of a teaching method is that it should serve to achieve as efficiently as possible the stated aims of a course of study. Since the aims of a course are concerned with more than just the communication of subject content, teaching methods adopted must take account of the emotional and social development of the child.

In primary schools, and especially in infant departments, the importance of individual differences among children is being increasingly realised. A common way of catering for individual differences

in ability in the skill subjects like reading, spelling, and mathematics is through individualised equipment such as kits, graded cards, and graded texts. Some schools are experimenting with alternative forms of organisation such as non-grading, fluid grouping, and streaming. The formation of groups within classes is a common practice in a number of school subjects.

However, there are many occasions in the primary school day when it is highly desirable for children to meet as a unit. Drama, literary appreciation, and music are subjects in which large group interaction is important, while children's reports in various subjects and at the daily class assembly are best given to the audience of the whole class. To an increasing extent television is being used to supplement the work of the classroom teacher, particularly in the introduction of new courses.

In secondary and technical schools there is also an increasing awareness of the need to plan class and school organisation to meet individual differences. The basic form of secondary and technical school organisation is along subject lines with subject specialists as teachers. However, increasing provision is being made for slow learners and low achievers. Television is becoming widely used as a teaching aid, while language laboratories in modern languages and English, together with individualised kits in various subjects, are coming into common use. The school library is regarded at all levels as an important part of the school and skills in using a library are widely taught.

In-service Training

It has been found that the introduction of new courses and syllabuses necessitates in-service training programmes for teachers in all types of schools. This in-service training is conducted in a variety of ways. Inspectors in all divisions of the Education Department assist teachers to implement new courses. Specialist branches of the Department also play an important part.

For example, teachers undertaking the primary mathematics course have been assisted by the services of experienced teachers attached to the Curriculum and Research Branch. These teachers have addressed conferences, conducted workshops, and visited schools throughout Victoria in order to familiarise practising teachers with the new approaches. Notes and circulars have been issued and articles have appeared in Departmental publications.

In 1967, television was used on a State-wide scale to introduce all teachers to the philosophy underlying, and the practice of conducting, the primary art and craft course scheduled for introduction in 1968. Additional in-service training was conducted by the specialist art and craft branch.

Secondary and technical school teachers receive in-service training at conferences, residential seminars, and at group and regional meetings (including those of subject associations). Many of these conferences are organised by or are serviced from the Curriculum and Research Branch. The link between curriculum development and the in-service training of teachers is becoming increasingly important.

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following tables. 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 (1 August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

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

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,859	1,860	1,856	1,855	1,849
Teachers	10,073	10,426	10,772	10,984	11,414
Pupils	296,139	301,851	307,893	320,009	331,299
Primary-Secondary Schools—					
Schools	49	45	48	46	41
Teachers	635	845	885	858	773
Pupils—Primary Grades ..	12,708	13,858	14,046	14,103	12,300
Secondary Grades	4,760	5,283	4,929	4,359	3,987
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	287	297	300	311	320
Teachers	8,041	9,032	9,940	10,900	11,845
Pupils	153,735	164,171	175,083	183,067	190,335
Special Schools—					
Schools	28	27	28	30	31
Teachers	292	291	302	321	341
Pupils	2,498	2,029	2,169	2,248	2,360
All Schools—					
Schools	2,223	2,229	2,232	2,242	2,241
Teachers	19,041	20,594	21,899	23,063	24,373
Pupils	469,840	487,192	504,120	523,786	540,281

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.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under 6	42,738	44,318	44,436	47,605	48,693
6	44,858	45,966	47,733	48,699	51,022
7	44,307	45,011	46,230	48,305	48,714
8	43,207	44,470	45,359	46,849	48,844
9	41,757	43,492	44,932	46,049	47,186
10	42,722	42,173	43,883	45,519	46,620
11	41,729	43,074	42,560	44,653	46,024
12	40,609	41,261	42,801	42,671	44,516
13	41,279	42,227	43,113	44,744	44,432
14	34,640	39,114	41,802	42,749	44,181
15	27,923	28,537	31,974	33,614	34,799
16	17,014	17,423	18,218	20,647	22,179
17	5,595	8,138	8,337	8,781	10,119
18	1,155	1,639	2,366	2,324	2,456
19 and over	307	349	376	577	496
Total	469,840	487,192	504,120	523,786	540,281

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1967 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1967

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	1,832	168,661	155,912	324,573
Central Schools, Classes, and Post- Primary	19	5,162	4,300	9,462
Consolidated and Group	31	5,783	5,348	11,131
Higher Elementary	8	920	911	1,831
Girls' Secondary	6	..	1,901	1,901
Junior Technical	86	44,021	7,451	51,472
High Schools	227	59,335	77,407	136,742
Correspondence	1	349	460	809
Special Schools	31	1,490	870	2,360
	2,241	285,721	254,560	540,281

NOTE.—The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department, and differs from that used in the first table in this section.

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 1967 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1967

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1967)	Grade						Ungraded Pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	48,574	..	..	..	..	..	119	48,693
6 ..	49,217	1,709	4	..	..	..	92	51,022
7 ..	7,132	39,348	2,105	4	..	..	125	48,714
8 ..	314	7,689	37,984	2,676	1	..	180	48,844
9 ..	38	452	7,798	35,899	2,808	9	182	47,186
10 ..	29	71	558	8,013	34,609	3,090	234	46,604
11 ..	18	35	74	671	8,370	33,190	255	42,613
12 ..	6	15	23	95	883	8,659	258	9,939
13 and over	5	15	15	32	116	1,195	915	2,293
Total	105,333	49,334	48,561	47,390	46,787	46,143	2,360	345,908

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1967

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1967)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,400	27	..	..	..	..	3,427
12 ..	31,066	3,493	17	1	..	..	34,577
13 ..	10,512	28,889	3,532	22	..	..	42,955
14 ..	1,876	11,001	27,637	3,157	43	..	43,714
15 ..	186	1,672	9,623	20,894	2,181	6	34,562
16 ..	10	105	1,316	7,583	12,125	928	22,067
17 ..	..	7	79	916	4,641	4,476	10,119
18 ..	..	..	6	39	674	1,737	2,456
19 and over ..	..	..	1	5	93	397	496
Total ..	47,050	45,194	42,211	32,617	19,757	7,544	194,373

Scholarships and Bursaries

General

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 State Government funds which provide scholarships for one-third of all pupils but in most schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries

The Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form II level. In 1967, their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 a year for fees at registered schools. There are also teaching bursaries of \$100 each to be taken at Leaving or Matriculation (or the equivalent Technical) standard.

Senior scholarships for University or Senior Technical education, varying in value from \$20 to \$80 per annum, and tenable for up to six years, and sixty University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations, together with a living allowance (subject to a means test) of up to \$520 per annum, are also available.

Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities. There are 5,880 Open Entrance and 120 Mature Age scholarships awarded each year of which about 2,400 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 over 25 years of age. Additional scholarships, Later Years scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. Open Entrance and Later Years scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses, but Mature Age awards are for full-time study only.

Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme

As from the beginning of 1966, the Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme provided for the award of scholarships tenable at approved non-university institutions.

One thousand awards are offered each year, of which about 300 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance and Later Years scholarships are awarded under conditions similar to those in the University Scholarship Scheme, except that under special circumstances Later Years awards may go to students over 25 years of age and there is no provision for Mature Age awards.

The scholarships cover all compulsory fees payable by the holder. A means test applies only in relation to the granting of living allowances, which provide up to \$559 per annum if living with parents, or up to \$853 if living away from home.

Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme provides assistance to students during the final two years of secondary schooling. Approximately 2,800 awards are made in Victoria each year on the results of a competitive examination set by the Australian Council for Educational Research together with ratings given by the schools.

Benefits comprise a maintenance allowance of \$200, a text book allowance of \$50, and a fees allowance of up to \$150 per year.

Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme provides assistance for students during the Leaving Technical year and the first year of an approved Diploma course. Approximately 700 awards are made in Victoria each year on the basis of results gained in the Technical Intermediate examination. Benefits are the same as for Secondary Scholarship holders. Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships and Commonwealth Technical Scholarships are interchangeable.

The following table shows the number of scholarships awarded by both the Victorian Education Department and the Commonwealth Scholarships Board to commence in each year from 1963 to 1967 :

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

Particulars	Year of Commencement				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
State Government Scholarships—					
Secondary Education*—					
Free Places	650	..	..	..	..
Junior Scholarships	2,270	..	..	..	..
Junior Technical Scholarships	810	..	..	..	..
Junior Scholarships (New Scheme) .. .. .	..	17,700	18,566	19,530	20,200
Senior Technical Scholarships	285	285	285	285	285
Teaching Bursaries	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
University Education—					
Senior Scholarships	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places	80	80	60	60	60
Commonwealth Scholarships†—					
Secondary Education—					
Secondary Scholarships—					
One Year Tenure‡ .. .. .	..	..	2,799	..	..
Two Year Tenure .. .. .	..	..	2,799	2,799	2,799
Technical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	700	700
Tertiary Education—					
Open Entry	894	1,266	1,236	1,541	2,032
Later Years	221	492	398	438	965
Mature Age	27	34	34	29	124

* 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.

‡ These were granted only in the initial year of the scheme to enable students taking the final year of secondary education in 1965 to participate in the scheme.

Further Reference, 1964

Technical Education

In Victoria technical education comprises pre-vocational and vocational training and leads to qualifications for trade apprentices and technicians as well as for those seeking certificate or diploma status.

All technical schools established since 1911 are under the direct control of the Education Department except for the tertiary section of certain institutes of technology which are now under the control of the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Six of the older colleges remain council-controlled, but conform closely to the regulations and requirements of the Education Department. They can recruit senior school staff direct, own property, enter into contracts, and have direct access

to the Minister of Education. By 1967, the number of technical institutions in the State had increased to ninety-five, thirty-six of which were outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

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 and later years in the following table, which gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1963 to 1967 :

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

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Schools	73	73	79	82	83
Number of Students— ..					
Full-time	8,811	7,403	7,894	8,740	9,243
Part-time*	54,970	58,027	58,549	58,026	59,654
Total	63,781	65,430	66,443	66,766	68,897

* Excludes students studying single subjects.

The following table gives details of students attending senior technical schools in 1967 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : COURSES AND STUDENTS, 1967

Courses	Number of Enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma	7,416	6,857	14,273
Certificate	1,220	8,789	10,009
Technician	199	1,788	1,987
Trade .. .. .	..	33,007	33,007
Other Courses	408	9,213	9,621
Total	9,243	59,654	68,897

Further Reference, 1965

State Expenditure on Education

During 1966–67, \$206,175,902 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 universities, 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 651 and 673 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 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown in the following table :

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

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	40,678	44,737	52,191	56,544	61,234
Secondary	23,388	27,239	33,050	37,347	42,084
Buildings and Land ..	16,494	15,051	16,439	17,526	17,508
Technical Education*—					
Junior and Senior Schools	16,684	19,611	23,794	26,972	31,050
Buildings and Land ..	4,538	5,220	4,233	4,055	6,437
Training of Teachers ..	10,186	11,337	12,816	14,534	16,122
Administration	1,986	2,134	2,482	2,779	3,229
Pensions	2,186	2,421	2,645	2,968	3,352
General Expenditure† ..	2,678	3,304	3,742	5,170	5,991
Tertiary Education—					
University—					
Special Appropriation, etc. ..	8,154	11,103	14,000	15,423	18,232
Scholarships and Bursaries, etc. ..	28	29	26	25	28
Pharmacy College ..	40	115	96	60	‡
Colleges of Advanced Education ..	..	..	..	..	819
Victoria Institute of Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	18	90
Total ..	127,040§	142,300§	165,515§	183,420§	206,176§
Per Head of Population (\$)	42.18	46.30	52.77	57.43	63.44
§These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax ..	1,670	1,897	1,945	2,351	2,520
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services	798	820	853	915	991

* In 1967 includes some expenditure on Colleges of Advanced Education.

† Includes expenditure on Adult Education and grant to Postgraduate Committee.

‡ In 1967 the figure for the Pharmacy College is included with Colleges of Advanced Education.

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

(\$'000)

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1,868	1,882	2,141	2,232	2,507

Of the amount of \$206,176,000 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1966-67, \$18,232,000 was appropriated to the universities ; \$28,000 was spent on university scholarships and bursaries ; \$90,000 was granted to the Victoria Institute of Colleges ; \$166,000 was spent on Adult Education ; \$4,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee ; \$819,000 was granted to Colleges of Advanced Education ; and the remaining \$186,837,000 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1966-67
(\$'000)

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical* Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	1,976	588	325	304	5	31	3,229
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities ..	..	79	..	..	..	..	79
Cost of Instruction	1,576	46,976	30,218	24,866	479	3,306	107,422
Operation of School Plant†	14	2,941	2,188	441	4	168	5,755
Maintenance of School Plant‡	1	3,026	982	1,354	¶	172	5,535
Auxiliary Costs§	2,912	2,317	3,683	1,525	2	11,881	22,321
Fixed Charges|| ..	4,670	5,923	4,533	2,921	2	598	18,647
Capital Expenditure ¶¶	¶¶	8,347	8,121	6,380	..	1,001	23,849
Total ..	11,149	70,197	50,049	37,791	492	17,158	186,837

* Includes some expenditure on Colleges of Advanced Education.

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

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, etc.

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

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

¶¶ Less than \$500.

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906, and provided for the registration of schools, other than State schools, and of those teaching in them. It continued until the passage of the *Education Act* 1910 which provided, *inter alia*, for the appointment of the Council of Public Education to exercise these functions.

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 to 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.

Registered Schools of Victoria

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

Registered schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education, and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognised training or hold a Diploma of Education from a university.

Registered schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments. About 20 per cent of the schools have accommodation for boarders, the remainder functioning as day schools only. Scholarships are offered by competition by many schools, a full scholarship generally giving a remission of all tuition fees. Many of the schools encourage students to return to school for a second year of 6th Form study, and by providing a wide choice of subjects and cultural pursuits lying outside a set examination syllabus, aim to

provide a suitable preparation for university life. Teaching methods within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools but, in the denominational schools, more emphasis is given to religion.

Of the 578 Registered schools operating at 1 August 1967, 482 were provided by the Catholic Church, a large number of these being primary schools most of which were co-educational.

The remainder of the Registered schools, comprising eighty denominational and sixteen undenominational schools, are generally not co-educational. At the secondary level many of them include boys' schools whose headmasters are members of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia, and girls' schools whose headmistresses are members of the Association of Headmistresses of Independent Schools of Australia. The ultimate control of each of these schools is vested in an autonomous, and usually incorporated, body independent of both the State and any other school. This body generally takes the form of a council made up of representatives of the church, if the school is denominational, and of interested men and women, who give their services to promoting the well-being of the school. The council appoints the Principal who in turn selects the staff.

The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Registered schools other than Catholic have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. Finance for Mercer House comes from donations from the schools and from fees from the students. The course which leads to registration as a sub-primary or primary teacher is of three years' duration; that giving junior secondary registration is one year. Courses are also conducted on a part-time basis for more mature students. The part-time courses preparing students as art and craft teachers or teachers of domestic science take one year and, as junior secondary teachers, two years. Mercer House is now offering a correspondence course at junior secondary level for untrained teachers in country schools.

Mercer House also conducts refresher seminars for practising teachers and has an in-service training course available throughout the year. Such seminars and in-service training concern themselves mainly with new developments in the teaching of mathematics, science, and other subjects. A trained psychologist is in charge of a remedial and guidance centre at Mercer House for children referred by heads of schools. Member schools of the Headmasters' Conference or the Headmistresses' Association provide the salary for a Research Officer attached to the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. These schools have made contributions to educational practice and philosophy in the State through membership by heads of schools and other members of staff of University councils and committees, the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, and other bodies.

Schools have been established in the newer suburbs, and some schools have moved from city sites to the outer suburbs, while others have opened new branches of their schools in an outer area. Many Registered schools have improved, or increased the number of, their science laboratories resulting from aid given, in the first instance, by the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in

Schools, and, since 1964, from financial aid provided by the Commonwealth Government which in that year legislated for \$10m to be spent annually (on a per capita basis) for the provision of adequate science laboratories and equipment in schools (both State and registered) throughout Australia. In 1965, the State Budget provided an interest subsidy on capital loans raised by Registered schools for new school buildings and, in 1967, the State Government legislated for a grant of \$10 per pupil at primary level and \$20 per pupil at secondary level, to be paid to schools.

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

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	457	469	485	483	482	3,686	3,941	4,215	4,482	4,696
Church of England ..	35	34	33	33	35	980	999	1,039	1,063	1,114
Presbyterian	14	14	14	14	14	461	485	519	577	623
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	250	227	239	259	285
Other	25	27	27	27	27	339	371	389	409	437
Undenominational ..	22	20	19	18	16	300	307	299	291	283
Total	557	568	582	579	578	6,016	6,330	6,700	7,081	7,438

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY DENOMINATIONS

At 1 August—	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
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
1965	145,952	15,467	8,008	3,885	5,575	178,887	3,719	182,606
1966	145,237	15,522	8,296	4,146	5,913	179,114	3,741	182,855
1967	146,844	16,195	8,441	4,153	6,197	181,830	3,692	185,522

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1967

Age Last Birthday (At 1 August 1967) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
Under 6	11,825	610	282	45	389	13,151	316	13,467
6	14,279	565	270	51	416	15,581	228	15,809
7	14,819	614	288	51	389	16,161	226	16,387
8	15,127	598	338	98	424	16,585	230	16,815
9	14,559	759	389	126	435	16,268	225	16,493
10	14,177	907	427	165	426	16,102	226	16,328
11	13,679	1,172	526	269	474	16,120	272	16,392
12	11,824	1,787	940	480	646	15,677	317	15,994
13	10,574	1,805	991	536	618	14,524	325	14,849
14	9,683	2,027	1,082	623	584	13,999	344	14,343
15	7,615	1,984	1,051	600	545	11,795	353	12,148
16	5,286	1,778	963	542	434	9,003	382	9,385
17	2,659	1,213	666	425	323	5,286	214	5,500
18	641	319	193	104	74	1,331	31	1,362
19 and over ..	97	57	35	38	20	247	3	250
Total	146,844	16,195	8,441	4,153	6,197	181,830	3,692	185,522

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under 6	13,859	13,959	14,072	13,544	13,467
6	15,911	16,039	16,601	15,777	15,809
7	16,244	16,493	16,570	16,741	16,387
8	15,623	16,362	16,673	16,372	16,815
9	15,617	16,021	16,254	16,337	16,493
10	15,736	16,056	16,297	16,125	16,328
11	15,373	16,068	16,218	16,344	16,392
12	15,725	15,458	15,999	15,596	15,994
13	14,194	14,617	14,360	14,901	14,849
14	12,379	13,191	13,680	13,765	14,343
15	10,122	10,541	11,388	11,760	12,148
16	8,134	7,965	8,247	8,973	9,385
17	3,818	4,653	4,764	4,952	5,500
18	858	1,060	1,301	1,455	1,362
19 and over ..	160	167	182	213	250
Total	173,753	178,650	182,606	182,855	185,522

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1963 to 1967 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1 August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1963	469,840	173,753	643,593
1964	487,192	178,650	665,842
1965	504,120	182,606	686,726
1966	523,786	182,855	706,641
1967	540,281	185,522	725,803

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

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

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under 6	56,597	58,277	58,508	61,149	62,160
6	60,769	62,005	64,334	64,476	66,831
7	60,551	61,504	62,800	65,046	65,101
8	58,830	60,832	62,032	63,221	65,659
9	57,374	59,513	61,186	62,386	63,679
10	58,458	58,229	60,180	61,644	62,948
11	57,102	59,142	58,778	60,997	62,416
12	56,334	56,719	58,800	58,267	60,510
13	55,473	56,844	57,473	59,645	59,281
14	47,019	52,305	55,482	56,514	58,524
15	38,045	39,078	43,362	45,374	46,947
16	25,148	25,388	26,465	29,620	31,564
17	9,413	12,791	13,101	13,733	15,619
18	2,013	2,699	3,667	3,779	3,818
19 and over	467	516	558	790	746
Total	643,593	665,842	686,726	706,641	725,803

Catholic Education

The Catholic education system which commenced in 1840 at the primary level and in 1849 at the secondary level developed to the extent that, at the commencement of the Second World War, almost all Catholic children could be accommodated in Catholic schools. In the 1950s the rapid migrant expansion and the post-war rise in the birth rate placed great strain on its capacity to absorb all Catholic children in Catholic schools. Nevertheless, during this period it managed to cope with most of the expansion by increasing the number of lay teachers, this in turn demanding the establishment of a teacher training programme. Finance for capital expenditure was provided largely through the Schools Provident Fund which was established in 1955.

However, by 1960, the rapid growth which had occurred during the previous decade (enrolments in Catholic schools had doubled) began to show signs of slackening. Decisions have been taken since then to limit the size of classes so, although enrolments have increased yearly, the rate of growth generally is well below that of the 1950s. Because of this the number of Catholic children in government schools has risen from 19,000 in 1961 to 48,000 in 1967.

A major factor retarding full development, apart from the policy decisions referred to, has been the great rise in running costs, principally salaries of teachers due to the increased employment of lay teachers. In 1948, religious teachers greatly outnumbered lay teachers, but in 1966, the number of lay teachers exceeded the number of Religious by several hundred.

Since 1964 there has been a significant growth at secondary level with the establishment of sixteen new Diocesan Regional Secondary Colleges. Several parishes provide the money to build a school on land centrally situated within the region. They engage a religious teaching congregation to conduct the school, and pay the stipends of the religious teachers and the salaries of the lay teachers. This differs from past practice where Catholic secondary schools were mostly under the control of religious orders, both male and female, who own the buildings, pay the teachers, and arrange enrolments.

Teacher training is conducted at Government approved teachers' training colleges and, in the case of the missionary orders of priests who conduct schools, an approved course of teacher training forms part of the priest's training.

For the first time since 1872, the Victorian Government began to subsidise Registered schools for running costs in 1967. The subsidy consists of annual grants of \$10 per primary pupil and \$20 per secondary pupil, payable in each case to the school concerned. In addition, certain grants were made for both capital and maintenance costs in teacher training. Despite these grants, however, with running costs increasing considerably each year, especially with the introduction of equal pay for female teachers, the capacity of the Church to expand its education system is doubtful.

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

Introduction

From 1855 to 1964, the University of Melbourne was responsible for university entrance examinations in Victoria and from 1905 for public examinations at lower levels as well. When Monash University was founded and a third university forecast, it became necessary to consider the procedures for entry to more than one university. For many years the University of Melbourne had been assisted by the Schools Board in examining at fourth and fifth form levels (the School Intermediate and Leaving examinations), while the University itself remained responsible for the Matriculation examination at sixth form. The actual examinations were conducted by the Public Examinations Department of the University of Melbourne. In 1960, the two universities, Melbourne and Monash, appointed a Joint Matriculation Advisory Committee and, on its recommendation, in June 1964 they established by their statutes the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board to be the organisation to determine and administer university entrance requirements.

The Board was to continue to administer the Intermediate and Leaving examinations but the most significant change was that it was given the powers to determine upon and conduct the examinations the passing of which was one of the conditions to enter a university. The statutes further state that the Board shall determine—

- (i) the conditions and subjects of the examinations, and
- (ii) the exemptions and conditions of exemption therefrom.

The normal route for entry to a university in Victoria, therefore, is by passing the School Leaving prerequisite and then the Matriculation examination of the Board.

While the Board held its first meetings in the latter half of 1964, it did not take over the administration of the examinations until 1965. It has a membership of thirty-eight representing the three universities, the Education Department, the faculties of education, the high schools, the Catholic schools, other Registered secondary schools, and industrial and commercial interests. The Board also appoints three members of its own choosing. It has a permanent staff of twenty-five, but with the addition of temporary staff during the busy examination periods employs about sixty persons.

In its first year the Board carefully considered the interpretation of its role as set down in the statutes and its place in secondary education in Victoria.

It considered the deliberations of the previous Schools Board concerning the Intermediate examination and consulted teachers' and employers' organisations about its value. As there was a strong body of opinion in favour of abolishing it, the Board decided to discontinue it after the 1967 examinations.

Functions

A Research and Publications Committee was appointed and recommended the establishment of a research section to investigate the various aspects of examinations. Many of the Registered schools of

Victoria contributed to the salary of the first research officer who was appointed in May 1967. This officer has analysed the results of a questionnaire concerning sixth form examining, investigated the pattern of results in various subjects, and compared the attainment of candidates of differing abilities. In addition, he has been studying ways of improving methods of examining. It has become clear that research must continue to be an important and growing part of the Board's work.

The Curriculum Review Committee of the Board has investigated the value and effects of the sixth form (Matriculation) examination. It has considered various alternatives to the present form of examination and obtained the views of the staff of universities and other tertiary institutions, teachers of Matriculation candidates, and employers. Its recommendations are being considered by the Board and by the institutions which are directly interested in and affected by any changes. As the Matriculation examination is now being used for different purposes, the Board's problem is to try to provide the best form of curriculum and assessment for all sixth form students and at the same time to make it possible for the universities to select candidates and the Commonwealth to award tertiary scholarships.

Because one of the Board's functions is to consider applications for exemption from its university entrance requirements from candidates with other forms of qualification, especially those from interstate or overseas, it has become necessary to appoint a Matriculation officer. His work is increasing because of greater mobility of people within Australia and more migrants and students from overseas.

In 1966, the use of computer facilities for processing the entries for and the results of the Matriculation examination was extended. This has made it possible to store and use important data for research purposes. It has also made available more readily and quickly the necessary information about candidates' results required for university selection and the award of scholarships.

With increasing knowledge about testing methods the Board has appointed an Examinations and Research Committee to replace the former Standardisation Committee, a body which was responsible only for the procedures required to maintain consistency of results in each subject from year to year and to obtain parity between the results in all subjects for selection and scholarship purposes. The new committee will not only continue its researches into the examination results but will also study the examination papers themselves. Working in close co-operation with the examiners it will review the examinations constantly and attempt to improve their reliability and validity.

One of the biggest difficulties facing the Board in the future is the increasing number of candidates. The total sitting for one or more subjects of the Matriculation examination has been increasing at the rate of about 1,000 candidates per year. The number of entries in 1966 was 21,446 and it was over 22,800 in 1967. The most interesting aspect of this increase is that the older candidates, taking one or two subjects at a time, are increasing numerically at a faster rate than the full-time candidates in schools. There are also more candidates taking

technical college diplomas who enter for English Expression. Whatever modifications the Board may make to the sixth form examinations in schools it will have to consider the interests of these adult candidates. With the disappearance of the Intermediate examination it is also expected that the number of candidates entering for the Leaving examination will increase. The extra pressure will, however, be relieved to some extent by the increasing number of schools which are becoming responsible for the conduct of their own Leaving examination.

Matriculation Examination

The Matriculation qualification for university entrance is gained primarily at the Matriculation examination at the Form VI level of education. Statistics of Matriculation examinations for the years 1963 to 1967 are as follows :

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total Entries	15,315	17,992	19,511	21,446	22,869
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	9,072	10,801	11,474	12,296	12,898
Number Who Passed Fully .. .	5,948	7,054	7,435	8,096	8,628
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	65·6	65·3	64·8	65·8	66·9

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria on 22 January 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of thirty-three members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 100 acres of land in Parkville.

Chairs

The University of Melbourne maintains the following Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments : 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 around 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 1967, 67 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (4,943); another 2,043 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 number of full-time, part-time, and external students for the five years 1964 to 1968 :

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

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1966.. ..	6,488	2,897	2,861	1,114	384	159	9,733	4,170
1967.. ..	6,760	2,947	2,803	1,220	300	121	9,863	4,288
1968.. ..	6,970	2,764	2,774	1,187	216	81	9,960	4,032

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the next table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Agricultural Science	222	241	240	268	264
Applied Science	111	116	129	153	165
Architecture	606	625	632	646	625
Arts	3,865	3,666	3,754	3,693	3,714
Commerce	1,657	1,645	1,624	1,643	1,738
Dental Science	199	197	265	261	246
Education	938	788	746	697	639
Engineering	868	877	914	958	1,002
Journalism	29	48	45	53	62
Law	1,324	1,312	1,251	1,226	1,298
Medicine	1,038	1,033	1,008	1,114	1,141
Music	220	215	243	253	269
Physical Education	215	203	194	180	188
Science	2,174	2,214	2,285	2,341	2,386
Social Studies	246	286	280	299	336
Town and Regional Planning	76	90	100	132	160
Veterinary Science	104	149	193	234	232
Student Total	13,892	13,705	13,903	14,151	13,992*

* Students taking combined courses are counted in each faculty in 1968, 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 417 in 1968 of whom 39 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 1963 to 1967. 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	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Agricultural Science	55	40	37	38	37
Architecture	52	62	69	86	80
Arts	600	477	466	551	648
Commerce	231	232	220	258	271
Dental Science	22	25	27	32	40
Education	62	64	67	74	68
Engineering	167	159	145	178	200
Law	133	161	171	183	192
Medicine	159	159	157	173	169
Music	30	25	23	27	30
Science	355	348	331	441	441
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	1	1	1	1
Total	1,776	1,753	1,714	2,042	2,177
Bachelors' Degrees	1,621	1,616	1,540	1,852	1,986
Higher Degrees	155	137	174	190	191

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
SOURCE OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government ..	4,672	5,481	5,668	7,005	8,279
State Government	5,588	5,039	6,030	6,511	10,097
Total Government Grant ..	10,260	10,520	11,698	13,516	18,376
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants ..	1,152	1,324	1,272	1,070	1,269
Student Fees	2,020	2,169	2,312	3,141	3,187
Public Examination Fees	417	517	578	45	52
Other Fees	53	64	70	61	73
Endowment Income	305	332	353	365	291
Charges for Services	136	146	252	297	402
Halls of Residence	67	86	119	127	139
Other Income	201	231	255	296	455
Total Other Sources	4,353	4,869	5,212	5,403	5,868
Total Income	14,613	15,389	16,911	18,918	24,244

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

(\$'000)

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	5,489	6,200	6,924	9,555	9,460
Equipment and Maintenance ..	1,119	1,173	1,606	1,580	1,871
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	348	536	647	755	925
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure ..	639	523	585	689	937
Total—Teaching and Research	7,595	8,432	9,762	12,579	13,193
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	517	567	613	760	983
Other Administration Expenditure	278	311	297	410	480
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	216	248	284	362	415
Other Expenditure on Libraries	234	286	296	400	418
Buildings, Premises and Grounds—					
New Buildings ..	4,050	2,798	2,910	1,737	2,871
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation ..	884	904	1,006	1,273	1,233
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating ..	154	203	238	269	318
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc. ..	321	203	218	170	391
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—					
Public Examinations ..	346	390	444	35	43
Other Expenditure ..	673	788	840	981	1,086
Total Expenditure ..	15,270	15,131	16,908	18,975	21,431

Enrolment Problems, 1962 ; University Medical School, 1963 ; Postgraduate Education, 1964 ; Baillieu Library, 1964 ; Affiliated Residential Colleges, 1966

Monash University

General

Monash University was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958. The University is named after General Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian who became a general in the First World War and who later was Chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. In June 1958, an Interim Council was appointed and charged with the duty of taking "all such steps as may be necessary in order that the Council of the University may be duly constituted upon the appointed day".

An early task of the Interim Council was to secure a suitable site and an elevated area of 250 acres was obtained in the suburb of Clayton, 12 miles from the centre of Melbourne.

The Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, and first Professor took up duty early in 1960. Rapid progress with the buildings and the appointment of additional staff leading to the development of the teaching programme enabled the opening of the University in its permanent quarters in March 1961. This was three years earlier than originally envisaged. Teaching began with an enrolment of 363 undergraduates and graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science.

The Interim Council was replaced by the permanent Council in July 1961. Enrolments rose to 8,466 in 1968; the intention is that the University should grow to a total of 12,000 students. It is hoped that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in the halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962.

By the end of the 1967-69 triennium, the following building projects are due for completion: Library (second stage of main library); education (new building); science north building (new building to house mathematics, information science and computer centre); science south building (new building to house botany and laboratories for psychology, physiology, and histology); science lecture theatres; engineering (fourth stage of heavy laboratories); Great Hall; Union (extension of catering facilities); and a new hall of residence.

A public lecture theatre which provides the University with one of the most flexible auditoria in the country is the Alexander Theatre. The theatre with its dramatic external appearance and 75 ft high fly-tower for scenery operation has been designed for as many different purposes as possible. Over 700 people may be seated in the auditorium. The transformation of the auditorium from one use to another is made easy by a mechanical fore-stage lift measuring 30 ft by 10 ft. The theatre is named after Samuel Alexander, the Australian philosopher, whose bust by Epstein dominates the foyer.

Two features which are notable among Australian universities are a zoology reserve and an interdenominational religious centre.

The Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve covers an area of 10 acres including an artificial lake of 4 acres. Research projects are carried out on the behaviour and physiology of Australian mammals and birds, in some cases using telemetry techniques. The Reserve is being used as a centre for the propagation of the white-throated or Parmar wallaby which has become extinct in Australia although a few introduced animals still survive in New Zealand.

The Religious Centre, with a seating capacity of 640, is a gift to the University by the Christian Churches and Jewish community and provides a place of worship for members of all faiths. The unity of thought behind the whole conception is emphasised by the circular plan of the Centre with its radial vestries and meeting places.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library has a stock of approximately 300,000 volumes, and subscribes to some 6,500 periodicals. This stock is housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering mainly for the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, and Education; the Hargrave Library for the physical sciences and engineering; the Bio-medical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology and botany; and the Law Library.

Faculties

At present there are seven faculties: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law. At a later date a Faculty of Architecture will be established.

Chairs

The following Chairs have been established in the University: *Faculty of Arts*—Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English (2), French, Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian; *Faculty of Economics and Politics*—Accounting, Agricultural Economics, Econometrics, Economics (2), Economic History, Politics; *Faculty of Education*—Education (2); *Faculty of Engineering*—Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Materials Science, Engineering Dynamics, Mechanical Engineering; *Faculty of Law*—Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, The Sir John Latham Chair of Law, The Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law; *Faculty of Medicine*—Anatomy, Biochemistry (2), Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Pædiatrics, Pathology, Physiology (2), Social and Preventive Medicine, Surgery (2); *Faculty of Science*—Applied Mathematics (2), Botany, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics, Physics, Psychology, Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, Zoology, Comparative Physiology, and Genetics.

University Entrance

The normal entrance requirement for a student is to satisfy the Matriculation requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. Except in the case of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine there are no special faculty pre-requisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that Matriculation standard has been reached.

Student Enrolment

The following table shows full-time and part-time students at Monash University from 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY: STUDENTS ENROLLED

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1964	1,818	754	251	100	2,069	854
1965	2,519	1,087	393	200	2,912	1,287
1966	3,389	1,462	719	364	4,108	1,826
1967	4,051	1,750	897	419	4,948	2,169
1968	4,761	2,039	1,104	562	5,865	2,601

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1967 and 1968 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES

Faculty*	1967				1968			
	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Arts	1,097	1,362	86	40	1,175	1,620	78	43
Economics and Politics	1,012	141	24	7	1,231	163	136	13
Education†	238	182	19	4	308	238	36	12
Engineering	485	5	62	..	620	4	63	..
Law	499	68	4	4	666	95	2	1
Medicine	623	111	5	4	701	132	6	2
Science	711	220	185	37	864	268	171	36
	4,665	2,089	385	96	5,565	2,520	492	107

* Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 118 taking combined courses in 1967, and 218 in 1968.

† Previously Diploma of Education students were classified as postgraduate enrolments. They are now shown as undergraduate enrolments.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the Monash University from 1963 to 1967. In addition to degrees shown below some diplomas are granted.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : DEGREES CONFERRED
IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Arts	1	45	117	185	285
Economics and Politics .. ..	..	11	31	62	92
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	3
Engineering .. ..	..	..	4	19	41
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	34
Medicine .. ..	..	..	3	5	32
Science	1	11	25	45	67
Bachelors' Degrees .. ..	..	67	175	299	530
Higher Degrees	2	..	5	17	24
Total	2	67	180	316	554

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 \$1 for every \$1.85 received by way of State grants and student fees. In the period of nearly twelve years from the date of incorporation of the University to 31 December 1969, it is anticipated that recurrent expenditure will total approximately \$70m and other expenditure approximately \$50m.

Income and expenditure for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government ..	3,634	3,459	4,606	5,071	4,852
State Government	4,535	4,265	5,733	6,528	6,342
Total Government Grants ..	8,169	7,724	10,339	11,599	11,194
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants ..	137	198	230	756	695
Student Fees	144	280	509	1,025	1,371
Other Fees .. ..	..	3	..	..	10
Charges for Services .. ..	..	3	160	41	38
Halls of Residence	48	62	71	145	276
Other Income	11	21	26	46	59
Total Other Sources ..	340	568	996	2,012	2,448
Total Income ..	8,509	8,294	11,335	13,612	13,642
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	803	1,394	2,297	4,093	4,869
Equipment and Maintenance ..	627	935	1,571	1,426	2,077
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	39	96	188	251	428
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure	92	153	186	238	266
Total—Teaching and Research	1,561	2,577	4,242	6,008	7,640
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	149	188	294	568	726
Other Administration Expenditure	55	98	220	357	377
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	73	103	181	278	324
Other Expenditure on Libraries	87	317	434	295	370
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—					
New Buildings	6,583	4,248	4,430	3,946	1,822
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Including Salaries and Superannuation	421	524	572	700	684
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating	50	88	170	177	213
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	27	44	53	44	93
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure ..	48	67	104	321	502
Total Expenditure ..	9,055	8,254	10,701	12,693	12,752

La Trobe University

La Trobe University is named after Charles Joseph La Trobe who was Superintendent (1839–1851) and later Lieutenant-Governor (1851–1854) of the Colony which became the State of Victoria. The University is situated at Bundoora about 8 miles north of the centre of the City of Melbourne. The choice of the site was made primarily to satisfy the present trend of the population movement in Greater Melbourne, taking into consideration the locations of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The site covers an area of 484 acres of undeveloped land.

The Interim Council of La Trobe University, which was established in December 1964, was replaced by the Council in December 1966. In planning the University the Interim Council sought to come to terms with two ever-present contemporary problems, namely, the impersonal factors in many universities which are huge by previous standards and the physical difficulties of a motorised age.

The physical facilities of the University have been designed around a central heart in which all the buildings involving the principal activities of students and staff will be placed within easy walking distance of each other. There will be no public traffic through this central area which will be circled by a ring road separating it from car parks and sports ovals. In the centre is the library which will be surrounded closely by academic buildings. Ten colleges will eventually be located in an arc around the central area. The central core includes banks, a coffee shop, dry cleaner, hairdresser and other amenities. The north-west corner of the campus has been reserved for a teaching hospital, should it become desirable to establish one at some time in the future.

La Trobe opened with an enrolment of 552 students in March 1967 and 600 first-year students were enrolled in 1968. La Trobe aims to provide for an eventual enrolment of 10,000 students. The academic organisation of the University is flexible, and staff and students are encouraged to engage in inter-disciplinary studies. The conventional faculties which tend to become large (particularly arts and science) have been replaced by smaller units, known as schools, each responsible for teaching and research in its own area. The first four schools were Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Biological Sciences. The School of Agriculture accepted its first students in 1968.

By the end of 1967 the library contained 69,000 volumes and was receiving 1,500 periodicals.

All academic staff, senior administrative and library officers, and all postgraduate and undergraduate students are members of a college either as resident or non-resident members. Each college will ultimately have a membership of 1,000 to 1,250 of whom it is expected that 20 per cent will initially be in residence, this proportion possibly rising in the future to 40 per cent.

By the beginning of first term in 1968 foundation professors had been appointed in: *School of Agriculture*—Agriculture; *School of Biological Sciences*—Biology (3); *School of Humanities*—English,

French, History, Philosophy, Spanish ; *School of Physical Sciences*—Chemistry (3), Mathematics (3), Physics (2) ; *School of Social Sciences*—Economics (2), Politics (2), Sociology.

La Trobe opened in 1967 with Glenn College and the first stage of the library. In 1968, Menzies College, the social science and general science buildings, and the eastern lecture theatre were constructed.

The normal entrance requirement is for a student to satisfy the Matriculation requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

The following table of enrolments at La Trobe University for 1967 and 1968 shows the number of students pursuing higher degree and bachelor degree qualifications and those studying miscellaneous non-degree courses :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1967			1968		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Higher Degree Courses ..	19	29	48	30	23	53
Bachelor Degree Courses ..	428	66	494	864	186	1,050
Miscellaneous Courses ..	1	9	10	11	42	53
Total	448	104	552	905	251	1,156

The following table shows enrolments of students for bachelor degrees in the various schools at La Trobe University for 1967 and 1968 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : SCHOOLS, COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

School	Degree Course Pursued					
	1967			1968		
	Arts	Economics	Science	Arts	Economics	Science
Humanities	189	..	..	404	..	..
Social Sciences ..	110	96	..	203	201	..
Physical Sciences ..	..	..	58	..	..	140
Biological Sciences ..	..	..	43	..	..	80
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total	299	96	101	607	201	242

Income and expenditure for the years 1965 and 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1965	1966
SOURCE OF INCOME		
Commonwealth Government	482	1,720
State Government	375	2,099
Total Government Grants	857	3,819
Other Sources—		
Donations and Special Grants .. .. .	..	18
Other Income .. .. .	..	19
Total Other Sources .. .. .	..	37
Total Income	857	3,855
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE		
Teaching and Research—		
Salaries and Superannuation .. .. .	..	141
Equipment and Maintenance .. .. .	..	56
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	..	2
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure .. .. .	..	67
Total—Teaching and Research .. .. .	..	265
Administration and General Overhead—		
Salaries and Superannuation	27	161
Other Administration Expenditure	60	117
Libraries—		
Salaries and Superannuation	33	85
Other Expenditure on Libraries	173	214
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—		
New Buildings	78	1,832
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation .. .. .	..	3
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating .. .. .	..	24
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	164	759
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure .. .. .	..	4
Total Expenditure	536	3,466

Universities in Victoria, 1966 ; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Institute was founded in June 1965, with the passing of the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965*. For the first two years the Institute functioned under the direction of an Interim Council.

The Institute is empowered to admit to affiliation senior technical colleges and other tertiary institutions outside the university system whose work is conducted at an acceptable standard. The purpose is to foster in Victoria the development and improvement of non-university tertiary education in technical, agricultural, and other fields of learning. The functions of the Institute include making recommendations to the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments on the financial requirements of the colleges, methods of improving the standards of teaching, and the co-ordination of the activities of the colleges. The Institute is also empowered to award degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of affiliated colleges.

The governing body of the Institute is the Council. It consists of not more than thirty-two members, and includes Members of Parliament and representatives of the Education Department, the principals and teaching staff of the affiliated colleges, the universities, commerce, and industry. Both metropolitan and country areas are represented. The President and Vice-President of the Institute are *ex officio* members of the Council.

A Board of Studies is responsible to the Council for assessments relating to courses of study, examinations, and the awards of the Institute or its affiliated colleges.

Since the inception of the Institute, fourteen colleges have been affiliated. They are the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Swinburne College of Technology, the Bendigo and Caulfield Institutes of Technology, the Footscray, Preston and Yallourn Technical Colleges, the School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat, the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong, the Prahran Technical School, the Victorian College of Pharmacy, the Occupational Therapy School of Victoria*, the Physiotherapy School of Victoria*, and the Victorian School of Speech Therapy*. Applications for affiliation have been received from other technical colleges and from schools of domestic economy, nursing, and farm management.

For the triennium 1967-69, grants totalling \$21,529,580 for recurrent expenditure and \$11,124,000 for capital expenditure have been made to the affiliated colleges of the Victoria Institute of Colleges from State and Commonwealth sources. The Commonwealth matches State money on the basis of \$1 for \$1 for capital expenditure and \$1 for \$1.85 for recurrent expenditure. The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education has been set up to advise the Commonwealth Government regarding the financial requirements of these and similar tertiary colleges throughout Australia.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

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

The Institute is controlled by a Council, a non-profit company consisting of members representing the Government, educational bodies, and business, industrial, and professional interests. It is responsible

* See also pages 548-9

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 year 1967 was very important to the Institute since, as a result of the Martin Report on Tertiary Education in Australia and the Report of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Colleges of Advanced Education, the Commonwealth Government was to support both capital and recurrent expenditure at Colleges of Advanced Education, of which the Institute is one.

To enable the Institute to fulfil its role as an advanced college of education, a re-development plan is being implemented which involves construction on the Latrobe and Swanston Streets site of new buildings of from twelve to twenty-six storeys, with room at any one time for 8,000 to 10,000 students in modern surroundings.

The plan is in five stages involving a total of 1.8 mill. sq ft at an estimate cost of \$34m.

The first stage, of 185,000 sq ft costing \$3,537,526, was completed in 1968. It accommodates civil, aeronautical, electrical and production engineering departments and the first stage of a library, as well as providing temporary accommodation for mathematics and commercial practice.

The Victoria Institute of Colleges will provide for the first time an opportunity for some students undertaking diploma courses at the Institute to obtain a degree as a result of their studies.

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 recognised by professional bodies for membership. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also available.

Industrial Courses Branch

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. 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.

The Institute is one of the largest tertiary educational establishments in Australia, having in the Professional Courses Branch in 1967, 2,800 full-time and 8,700 part-time students and in the Industrial Courses Branch 400 full-time and 8,900 part-time students.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Individual Students					
Enrolled—					
Males	19,060	19,114	19,354	19,378	18,541
Females ..	2,646	2,599	2,537	2,470	2,573
Total* ..	21,706	21,713	21,891	21,848	21,114
Course Enrolments—					
Engineering ..	3,095	2,959	2,955	2,745	2,938
Applied Science ..	1,942	1,995	2,470	2,730	2,548
Business Administration	4,912	5,098	5,492	5,581	4,460
Art and Architecture	2,727	2,711	2,552	2,667	2,863
Industrial Trades ..	9,030	8,950	8,422	8,125	8,305
Total* ..	21,706	21,713	21,891	21,848	21,114
Receipts—					
\$'000					
Government Grants ..	2,186	2,499	2,575	3,135	3,507
Fees	726	762	820	846	985
Sale of Class Material	26	26	24	28	17
Miscellaneous ..	84	108	109	114	114
Total ..	3,022	3,394	3,528	4,123	4,623
Expenditure—					
\$'000					
Salaries—					
Instructors	1,866	2,091	2,306	2,624	2,779
Other	586	616	651	770	851
Buildings, Furniture, etc.	258	271	299	280	352
Miscellaneous ..	318	339	382	439	468
Total ..	3,028	3,317	3,638	4,112	4,450

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1967 were estimated at 14,900.

Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

General

The Gordon Institute of Technology, called the Gordon Technical College until 1921, was founded in 1887 as a memorial to General Gordon of Khartoum. Until 1910 the courses offered were mainly part-time, but since that date full-time diploma courses have been

introduced and at present sixteen of these are available. The area that the Institute now serves includes the whole of Australia and many parts of South East Asia, as well as Pakistan and India.

In 1946, the Textile College was established and equipped with machinery now valued at more than \$800,000.

Diplomas issued by the Institute are accepted by the Royal Australian Institute of Architecture ; Royal Australian Institute of Chemists ; Institution of Engineers, Australia ; Australian Society of Accountants ; the Dietetic Association, for admission to corporate membership without further examination ; and by the Textile Institute for exemption from the Part I Examination for Associateship.

Diplomates in Applied Chemistry, Architecture, and Engineering are admitted to the relevant degree courses at the Universities of Melbourne and Monash, and may receive exemptions from all but the last two years of those courses.

Full-time students are required to pay tuition fees after the first year of their course but scholarships are offered by the Commonwealth Government, the Victorian Education Department, the Council of the Institute, the Wool Industry Research Fund, and various industries.

In 1965, the Institute became affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges as a college of advanced education. The control of the Gordon Institute is vested in a Council appointed by the Governor in Council. Finance comes from a government grant and from tuition fees.

The activities of the Institute include instruction and research, investigation, and public testing, and include the following areas of training:

- (1) Full-time diploma courses, usually of four years' duration from Leaving Certificate, are provided in applied chemistry, applied physics, architecture, art and design, business studies, computing, engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical), fashion design and production, nutrition and food service, science, textile chemistry, and textile technology.
- (2) Postgraduate diplomas and certificates are offered in the textile industry.
- (3) Full-time vocational courses are provided for commercial practice, dressmaking, and wool sorting and classing.
- (4) Part-time courses are offered for apprenticeship trades, accountancy, art, engineering certificates, textiles, wool sorting and classing, as well as for a large number of art and craft subjects.
- (5) Correspondence courses are offered in several subjects relating to the textile industry.

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Institute for each year from 1963 to 1967 :

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

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
ENROLMENTS					
Full-time—					
Diploma	577	537	546	564	504
Vocational	146	134	120	161	183
Part-time—					
Apprentices	608	768	804	895	983
Other	1,536	1,485	1,574	1,654	1,677
STAFF					
Full-time—					
Teaching	96	100	105	113	110
Other	36	38	41	43	44
Part-time—					
Teaching	65	64	61	63	64
Other	11	8	16	19	17
RECEIPTS					
Government Grant \$	516,322	546,930	596,220	667,578	838,822
Fees \$	66,210	69,180	67,976	72,696	91,946
Other Receipts \$	68,636	63,182	66,084	66,386	59,180

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

Victorian College of Pharmacy

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Since 1884 it has taught and prepared students for examinations which are controlled and directed by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and which lead to registration as a pharmacist in Victoria.

In 1966, the Victorian College of Pharmacy became an affiliated college within the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and the first Bachelor of Pharmacy degrees were granted in June 1968. In 1967, it received a substantial increase in grants towards recurrent expenses and was allocated \$667,000 for the 1967-69 triennium towards a new addition to the existing laboratories, from State and Federal sources.

Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation examination. 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 University 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.

Enrolments and Finance

The number of students attending the College from 1963 to 1967 is shown below :

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS*

Course	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pharmacy	429	434	460	449	432
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	9	5	..	2	2
Total	438	439	460	451	434

* Excludes students of short-term course in Applied Pharmacology, who numbered 159 in 1967.

The following table gives details of the principal items of receipts and expenditure of the College for the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Government Grants—Maintenance	55,000	70,000	42,000	58,000	205,494
Capital .. .. .	..	86,000	..	10,000	117,000
Lecture Fees	131,962	133,344	187,145	183,741	173,249
Examination Fees*	152	14	..	..	..
Total Principal Receipts ..	187,114	289,358	229,145	251,741	495,743
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	120,020	128,768	132,181	158,822	184,422
Drugs and Chemicals	14,902	14,450	15,149	20,307	30,723
Administration, etc.	61,632	68,328	90,150	111,680	137,417
Total Principal Expenditure ..	196,554	211,546	237,480	290,809†	352,562

* Examination fees are now paid to the Pharmacy Board.

† Includes expenditure on new Pharmacology Department.

Council of Adult Education

General

The Council of Adult Education is a statutory body charged with the broad functions of advising, reporting, planning, and administering adult education. Through the Minister of Education, the Council is responsible directly to the State Parliament, to which it reports annually.

Activities

The Council of Adult Education comprises twenty-three members, seven ex officio and the others appointed for three year terms by the Governor in Council. Ex officio representation is from the University of Melbourne, Monash University, La Trobe University, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Education Department, and the Council itself through its Director appointed by Cabinet. Eight of the appointed members are nominated by interested bodies named in the Act, and four by voluntary and other associations. Of the remaining four, two are Governor in Council nominees and two are co-opted on the recommendation of the Council.

Under the Director, four professional adult education officers, a librarian and two executive officers, assisted by full-time clerical officers, administer different sections of the Council's work.

The following table shows details of the Council's activities from 1965 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered ..	114	250	134	286	150	331
Students Enrolled ..	4,247	9,596	4,356	9,457	4,293	10,536

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1965	1966	1967
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups	434	472	485
Students Enrolled	4,824	5,169	5,511
Art Exhibitions	21	26	25

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

**VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION : INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
INCOME					
Government Grant ..	120	158	161	160	166
Lecture Fees, etc. ..	56	71	83	100	122
Conferences	13	18	14	21	33
Miscellaneous	71	48	14	13	4
Total Income	260	296	272	293	325
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	81	87	91	100	107
Classes, Library, and Discussion Groups ..	61	72	83	93	111
Administration ..	23	56	60	59	66
Miscellaneous* ..	92	85	38	40	42
Total Expenditure	258	299	272	292	325

* Including expenditure for country touring activities in 1963 and 1964.

Further Reference, 1963

State Film Centre

The State Film Centre is a documentary film library which lends 16mm films free of charge to borrowing groups throughout Victoria. It is a section of the Premier's Department and is under the supervision of an advisory body called the Victorian Documentary Film Council.

The Centre is required to build up and maintain a representative collection of 16mm films, make them readily available to Victorian borrowing groups without fee, and to promote the effective use of the films throughout the State. Film information is compiled and distributed, reference books on films are collected, technical advice is given, and special demonstration screenings are arranged.

The Centre was established in June 1946 and has built up an extensive and varied collection of over 13,700 films which it circulates to approximately 2,000 borrowing groups. Film loans exceed 75,000 a year, with viewings of about five million annually. Half of the films loaned each year are for classroom use with an age range from kindergarten to university level. The Centre endeavours to meet the film needs of all the Registered schools in Victoria. In addition, it lends supplementary material to State high schools and technical schools and provides films for adult groups of every kind.

Each year the Centre's two travelling projectionists take screenings to country areas, in many cases working with other Government bodies such as the State Electricity Commission, the Health Department,

the Soil Conservation Authority, and the Council of Adult Education. By means of trailer mounted generators it is possible to present film screenings in remote areas beyond the reach of power lines.

As part of its country service, the Centre has established regional film libraries in municipal book libraries at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Echuca, Geelong, Horsham, Rosebud (Flinders-Mornington), Swan Hill, Warrnambool, Wangaratta, and Yallourn. A monthly collection of films is sent to each centre and, in addition, each of the regional librarians borrows other films as required on behalf of locally registered groups.

The State Film Centre has become a recognised source of information on matters relating to the presentation and production of 16mm motion pictures. It gives free advice to schools, film societies, business and industry, and the 16mm film user in general. It exchanges information regularly with film libraries in other Australian States. Public preview screenings are held regularly in Melbourne, and films from the Centre are shown almost every night of the year in association with various community activities.

The Centre is the Victorian agency of the National Library of Australia Film Division in Canberra and is the official repository for the Melbourne film collections of the British High Commission, the Canadian Government Offices, and the Indian Government Tourist Office.

Health and Medical Research

Health

General

Responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health. Through the Department of Health the Minister controls all health, hospital, and associated services that are either administered directly or supported financially by the Government. Legislative power to exercise this mandate stems from the *Health Act* 1958, which also charges him with the administration of various Acts governing aspects of today's health services. Most of these Acts are devoted to those parts of the health service that have assumed increased importance. These include hospital (including mental hospital) services, services for the treatment of cancer, control of poisons and drugs, and Acts empowering the registration of members of certain professions and other vocational groups whose work bears directly on public health.

In administering Victoria's health services the Minister is assisted and advised by the permanent head of the Department, the Chief Health Officer, the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and the Chairman of the Mental Health Authority on matters that come within their respective fields of responsibility. As occasion demands, other statutory bodies within the Ministry may be called upon for advice.

The Department of Health includes a central administrative branch, containing the Secretariat and associated service sections, and four branches, the General Health Branch, the Mental Hygiene Branch, the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, and the Tuberculosis Branch. The

General Health Branch is controlled by the Chief Health Officer and the Mental Hygiene Branch by the Mental Health Authority. Each of the remaining two branches is controlled by a medical specialist and an administrator.

Bridging the Department and the community in the public health field is the Commission of Public Health, a body which has been connected with the promotion of public health since 1919. The chairman is the Chief Health Officer; the remaining six members consist of two medical practitioners, three municipal councillors representing local government, and one other member. The Commission administers sections of the Health Act and its responsibilities are to promote the prevention, limitation and suppression of infectious and preventable diseases, to report to the Minister on health matters, to publish reports, information and advice on public health and the prevention of disease, and to educate the public in the preservation of health. It deals with all aspects of environmental health, including such matters of current importance as the prevention of air pollution, the control of food standards and purity, and regulations governing the use and transport of radio-active substances. The executive instrument of the Commission is the General Health Branch, the officers of which either carry out its policies directly or exercise general oversight over execution of these policies by the municipalities.

An important contribution to the maintenance of a high standard of community health is made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission which supervises and co-ordinates hospital and ambulance services throughout the State. Working within the framework of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, the Commission exercises general supervision over all subsidised charitable institutions (including public hospitals) and benevolent societies. It registers and supervises the operation of private hospitals, ambulance services, and other bodies established for charitable purposes, and recommends allocations from the Hospitals and Charities Fund to these bodies. At a time when the care of the aged is a major problem facing health administrators, the Commission's Geriatric Division supervises, and assists financially, institutions and homes that provide care for old people. It also conducts a placement service in private hospitals for patients awaiting admission to special hospitals for the aged, and, by means of geriatric conferences and training courses, disseminates information on the care and needs of the aged.

Under the guidance of the Mental Health Authority, mental health services have been expanded significantly in recent years to keep pace with the increasing incidence of mental ill-health. Mental hospitals throughout the State provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for the mentally ill. In an effort to detect and treat mental illness at an early stage in its development, outpatient clinics have been established in Melbourne and various country centres. Cases requiring hospitalisation are treated at special psychiatric hospitals. Residential special schools are maintained for intellectually handicapped children, where diagnostic and training services are provided. Research is being conducted into the causes of mental and emotional illness and new methods of treatment, and programmes of community education, aimed at increasing public understanding of the problem of mental ill-health, are arranged. A personal emergency service operates 24 hours of every day for the benefit of those with urgent emotional problems.

Other important bodies within the Department are the Anti-Cancer Council, the Cancer Institute, the Fairfield Hospital Board, and the National Fitness Council, together with a number of boards catering for the registration, or in some cases, the registration and training of, doctors, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, and hairdressers. There exist also consultative councils, bodies of experts appointed under the power of the Health Act to advise the Minister on such special problems as poliomyelitis, maternal mortality, and influenza.

Further References, 1964-68 ; Industrial Hygiene, 1964 ; Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964 ; Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964 ; Communicable Diseases, 1964 ; Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965 ; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965 ; School Dental Service, 1966 ; Epidemics, 1967

Public Health Engineering

Public health engineering is concerned with the control of the environmental factors that influence man's health. The steady advances made against disease, especially communicable disease, that began towards the end of the last century were largely due to the work of the public health engineer who introduced sanitary measures basic to any public health service : the provision of a pure and sufficient water supply, the safe disposal of human and solid wastes, the sanitary control of drains, sewers, slaughter houses, and noxious trades. Today, while continuing his work in these fields, he finds himself confronted by a variety of new environmental factors such as the pollution of water and the atmosphere by industrial wastes, the problem of pesticide residues, and the safe disposal of radioactive wastes.

In Victoria the public health engineering provisions of the Health Act are administered by the Engineering Division of the General Health Branch under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

The Division works on the following projects :

Sewerage and Septic Tank Installations

Plans and specifications of proposed sewerage works for provincial towns are examined in accordance with the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Act. The Commission of Public Health may then make any representations or recommendations it feels necessary to the Minister for Water Supply, who administers the Act. Where it is proposed to sewer a provincial town the proposed site for the treatment of sewage is inspected for suitability. After completion of the scheme, regular inspections of treatment works and sampling of effluents are carried out. Plans and specifications of septic tank systems installed by municipalities, those serving public buildings, and those discharging effluent to a stream or into the sea are examined. Works are inspected on completion and during subsequent operation. Information is provided on the construction of septic tanks and small or institutional sewage treatment plants.

Stream Pollution

Investigations are made of all cases of stream pollution throughout the State referred to the Department. In accordance with the provisions of Section 82 of the Health Act, all proposals for discharge

of trade waste from new or altered industrial processes to water courses are examined for adequacy of the treatment processes. Completed works are kept under observation and samples of effluent are collected for analysis.

Abattoirs and Saleyards

Plans and specifications of abattoirs in "Meat Areas" and municipal cattle saleyards proposed to be constructed or extended are examined. The finished works are inspected for compliance with the plans and specifications approved.

Clean Air

The Clean Air Section of the Engineering Division deals with the provisions of the Clean Air Act. It examines the plans and specifications of new industrial plant which would emit air impurities, public or municipal incinerators, equipment for arresting air impurities, and then makes necessary recommendations to the Commission of Public Health. In addition it monitors air pollutants in Melbourne, Geelong, and Gippsland.

Buildings

Plans and specifications of all "public buildings" such as theatres, halls, churches, schools (other than State Schools), child minding and pre-school centres, infant welfare centres, public hospitals and benevolent institutions, as well as sports arenas (including motor racing circuits) are examined for compliance with the Public Building Regulations and the completed buildings are inspected to see they comply with the plans and specifications approved.

Plans and specifications of all amusement park structures, such as ferris wheels, are examined in accordance with the provisions of the Amusement Park (Public Buildings) Regulations. After they have been erected, however, their inspection is the responsibility of the local municipality. Plans and specifications of mechanical ventilation systems serving public buildings are examined and after installation the systems are tested under both summer and winter conditions.

Water Supply

In accordance with an arrangement between the Commission of Public Health and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, a chemist attached to the Engineering Division carries out regular inspections of plants providing for the chlorination of provincial water supplies, and arrangements are made for the bacteriological analysis of the supplies. Advice is given to the plant operator on the effectiveness of the method of chlorination.

Swimming Pools

Public swimming pools throughout the State are inspected regularly and managers are advised on the operation of the chlorination systems. Spot checks are made to determine the effectiveness of the chlorination.

In addition to these regular tasks, the Division deals with other engineering matters affecting public health which may be referred to it, such as the installation of nightsoil and garbage depots and complaints about inefficient drainage systems.

School Medical Service

This Service was founded in 1909 as a branch of the Education Department and is concerned with promoting the health of school-age children in the State. Its functions are carried out through the medical examination of school children and health promotion through teachers and parents. In 1944, the School Medical Service was incorporated in the Department of Health.

Medical Examination

Before 1967, this aimed at three routine examinations of children during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and Form III. Teachers also referred for examination any children in whom they suspected ill-health or medical handicap, and those who had previously shown signs of illness were reviewed at a later date.

In 1967, the plan was changed to the routine examination of most children in Grade 1, whilst follow-up examinations and examinations as the result of teacher referrals in higher grades were continued. Parents were sent questionnaires to identify those children needing further medical assessment, and screening procedures to check vision and hearing were instituted in later grades. Routine examinations of Form III pupils were continued.

The assessment of children who are unable to keep up with their contemporaries in the schoolroom takes most of the school doctor's time. When the cause is diagnosed, the child is given the necessary treatment. Mentally defective children become the responsibility of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Maladjusted children or those who lack emotional stability are referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and physically handicapped children are also able to receive the necessary medical treatment.

In addition to this work, the medical officers and nursing sisters attempt to aid communication between private medical practitioners, parents, and teachers. 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 cases of 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 its effect on general behaviour and classroom performance.

The School Medical Service staff aids the referral of sick or handicapped children to their own doctors for treatment. This is usually sought from a general practitioner. Those families who have no general practitioner are helped to find one. Limited use is made of staff specialists to advise on the problems of education of children with difficulties in vision, hearing, and speech.

Close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department, and some survey work is carried out to help in the assessment of health standards and delineation of health problems in school children. This survey work is done in co-operation with the Commonwealth Statistician's Office.

During 1967, there were 129,591 examinations in schools, 3,936 special examinations including referrals to specialists, and 12,000 medical examinations of teachers and student teachers.

Health Promotion

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

The Service advises the Education Department on the health standards of schools and school teachers, and the medical suitability of all applicants for teaching service is assessed.

Some school medical officers work in the teachers' colleges to promote the health of school children through the teachers of the future. This is done by individual and group health education and counselling of students. Also, the doctors help prepare the future teachers to present health as a curriculum subject in the schools.

Tuberculosis Branch

In recent years there have been many changes in the control of tuberculosis, a disease which has been listed amongst the causes of death in State records since the 1880s and as a notifiable infectious disease since early this century. Recorded rates indicate great improvements; the figures for deaths from tuberculosis have declined from 58.24 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 2.82 in 1967.

Before the introduction of chemotherapy in 1948, patients depended largely on their own capacity to build up resistance to the disease, encouraged by an environment in a sanatorium if, and when, beds were available. With the introduction of effective anti-tuberculous chemotherapy the outlook for the tuberculosis sufferer was completely changed. His prognosis was vastly improved and the necessary duration spent in sanatorium and off work was markedly reduced. However, his ultimate recovery is still usually dependent on his continuing to take chemotherapy for up to two years after discharge and remaining under the supervision of chest clinics. This programme is proving very effective and almost all patients are rendered non-infectious and return to good health.

Tuberculosis workers are now able to direct more time and attention to other facets of tuberculosis control, using mass miniature chest X-rays, more extensive contact surveys, tuberculin surveys of school children, B.C.G. vaccination programmes, chemoprophylaxis, and more detailed out-patient supervision. Compulsory chest X-rays have brought under treatment people with unsuspected tuberculosis and many more with evidence of past disease who must attend outpatient clinics regularly so that any variation in their condition can be observed. This group continues to present a greater risk of developing active tuberculosis than other members of the community.

The present policy is for chest X-ray surveys to be carried out for all adults in the State each three years and for tuberculin surveys of school children over the age of 11 years each three years, with B.C.G. vaccination offered to the negative reactors.

The first compulsory chest X-ray survey commenced in October 1963 and the State was completed in August 1967. During the survey, 2,094,798 persons were examined, yielding 974 active cases

of tuberculosis and 7,421 apparently inactive cases giving rates of 0.45 per 1,000 and 3.54 per 1,000, respectively. A check of attendances for X-ray made against the electoral rolls showed that 98% of the enrolled population had attended for X-ray on survey or within twelve months. The second compulsory survey is proceeding and the number of active cases being found at this survey is appreciably lower than on the first survey.

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

**VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.**

Sanatoria	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan	541	526	517	518	518
Country	203	203	198	187	187
Total	744	729	715	705	705
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan	1,045	977	1,005	1,032	1,039
Country	246	230	234	178	224
Total	1,291	1,207	1,239	1,210	1,263
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan	1,024	994	970	919	1,031
Country	208	200	211	170	195
Total	1,232	1,194	1,181	1,089	1,226
DEATHS					
Metropolitan	53	65	62	88	71
Country	13	18	21	29	12
Total	66	83	83	117	83

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
New Cases Referred for Investigation	12,015	12,757	12,665	11,944	13,483
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	54,870	55,975	54,391	57,149	53,007
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	21,851	22,464	20,372	22,271	24,870
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	38,807	37,290	37,943	39,555	41,122
Micro	13,962	14,336	12,741	15,673	13,732
Tuberculin Tests	11,531	10,424	10,579	11,756	10,884
B.C.G. Vaccinations	3,279	3,194	3,861	4,829	4,326
X-rays taken—Chest X-ray Surveys	478,861	428,306	596,994	662,576	641,974
School Tuberculin Surveys—Mantoux Tests	48,680	75,897	78,945	90,643	72,636

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Compulsory Chest X-Rays, 1965 ; Tuberculosis and Mass X-Ray Surveys, 1964-68

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, infant welfare, and pre-school services in Victoria.

Infant Welfare Services

The pattern of development has been a decentralised 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 \$1,900 per annum for each full-time sister employed. Every municipality in the State, except one, is contributing to an infant welfare service for the families within its boundaries. Upper Yarra is the municipality which is the exception, but in its main town, Warburton, the mothers come to the centre at the Seventh-day Adventist Hospital, staffed by an infant welfare sister. Mothers for whom this service is not adequate avail themselves of the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme.

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. Sale, with a population of 8,000, has approximately 200 birth notifications per year and employs the full-time service of one infant welfare sister and has one complete infant welfare centre building with a residence attached. Towns of smaller size do not require the full-time service of a sister and a shire may employ one sister to provide the needs of four or five townships within the municipality.

In addition to consultations, the sister makes home visits and keeps records, so that a full-time sister working a forty hour week can only really afford to have twenty hours for consultation. A full day's consultation time is regarded as five hours, so that if a centre is open for four days per week for five hours, the remaining twenty hours are spent in home visiting, records, and preparatory work.

As well as actually supervising the health of the child under five years of age and advising the mother, the sister may give demonstrations on preparation of foods, bathing and dressing the infant, and may arrange other health education activities with parents, such as discussion groups, or invite speakers to address them. Sometimes films can be obtained on different aspects of child health and a member of the Health Department staff may attend to conduct discussions on the topic illustrated.

In the most sparsely populated areas, the shires are not able to meet the cost of providing their own infant welfare service 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 their own centres and relieve the State of the heavy cost of providing the mobile services. Four 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, Infant and Pre-school Welfare Division. These mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters during the early years of their child's life.

There are three Infant Welfare Training Schools : Tweddle Baby Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital for Mothers and Babies. The State examination in Infant Welfare Nursing is conducted by the Victorian Nursing Council.

Infant Welfare Sisters give courses of lectures to secondary school girls on the care of the young child in the home. During 1967, 166 schools were visited and in all 386 courses given ; 10,848 students received lectures. Further details are as follows :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE LECTURES

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	Source of Infant Welfare Sisters Giving Lectures in 1967		
				Department of Health	Victorian Baby Health Centres	Municipal Infant Welfare Centres (Country)
Number of Schools ..	177	173	166	102	39	25
Special Groups ..	6	7	8	5	..	3
Total Schools and Groups ..	183	180	174	107	39	28
Number of Courses ..	401	412	386	248	98	40
Number of Lectures ..	4,057	4,170	4,060	2,645	980	435
Number of Students ..	10,926	11,081	10,848	7,399	2,493	956
Certificates Issued ..	9,705	9,842	9,637	6,590	2,239	808

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1965 to 1967 are listed below :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1965	1966	1967
Municipal Centres ..	652	659	676
Centres on Mobile Circuits ..	16	17	17
Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels ..	9	9	9
Commonwealth Defence Stations ..	1	1	1
Total All Types ..	678	686	703
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres ..	345	353	360
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	63,781	63,971	65,387
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	180,327	178,390	186,395
Total Number of Attendances at Centres ..	1,383,407	1,379,027	1,432,815
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled ..	69	65	68

Further Reference, 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 thirty 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 clinics 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	1965	1966	1967
Total Number	31	31	30
Patients Attending	7,719	7,058	6,718
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	36,352	32,742	29,940

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 organisation. 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 has less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children can be cared for by a pre-school play leader and she is not qualified for parent counselling.

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 fourteen of these day nurseries, and one crèche providing emergency care, subsidised 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.

Children attending pre-school centres may 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 732 subsidised pre-school centres in 1967, 433 were examined by Department of Health medical officers, 33 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 23 by private doctors. There were 19,329 children examined by Department of Health doctors at subsidised centres.

Since 1964, unsubsidised pre-school centres and child minding centres have been given the opportunity to arrange free medical examinations for their children. In 1967, 124 centres availed themselves of this service.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidises the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher, or pre-school play leader. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organisations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents.

The number of subsidised pre-school centres during the years 1965 to 1967 and their particulars are listed below :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1965		1966		1967	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	524	26,445	569	28,760	605	30,617
Play Centres	108	3,426	111	3,456	112	3,285
Day Nurseries	13	646	13	656	14	716
Crèche (Emergency Care)	1	100	1	100	1	100
Total	646	30,617	694	32,972	732	34,718

NOTE.—Enrolment figures for Day Nurseries and the Crèche show capacity only.

Training Programmes

Infant Welfare Sisters.—Approximately seventy infant welfare sisters are trained each year. Three training schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct the four-month infant welfare training course which can only be taken by double-certificated nurses. Twelve bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year.

Mothercraft Nurses.—Nine Mothercraft Training Schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct fifteen-month courses for girls training to become mothercraft nurses. Each year about 150 mothercraft nurses are trained.

Pre-School Mothercraft Nurses.—This six-month training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Six bursaries are awarded by the Department for this training each year.

Pre-School Kindergarten Teachers.—The Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College at Kew conducts a three year Diploma course for girls training to become kindergarten teachers. The Department of Health awarded thirty bursaries for this training during 1967—fifteen to metropolitan students and fifteen to country students.

Pre-School Play Leaders.—The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Division of the Department of Health conducts a one year course for students training to become pre-school play leaders, and eight bursaries were awarded in 1967.

Building Grants

The following table shows the number and amounts of capital grants made to infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, and day nurseries from 1965 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES, AND DAY NURSERIES

Buildings Subsidised	1965		1966		1967	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Infant Welfare Centres ..	14	78	15	84	15	90
Pre-School Centres ..	38	206	29	165	32	190
Day Nurseries..	1	20	..	..	1	20
Supplementary Grants ..	..	16	..	71	..	100
Total ..	53	320	44	320	48	400

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 is shown in the following table :

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

(\$'000)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Salaries	264	281	311
Subsidies to Municipalities, etc., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres ..	536	540	544
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres ..	1,250	1,409	1,588
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches ..	140	151	164
Subsidies to Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare	12	12	12
Mothercraft	22	22	22
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training	63	73	78
Other Expenditure	67	78	73
Total	2,354	2,565	2,792

Mental Health Authority

The functions of the Mental Health Authority, defined in the *Mental Health Act* 1959, are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration in regard to the treatment and prevention of mental illness and intellectual defectiveness.

In the planning of mental health services in Victoria, six country regions were selected (with about equal population in each). The Authority aims to provide a community mental health service in each region with early treatment centres, residential hospitals, day hospitals, out-patient clinics, and residential hostels. In the Metropolitan Area four early treatment units are now in use. Early treatment units are now established at Larundel, Royal Park, Ballarat, Dandenong, Malvern, Shepparton, and Traralgon; further early treatment centres will be established at Geelong, Benalla, and Sunshine.

Training centres and schools for intellectually defective patients are functioning at Kew, Sunbury, Ararat, Stawell, Bendigo, Janefield, Beechworth, Travancore, and St Nicholas Hospital, Carlton.

A State-wide service of out-patient clinics has now been provided. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance hospitals. They provide a service for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and the follow-up of discharged hospital patients.

Alexandra Parade Clinic, Melbourne, provides a personal emergency service and deals with alcoholism as well as the problems of forensic psychiatry. Some clinics serve many purposes, being concerned with sheltered workshops, children and family problems, counselling services, therapeutic social clubs, a follow-up service for discharged patients, and hostel supervision.

For intellectually handicapped persons there are thirty-six Day Training Centres functioning throughout the metropolitan and country areas. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance and capital costs, while their management is under private committees supervised by the Authority's officers.

A specific function of the Authority is research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness. For this purpose a statistical section and research unit which is now recognised as a training centre within the framework of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, has been established at Royal Park,

The following table shows the persons under the care of the Mental Health Authority for the years 1963 to 1967 :

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

Particulars	At 31 December—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	5,237	4,842	4,594	3,682	3,529
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	262	303	310	299	291
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	148	168	141	153	160
Approved Patients					
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	798	958	958	1,047	999
Voluntary Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	1,359	1,322	1,455	1,937	1,910
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	1	2	2	7	14
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	357	335	381	374	374
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	700	769	874	1,095	1,186
Informal Patients					
In Informal Hospitals ..	47	78	94	112	115
In Training Schools.. ..	510	519	533	521	557
Total Resident Patients ..	9,419	9,296	9,342	9,227	9,135
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, etc.	1,928	2,214	1,905	1,537	1,362
Total under Care ..	11,347	11,510	11,247	10,764	10,497

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1967 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1967

Type of Institution	Under Care at 1 January			Admitted, Transferred In, etc.	Discharged, Transferred Out, etc.	Died	Under Care at 31 December		
	Resident	Non-resident*	Total				Resident	Non-resident*	Total
State Mental Hospitals ..	5,619	1,084	6,703	3,241	2,844	666	5,439	995	6,434
Repatriation Mental Hospital	306	85	391	219	184	37	305	84	389
Psychiatric Hospitals ..	527	243	770	6,779	6,769	81	534	165	699
Informal Hospitals ..	112	..	112	1,472	1,468	1	115	..	115
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres ..	2,142	118	2,260	547	453	51	2,185	118	2,303
Training Schools ..	521	7	528	147	117	1	557	..	557
Total	9,227	1,537	10,764	12,405	11,835	837	9,135	1,362	10,497

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

Further Reference, 1963 ; History of Mental Hospitals in Victoria, 1964

Mental Health Research Institute

This Institute, established by the Mental Health Authority in 1955, is directed by the Chief Clinical Officer of the Mental Hygiene Department.

The Institute has mainly directed its work towards mapping the nature and extent of mental illnesses and mental retardation in the community through its Statistical-Epidemiological Unit and it encourages and develops research throughout the Mental Hygiene Department.

It includes, within its buildings, a departmental central library, museum and archives. In 1967, it became integrated with the University of Melbourne Department of Psychiatry for supervision of training for postgraduate degrees such as Ph.D. and M.D. It is adjacent to the Parkville Psychiatric Unit, the departmental training facility run in conjunction with the Melbourne University Department of Psychiatry.

The Institute is incorporating more social and behavioural science in its research methods. Among recent epidemiological studies has been a total health and social survey in a rural town. A survey has also been completed of all moderately and severely intellectually handicapped persons in Victoria. A 23-year survey of the occurrence of cases of Down's syndrome (mongolism) in Victoria has led to the unique hypothesis of a relationship between this disorder and infectious hepatitis, affecting the chromosomes at or around the time of conception. The occurrence of other birth anomalies of the central nervous system has also been mapped, as well as mental health problems associated with suicides, alcoholism, marriage breakdowns, migration, etc. A study is being completed of the community's attitudes to mental illness and the mental health of deserted wives and children.

In the biological field, biochemical, chromosomal and neuropathological laboratories are established and are aiding in research. The evaluation of psychotropic drugs continues and a number of studies on the organic features of senile mental changes have been carried out. Besides the mongolism hypothesis, original work has been carried out on blood electrolyte balances in certain mental states and contributions are being made to psychiatric literature from departmental sources. Further areas of study include adult, adolescent, and child forensic cases; the recognition of emotional problems in pre-school children; and the follow-up and evaluation of various community placements for different groups of discharged patients.

At any one time about forty research projects are undertaken through the Mental Health Research Institute and, altogether, the results of some 400 researches have been published since the Institute was opened in late 1955.

Hospitals and Charities Commission

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.

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 inquire 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 organisation 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 33 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 organisation handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1967-68 amounted to \$5.2m.

In the year 1966-67, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$12.3m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed \$40.5m 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.

At 30 June 1967, the Commission had on its register 1,586 institutions and societies, which, besides public and private hospitals, included benevolent homes and hostels, organisations for the welfare of boys and girls, crèches, relief organisations, and other institutions or societies.

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 64 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 \$10.00 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.

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, and State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals and religious and charitable organisations, are endeavouring to meet the changing needs.

Private Hospitals

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

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals. (See page 540.)

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 30 June 1967, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 214 registered private hospitals with 5,517 beds, whilst in country areas there were 93 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,656 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 become available will include pathology, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and occupational therapy.

Reference libraries for doctors, managers, and nurses have been set up 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 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; Care of the Aged, 1965; Hospital Architecture, 1966; Hospitals in Medical Education, 1967; Charities in Victoria, 1968.

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 1964-65 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Vehicles	263	271	282
Staff	509	535	558
Contributors	330,649	347,311	361,095
Patients Carried	271,835	280,052	280,695
Mileage Travelled by Ambulances ..	4,242,668	4,342,920	4,077,881
Maintenance Grants \$	589,724	621,414	641,054
Capital Grants \$	236,216	247,093	235,799

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidised) in Victoria during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 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 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	11	12	12	12
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	20	21	22	22	22
Country	110	110	111	112	112
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	4	5	5	6	7
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	7	8	8	9	9
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools ..	6	8	9	10	10
Total Hospitals	172	177	181	185	186
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	34	36	36	36	35
Maternity Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare	3	3	3	3	4
Rescue Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes	7	6	6	5	4
Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	13	12	12	11	12
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	81	81	81	79	79

* 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, which were under the control of one or other of the State's health authorities, there were, in 1967, 1,353 other institutions registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

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

Institutions	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	42,950	44,001	47,034	48,966	54,481
Patients†	20,349	23,025	25,982	28,929	36,103
Other	7,059	7,167	6,291	8,203	6,852
Total	70,359	74,193	79,307	86,098	97,436
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	29,489	35,074	45,559	50,635	58,379
Capital	13,508	10,787	11,327	12,713	16,073
Other	22,751	26,245	21,080	22,169	23,988
Total	65,748	72,106	77,965	85,518	98,440
Sanatoria—					
Receipts‡	1,114	1,274	1,255	1,330	1,394
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	670	777	786	808	864
Other	444	497	469	522	530
Total	1,114	1,274	1,255	1,330	1,394
Mental Health Institutions§—					
Receipts‡	17,682	19,446	20,428	22,624	24,162
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	10,186	10,905	11,748	13,074	14,160
Capital	1,980	3,522	2,300	3,337	3,423
Other	5,516	5,019	6,380	6,212	6,579
Total	17,682	19,446	20,428	22,624	24,162
Other Charitable Institutions||—					
Receipts—					
Government¶	6,312	6,527	5,906	6,424	6,724
Patients§	3,327	2,887	3,161	3,976	3,115
Other	5,623	4,892	5,818	5,740	6,280
Total	15,261	14,306	14,885	16,140	16,119
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	7,779	5,903	6,408	6,916	7,544
Capital	2,972	2,995	2,476	2,110	1,888
Other	7,183	5,400	6,374	7,330	6,903
Total	17,934	14,300	15,258	16,355	16,335
Total Receipts	104,416	109,220	115,876	126,192	139,111
Total Expenditure	102,478	107,125	114,907	125,826	140,331

* Due to a change in accounting methods adopted by hospitals in 1964–65, figures from 1964–65 onwards are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

† Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments are included in patients' fees.

‡ 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.

|| Previously Hospitals for the Aged were included in Other Charitable Institutions. In this table they are included in Hospitals. Infant Welfare Centres and Bush Nursing Hospitals and Centres are included in this and the following table in Other Charitable Institutions.

¶ Includes municipal grants and contributions up to and including 1964.

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

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
INCOME					
Government Aid	67,476	69,760	73,687	78,335	85,787
Charitable Contributions	2,756	2,729	4,931	4,968	4,784
Fees—					
Out-patients	1,950	2,175	2,922	3,734	3,464
In-patients—					
Public	13,790	15,405	16,456	17,593	20,973
Private and Intermediate	7,936	8,372	10,081	11,922	14,975
Other	10,508	10,778	7,799	9,640	9,128
Total	104,416	109,220	115,876	126,192	139,111
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	48,123	52,659	64,501	71,432	80,946
Other Operating Expenses	33,929	35,487	31,854	34,833	36,146
Non-operating Expenses	1,965	1,675	2,448	1,401	1,855
Capital	18,461	17,305	16,103	18,161	21,384
Total	102,478	107,125	114,906	125,826	140,331

* See note (*) to previous table.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND
INMATES, 1967**

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Cases Treated
Special Hospitals*	2,061	412	1,588	263	52,150	12,553	187,949
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	2,944	1,177	2,427	919	71,658	49,708	310,557
Country	2,936	3,310	2,005	1,855	42,007	101,204	317,252
Auxiliary Hospitals	419	10	385	1	2,522	9	59
Hospitals for the Aged	3,371	..	3,107	..	5,662	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	32	12	35	5	86	26	..
Sanatoria	363	..	196	..	651	..	..
Total	12,126	4,921	9,743	3,043	174,736	163,500	815,817

NOTE.—This table excludes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools.

* Special Hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. 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, administers the Association.

At 31 March 1967, there were forty hospitals with a total of 487 beds, and eighteen nursing centres, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick.

During the year ended March 1967, 19,841 patients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,282, surgical and medical 10,137, and outpatients 7,422. There was one maternal death, and perinatal mortality was 15·0 per 1,000 live births. A total of 12,346 individual patients was treated in bush nursing centres. The total number of centre treatments was 31,877—18,062 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 13,815 visits by nurses to patients' homes.

The hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and proceeds of auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals receive government maintenance grants, a total of \$351,000 for 1966–67. The money for approved capital works, such as buildings and new equipment, is initially raised locally, then subsidised by the State Government on a three for one basis. The Government subsidy for capital works during the year 1966–67 was \$300,000.

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. The nursing centres are also controlled by a local committee of management and members receive free treatment. The nursing centres receive financial assistance from the State Government through the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and from the Commonwealth Government through a Home Nursing Subsidy Grant.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31 March 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government* and Municipal	500	509	575	566	789
Collections, Donations, etc. ..	128	136	89	69	82
Proceeds from Entertainments ..	12	13	18	18	18
Patients' Fees	504	542	611	665	828
Members' Fees	48	47	49	49	55
Interest and Rent	4	7	7	10	14
Miscellaneous	6	20	11	24	32
Total Receipts ..	1,202	1,274	1,360	1,401	1,818
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	378	395	433	506	675
Other	232	242	276	269	295
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, etc. ..	166	170	159	148	177
Surgery and Medicine	40	41	38	47	57
Repairs and Maintenance	34	36	38	53	42
Furniture and Equipment	64	57	28	72	23
Printing, Stationery, etc.	16	15	18	19	23
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, etc.	2	2	3	4	6
Miscellaneous	24	29	56	61	78
Loan and Interest Repayments ..	6	17	19	19	17
Land and Buildings	154	72	201	46	215
Alterations and Additions	32	86	88	25	70
Total Expenditure ..	1,148	1,162	1,358	1,269	1,680

* Includes \$76,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1963, \$34,000 for 1964, \$35,000 for 1965, \$34,000 for 1966, and \$39,000 for 1967.

Royal District Nursing Service

History

The Royal District Nursing Service, known then as the Melbourne District Nursing Society, was founded in 1885 by a small group of citizens with the object of

“ carrying the benefits of skilled nursing, medical treatments and comforts to the houses of the sick poor of the city, attending to chronic and septic cases which cannot be accepted by the general hospital, completing cures which the exigencies of space have necessitated leaving the hospital, and attending cases where the removal would entail the breaking up of the home.”

Originally district nursing was for nursing the sick poor in their own homes, but owing to changes in society and the more complicated

and expensive forms of hospital, medical and surgical treatment, the services of the district nurse are now becoming more generally available.

The first official recognition of district nursing as a community responsibility came in 1896 with a charity vote of £15 (\$30) from the City of Melbourne and in 1900 the State Government made a grant of £70 (\$140). In 1909, with the idea of starting an Australian Order of District Nursing, Miss Amy Hughes, General Superintendent of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, visited Australia to help extend the work throughout Australia.

The Service is incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act as a philanthropic society and is subsidised by State and Federal Governments. Its internal management and financial structure are similar to those of public hospitals, except that a home nursing subsidy is received. Administration is from central headquarters in St Kilda Road and district nursing centres are being built at strategic locations throughout the area of 1,800 square miles around Melbourne now served by district nurses.

District nurses are all trained nursing sisters and in addition to post-natal care associated with some hospitals, care for patients of all ages. All classes of illnesses and injuries suitable for domiciliary care are nursed, the Service normally caring for about 2,500 patients at any given time. Included in these patients is an ever-increasing number of paraplegic and quadraplegic patients, resulting from the increasing number of road traffic accidents.

District nurses travel one million miles a year to make 350,000 visits to 15,000 patients ; 1,000 homes are visited each day by district nurses.

Poisons Information Centre

In August 1962, the Poisons Information Centre was established at the Royal Children's Hospital. This Centre was the first to be established in Australia and was the result of several meetings attended by officers of the Department of Health, medical superintendents of the metropolitan teaching hospitals, and representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. The outcome of these discussions was a recommendation to the Commission of Public Health that a Poisons Information Centre should be established at the Royal Children's Hospital. This recommendation was endorsed by the Commission of Public Health and accepted by the Government of the day.

The Royal Children's Hospital made accommodation available and agreed to medical officers of the Hospital supervising the work in this Centre. The Centre is now staffed and maintained by the Department of Health but the overall supervision is carried out by the Medical Director of the Royal Children's Hospital.

In 1954, a survey showed that in one year between 400 and 500 children attended the Royal Children's Hospital for the treatment of accidental poisoning. Although only a small number of accidental poisoning cases are fatal, the distress caused is considerable particularly as many cases of accidental poisoning of children are preventable.

The Poisons Information Centre handles inquiries from doctors, pharmacists, and from the general public. It also collects and collates statistics and information concerning cases of poisoning; gathers from all available sources the details of substances containing poisonous agents; maintains liaison with other such organisations; and provides educational material to the public in regard to the dangers of accidental poisoning.

Since its establishment in August 1962, the number of inquiries per calendar year at the Centre has increased from 1,900 in 1963 to 2,825 in 1967. An analysis of the figures of cases of accidental poisoning shows that approximately 40 per cent are due to swallowing some form of medication and 25 per cent due to swallowing household products such as disinfectants, detergents, etc.

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; Austin Hospital, 1966; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967; Royal Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968

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 rationalise and regularise 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" 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 1962-63 to 1966-67 were as follows:

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

Year Ended 30 June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund	Total
1963	478	66	544
1964	486	65	551
1965	515	60	575
1966	513	57	570
1967	483	57	540

Further Reference, 1962

Cancer Institute Board

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

In November 1967, the installation of the Institute's third piece of megavoltage equipment was completed. This is an 8 MeV. Linear Accelerator manufactured in England, and provides the Institute with its most powerful piece of megavoltage equipment. With the increasing number of patients reporting and requiring treatment, this unit will provide greater flexibility in the management of patients, and help to overcome the time lag in treatment which has been a disturbing factor during 1967. A special committee of the Board is now studying the requirements of the Institute for a Betatron or its equivalent. It has been accepted that a fourth megavoltage unit would be needed. This was based on the view that the demand for radiotherapy services would grow as the result of an increase in population and a better understanding of radiobiology.

The Cancer Institute has built up extensive experience in the use of Linear Accelerators both as a clinical tool and on the investigational side in connection with barotherapy. Elsewhere experience has been gained with Cobalt units, but in Britain and Australia very few institutes

have had experience with the electron beams in the high energy range and it is felt that such experience should be available in this country, more particularly as this type of irradiation lends itself to better techniques in certain types of cancer. There is a great deal of investigational work to be done in this field. Investigation is therefore being directed towards a unit in the energy range 35–45 MeV.

A new research unit was established during the year to investigate the Discriminant Factor in Breast Cancer. During the interim in which laboratory space is being developed at the Institute, a new unit was established in association with the Department of Medicine, Prince Henry's Hospital, and the officer in charge of the unit is being assisted by professorial staff in the Department of Medicine, Prince Henry's Hospital, and the Physiology Department, University of Melbourne.

Early in 1967, the Institute became a clinical school of the University of Melbourne and plans are now being formulated to make provision for undergraduate medical education at the Institute. In addition, the research units have now become affiliated with the appropriate research units of the University of Melbourne and the work of graduate staff may now be accepted for Ph.D. studies.

Pathology Services

The main function of the Pathology Department is to act as an ancillary service to what is primarily a radiotherapeutic clinic. The laboratory is compact and therefore the departments of morbid histology, biochemistry, haematology, and microbiology are under one control, thus achieving integration of all the relevant pathological data.

Since 1965, biochemical investigations have been increasingly used, as accurate knowledge of the chemical state of the patient can be of vital importance in the long term management of a variety of cancer sufferers. Newly developed techniques are also being constantly adapted to routine use.

Medical Physics

The work of the department has continued to increase as a result of the general expansion of the Institute's activities, more requests for advice and assistance at other hospitals (mainly in the radio-isotope field), and the developing programmes of investigation, research and teaching.

The greater number of patients being treated at the Cancer Institute has meant a corresponding increase in the work of the treatment planning section of the department, which is responsible for the detailed calculations associated with the radiotherapists' radiation prescriptions and the preparation of a comprehensive treatment plan for each patient. In September 1965, a special Planning Clinic was established.

The physical bases of a number of radiotherapy procedures are being re-evaluated with a view to possible improvements in technique. In the field of radio-isotopes new diagnostic techniques have been developed and a general study has begun of the wider use of the shorter lived isotopes in tracer investigations. A radio-isotope scanner has been purchased and will open up new fields of study. Assistance has also been given to the Royal Children's Hospital in establishing its radio-isotope unit and similar assistance is being given to the Alfred Hospital.

One aspect of the department's research programme is directed towards improving methods of radiation measurement, and over the past few years the special properties of semi-conductors have been exploited for this purpose. The uptake and turnover of radioactive phosphorus is also being used in the study of tumour activity. Special detectors and associated electronic instruments have been developed to permit the continuous measurement of the radiophosphorus content of tumour tissue.

Central Cancer Library

The Central Cancer Library is the joint library of the Cancer Institute Board and the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria. It endeavours to provide a comprehensive coverage of cancer literature and an information and research centre for inquiries. The monthly Library Bulletin contains an index of cancer articles selected from the Library's current journals, and also lists new books, journals and reprints received. It is distributed to external organisations and individuals.

During 1966-67, the Institute received 5,510 new patients. There were 53,678 attendances for treatment and 88,397 X-ray therapy fields were treated.

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

Fourteen clinics are now in operation in country hospitals, and these include the 140 kV Superficial Therapy Units at Bendigo, Geelong, Ballarat, and Mildura.

Tasmania

Expanded services are planned for Tasmania by the provision of a new clinic being built in association with the Royal Hobart Hospital. In addition to expanded outpatients' facilities, teaching and seminar facilities are also being made available and a contract has recently been signed for the installation of a Linear Accelerator in Hobart. This is a significant advance on the form of treatment available in Tasmania, Hobart being previously limited to Orthotherapy equipment (i.e., 25 kV) and Launceston to a small Cobalt unit. The new Linear Accelerator will provide modern radiotherapy for that State.

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established by Act of Parliament in 1936, and charged with the responsibilities of co-ordinating in Victoria research into the causation, prevention and treatment of cancer, with promotion and financial support of such research, and with the encouragement of measures to improve and facilitate the treatment of cancer sufferers.

The Council does not maintain institutions for cancer treatment or research but supports financially such activities in hospitals, universities and medical research institutes. The Council conducts an active education programme to inform the community of the early signs and symptoms of cancer and to encourage those with such symptoms to seek medical advice early. The Council, through its almoner services, provides counsel and financial assistance to cancer patients and their families. It also operates the Central Cancer Registry which maintains records of cancer patients admitted to the major metropolitan public hospitals since 1946.

Contributions to International Cancer Research

Victoria's part in international cancer research is significant. Funds allocated for research have led to the development of many important projects, a situation reflected by the fact that more scientific papers were read by Victorians at the last International Cancer Congress (1966) than the combined number for the rest of the Commonwealth.

The Anti-Cancer Council's Carden Research Fellow at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute and his colleagues have achieved an international reputation for their work relating to leukaemia. Work in the treatment of childhood leukaemia has also been recognised at international medical meetings, and work on viral and chemical carcinogenesis was acknowledged by the award from America of an Eleanor Roosevelt Travelling Fellowship to the research scientist responsible.

Other highlights of original work on cancer carried out in Melbourne include high-pressure oxygen treatment in radiotherapy at the Peter MacCallum Clinic; immunological studies at Monash University; steroid hormone assays in treatment of breast cancer at Melbourne and Monash universities; chemotherapy for secondary cancers in the liver at the Royal Melbourne Hospital; and endoscopic photography at the University of Melbourne.

The Council does not receive a subsidy from the Government but relies on funds subscribed by the people of Victoria. The following table gives details of the Council's expenditure for the financial years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

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

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Research	262,230	248,028	241,610	148,283	138,483
Professional and Public Education	55,832	66,542	65,094	41,247	44,120
Aid to Patients	30,126	38,106	55,332	41,858	48,492
Central Cancer Registry	18,198	23,302	16,234	14,694	15,196
Australian Cancer Society Administration and Public Relations ..	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	32,876	33,092	35,490	36,845	35,782
Total Expenditure	403,262	417,070	421,760	290,927	290,073

Paramedical Services

Paramedical services are provided by a group of professional workers associated with doctors in medical work. The group includes physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, medical social workers, psychologists, and dietitians.

An historic development in this field occurred in 1966 with the establishment by the Victorian Government, at a cost of \$1,750,000, of Lincoln House at 625-629 Swanston Street, Melbourne. This building accomodates the occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and speech therapy training schools.

Excellent facilities are made available for each school which is thus able to preserve its own identity but at the same time share the use of other areas which cater for the work and amenities of all three schools combined. The building is so located as to provide easy access to the University of Melbourne and the principal teaching hospitals where students of all three courses receive academic and clinical training.

Physiotherapy was commenced in Victoria in 1890 by Elizabeth McAuley at the Melbourne Hospital. Over the years the medical profession has become convinced of the value of physiotherapy particularly in the field of rehabilitation.

Occupational therapy received its first great impetus with the techniques developed in the rehabilitation of personnel disabled during the Second World War. Appreciation of the value of this ancillary medical service led to the establishment of the Occupational Therapy School of Victoria in 1948. Its aim is to help return mentally and physically handicapped persons to a life of maximum independence and productivity whether at home, in industry, or in a sheltered environment.

Speech therapy which involves the treatment of disorders of speech, language, and voice has been steadily developed in Victoria since 1945. Speech therapists are now employed in the Royal Children's Hospital and metropolitan and country general hospitals. The Education Department provides speech therapists at city and country centres for treatment of children referred by school medical officers. More specialised work is carried out at the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital and other special hospitals and rehabilitation centres.

Professional social workers provide service over a wide range including social welfare, industry, voluntary and statutory organisations, and community development, as well as in medicine. The medical social worker makes a valuable contribution to ancillary medical service working in close co-operation with the medical practitioner particularly in the fields of general and mental health.

The science and professional practice of psychology are now firmly established in Victoria. In this State psychologists must be registered under the *Psychological Practices Act* 1965. Psychologists in Victoria are employed in the universities, State and Commonwealth public services, commerce, industry, and in private practice. They offer a variety of services including teaching, counselling, vocational selection, and guidance and personnel management.

Dietetics relates scientific knowledge to nutrition in the feeding of individuals and communities in health and disease. Late in 1920 trained nurses were the first to be recruited for special training in the field of dietetics. In 1931, the first Hospital Training School for Dietetics in Victoria was established at the Alfred Hospital. At the present time there are three training schools. In hospital service the medical team includes the therapeutic dietitian. Opportunities are also available for employment of qualified dietitians in administration, research, industry, and teaching.

Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital

The research activities of this unit arise from microbiological problems within the fields of public health and infectious disease. The unit is closely associated with the Victorian State Health Department and the Health Commission for Victoria. The laboratory is also designated as the World Health Organisation Virus Reference Laboratory for respiratory viruses other than influenza for the South Pacific Area and as one of the Australian W.H.O. Influenza Centres.

New practical contributions to the welfare of communities represent the implementation of technological discoveries made at a laboratory level. Fundamental investigations can best be made when there is a concentration in one centre of the severe and complicated cases of those infectious diseases which affect the community from time to time. Such a concentration of cases, which is almost unique in the world today, occurs at Fairfield Hospital.

This Unit is, therefore, ideally situated to provide an intelligence service on infectious disease for the State of Victoria and through its link with W.H.O. can exchange important epidemiological information with other countries. Such information is disseminated in several ways: first, by reports to general practitioners within Victoria;

second, by producing a consolidated statement, which is published at two monthly intervals in the Medical Journal of Australia, based on virus reports from other State laboratories; and third, by preparing a report on Australian virus laboratories for transmission to W.H.O. at quarterly intervals.

Individual research projects have been many and varied. The problem of trying to grow *hepatitis* virus has been pursued but results, which initially were encouraging, have proved disappointing because no tissue culture system has yet been shown to support the growth of this virus. Work on *rubella* (German measles) has also continued and a new diagnostic test has been adapted to routine use which should prove of value in antenatal clinics. Epidemiological studies have been carried out on infantile gastro-enteritis which has a high morbidity and a mortality which is by no means negligible. An automated method has been adopted, for the first time in Australia, for doing complement fixation tests. This technique, which combines speed and accuracy, should prove valuable in large scale serological surveys, e.g., for influenza. Some of the newer methods which have been described for propagation of leprosy in mice, and for the testing of anti-lepromatous drugs, are being explored. What appears to be a new type of enterovirus, capable of causing virus meningitis, has been discovered. Studies which aim to investigate the viral content of sewage effluents, and to develop a suitable type of virological safety test, are being initiated. In collaboration with workers at Monash University, work on the incidence of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection, which is a cause of pneumonia and lower respiratory tract illness in children and young adults, has been continued. In collaborative work with University of Melbourne workers, the structure of *rubella* virus, as visualised in the electron microscope, has been investigated.

Asthma Foundation of Victoria

The Asthma Foundation of Victoria was incorporated in 1963 as a public company limited by guarantee and is financed by a State wide appeal which was conducted in 1964. Existing funds, together with continuing public donations, are controlled by a board of directors, which is advised on all medical matters by a medical and scientific committee. The foundation is active in lay and professional education and is sponsoring a number of research projects, \$150,000 having been allocated for research between 1964 and 1969. It also provides the Asthma Advisory Centre with medical and social consultants.

The Advisory and Assessment Centre provides medical assessment and advice on social and family problems leading to or arising from the illness, on suitable employment placement or re-training, and vocational guidance. According to circumstances, the patient is helped with social casework, remedial schooling, vocational guidance counselling, rehabilitation training, or other appropriate assistance. Medical treatment remains the responsibility of his private doctor or hospital.

Medical Research at the University of Melbourne, 1964; National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964; Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; St. Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965; Mental Health Research Institute, 1966; Medical Research at Monash University, 1966; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1967; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1968; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1968; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research, 1968.

Social Welfare

Commonwealth Social Services

General

The principal social welfare benefits in Australia are provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Social Services Act which is administered by the Department of Social Services. Finance for the scheme is provided from the National Welfare Fund to which the Commonwealth Government appropriates from general revenue an amount equal to the expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown on the following table :

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

Service	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Funeral Benefits	216	210	224	282	358
Age and Invalid Pensions* ..	93,728	100,236	107,408	111,019	120,930
Widows' Pensions	7,758	10,316	11,764	12,692	14,387
Maternity Allowances	2,118	2,065	2,058	2,040	2,104
Child Endowment†	36,860	46,866	48,018	49,235	56,232
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	7,400	5,047	3,351	3,434	4,238
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	415	412	432	427	461
Medical Benefits	6,022	6,377	8,961	11,156	11,776
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	2,304	2,450	2,413	3,404	3,746
Hospital Benefits ‡	11,303	13,094	13,267	13,349	15,208
Pharmaceutical Benefits	15,677	17,680	18,556	18,951	21,138
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	4,594	4,819	5,165	5,674	6,933
Nutrition of Children	1,898	2,183	2,066	2,382	2,391
Miscellaneous Health Services ..	102	138	162	104	474
Tuberculosis Benefits	2,930	3,149	2,997	3,310	3,556
Home Savings Grants § .. ..	..	..	3,536	4,184	3,891
Total	193,325	215,041	230,379	241,645	267,823

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† From 1964 includes student child endowment.

‡ Including Nursing Home Benefits.

§ Under the *Home Savings Grant Act* 1964.

Social Security Benefits

The benefits now provided under the Social Services Act, with the date of introduction of each in brackets, are : age pensions (1909), invalid pensions (1910), widows' pensions (1942), unemployment, sickness and special benefits (1945), and sheltered employment allowances (1967), all of which are subject to a means test ; maternity allowances (1912) and child endowment (1941) which are not subject to a means test. The Act also authorises the operation of the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (1948) and the payment of funeral benefits (1943).

In addition to satisfying the means test, a claimant for pension is required to complete a qualifying period of residence in Australia. This varies from ten years' continuous residence for age pension to one year's residence immediately preceding her claim for a widow's pension where the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Widows' pensions are also paid to other categories of women who, for various reasons, no longer have a breadwinner. The section of the Social Services Act which disqualified an alien from receiving a pension was repealed in 1965.

The former separate means tests on income and property for age, invalid, and widows' pensions were merged in 1961 into a single means test which allows for interchangeability between a pensioner's income and the value of his property. In applying the means test to sheltered employment allowances, earnings from approved sheltered employment are treated more liberally than other forms of income.

A funeral benefit is paid to the person liable for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner. Where a pensioner (including a widow pensioner) is liable for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a spouse or a child, a higher amount is paid.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are subject to a means test on income only. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently.

Maternity allowance is paid on the birth of her child to each mother residing in Australia. The one year's residence qualification is waived if the mother intends to remain permanently in Australia; in other cases, payment may be made when the mother has completed one year's residence. The amount of the allowance depends upon the number of other children under sixteen years of age in the mother's custody, care and control.

Child endowment is a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under sixteen years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students sixteen to twenty-one years of age. The rate of endowment for each child under sixteen depends upon his position in the family in relation to the other children under sixteen; a flat rate is paid for each qualified full-time student sixteen to twenty-one years of age. One year's residence in Australia is required if the mother and the child were not born here but this qualification is waived if the Department is satisfied that they intend to remain permanently in Australia.

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is provided free for certain handicapped people receiving social service benefits and for children fourteen to fifteen years of age who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for invalid pension at sixteen. Qualified people receive treatment and training and are provided with books or tools of trade and surgical aids and appliances. They may also receive these aids and appliances to assist in their rehabilitation at home or at work. People ineligible for the free service may obtain

treatment or training on payment of the cost. The Department of Social Services also provides a social case-work service to assist its clients with their social and other problems.

History of Social Services, 1962

Age Pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered greatly. The main essentials are, and have been, that pensions are granted subject to age and residence requirements, to a means test on income and property and, until 1965, to a nationality requirement.

Allowances which may be paid for one child and the non-pensioner wife of an age pensioner were introduced in 1943; additional pension for each other child was introduced in 1956; while, in 1965, a guardian's allowance became payable to a widower or other unmarried age pensioner with the care of at least one child. In 1958, supplementary assistance was introduced for "single" pensioners who pay rent. This assistance is payable subject to a means test different from that applicable to the pension itself.

On 30 June 1967, there were 651,363 age pensioners in Australia, of whom 70 per cent were women. The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men and, generally, live longer than men.

Notwithstanding the means test, less than 10 per cent of all age pensioners were receiving pensions at less than the maximum "single" or married rate, as appropriate. The proportion of age pensioners in the population of pensionable age has shown a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32.0, and at the 1966 Census the percentage was 48.0.

Some people of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widows' pensions, or service pensions from the Repatriation Department.

Invalid Pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, income and property and, until 1965, nationality. Allowances for one child and a non-pensioner wife, additional pension for each child in excess of one, guardian's allowance and supplementary assistance as for Age Pensions are applicable also to invalid pensions.

On 30 June 1967, there were 112,314 people receiving invalid pensions of whom 61,958 were men. Over 95 per cent of all invalid pensioners were receiving the maximum rate applicable according to whether they were single or married. The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population on 30 June 1967 was 0.96.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners between 1962-63 and 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Pensioners			Total Payments *
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1963	156,578	22,982	179,560	\$'000 93,728
1964	159,658	24,962	184,620	100,236
1965	162,108	26,794	188,902	107,408
1966†	163,156	25,187	188,343	111,019
1967	166,138	26,779	192,917	120,930

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† By statistical adjustment pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age pension in 1966.

Sheltered Employment Allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled people engaged in approved sheltered employment. The means test is the same as for invalid pensions except that, in the computation of income, more lenient treatment is given to earnings from sheltered employment. The additional payments associated with invalid pensions are also payable.

Widows' Pensions

For widows' pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain cases, a deserted wife, 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 also qualify. As with age and invalid pensions, there have been some changes in conditions but widows' pensions have always been subject to residence qualifications, to a means test on income and property, and, until 1965, nationality requirements.

On 30 June 1967, there were in Australia altogether 72,890 widow pensioners.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria between 1962-63 and 1966-67 are shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
		\$'000
1963	14,549	7,758
1964	15,581	10,316
1965	16,426	11,764
1966	17,251	12,692
1967	18,481	14,387

Maternity Allowances

Except between July 1931 and June 1943, when a means test applied, maternity allowances have, since their introduction in 1912, been paid to all mothers on the birth of a child. The maternity allowance is additional to any Commonwealth health benefits.

The number of allowances paid annually increased steadily in the post-war years, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births, until the peak number of 240,841 was reached in the year ended 30 June 1962. During the next four years the number fell away gradually to 224,311 for 1966. However, during the year ended 30 June 1967, the number of maternity allowances paid increased to 228,785, involving expenditure of \$7,293,876. The increased number of grants was confined to those paid for first births and where the mother had one or two other children.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30 June—	Number Granted	Total Payments
		\$'000
1963	66,021	2,118
1964	64,438	2,065
1965	64,424	2,058
1966	63,934	2,040
1967	66,098	2,104

Child Endowment

When it was introduced in 1941, the Commonwealth scheme 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 at \$0.50 a week. In January 1964, the rate for the third and subsequent children under sixteen in a family was increased to \$1.50 a week and a provision was made for endowment to be paid for each student over sixteen but under twenty-one years who is receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, and who is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

In October 1967, a cumulative increase was made for the fourth and subsequent children under sixteen years in families, so that for each such child the rate is \$0.25 a week more than for the next immediately older child.

In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30 June 1967 was 1,640,390, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,642,994. There were also 26,562 endowed children under sixteen years and 547 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1966-67 was \$199m.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1963 :

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				\$'000
1963	421,275	933,628	4,594	36,860
1964†	428,260	951,375	5,257	46,866*
1965	436,359	968,879	4,909	48,018
1966	443,753	982,651	5,027	49,235
1967	453,872	1,000,722	5,231	56,232

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

† The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children aged 16 but less than 21 years from 14 January 1964. At 30 June 1964, there were 43,263, at 30 June 1965, 49,806, at 30 June 1966, 51,366, and at 30 June 1967, 54,199 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. 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 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 1966-67, a total of 151,024 unemployment benefits was granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1967 there were 23,394 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 23,373 and 4,159.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 72,276 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1966-67 (16,716 in Victoria), and there were 10,459 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,612 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1966-67 was \$19,044,000; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was \$4,239,000.

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 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

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

Year Ended 30 June—	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†	
										\$'000
1963	38,892	15,820	5,439	8,548	2,569	1,190	5,195	1,648	557	
1964	22,633	16,560	4,973	3,380	2,807	1,186	2,750	1,766	531	
1965	11,394	15,682	4,119	1,960	2,677	1,137	1,160	1,645	546	
1966	15,833	15,908	4,740	3,450	2,478	1,156	1,216	1,667	551	
1967	23,373	16,716	6,245	4,159	2,612	1,203	1,882	1,753	603	

* Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

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

Rehabilitation

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.

During 1966-67, 1,429 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 258 of them being in Victoria ; 1,065 were placed in employment, 190 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$460,830.

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.

Aged Persons Homes Act

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 and allows for Commonwealth grants to eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, towards the capital cost of approved homes for aged people, including the cost of the land. The grants were originally on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation providing up to half the total number of residential beds supplied by the particular organisation in the same city or town. An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible ordinary domestic life for the aged residents.

Since the commencement of the Act, 1,488 grants amounting to \$69,498,897 had been approved to 30 June 1967. The projects gave accommodation to 26,444 aged persons. In Victoria, 411 grants were approved amounting to \$20,606,084. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 7,472 aged persons.

National Health Benefits

Commonwealth expenditure on hospital and nursing home benefits, medical benefits, pharmaceutical benefits and the Pensioner Medical Service is authorised by the *National Health Act* 1953–1966.

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 organisation. 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 \$5 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 organisations, members, and benefits for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Registered Organisations ..	44	44	44	44	43
Number of Members ..	923,469	955,902	1,006,780	1,024,209	1,063,335
Benefits Paid during Year— From Registered Organisations' Funds	\$'000				
Commonwealth Benefits	8,248	8,408	10,049	13,777	17,870
	10,326	12,052	12,353	12,895	14,393
Total Benefits ..	18,574	20,460	22,402	26,672	32,263

Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid for medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, 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 organisations 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 organisations, 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 organisation 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 organisations, members, and benefits for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Registered Organisations ..	21	21	20	20	19
Number of Members ..	830,278	869,221	916,189	929,693	969,018
Number of Services Received	6,059,989	6,378,157	6,977,006	8,000,119	8,086,044
Benefits Paid during Year—	\$'000				
From Registered Organisations' Funds	7,200	7,752	8,525	10,539	11,788
Commonwealth Benefits	5,934	6,270	8,850	11,030	11,644
Total Benefits ..	13,134	14,022	17,375	21,569	23,432

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 1962-63 to 1963-67.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Prescriptions	10,541	11,597	12,520	12,947	14,136
Cost of Prescriptions—	\$'000				
Commonwealth Contribution—	\$'000				
Pensioners	4,594	4,820	5,165	5,674	6,933
Other Population	13,160	13,314	14,101	14,872	16,040
Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services	3,630	4,300	4,455	4,000	5,000
Patients' Contribution	3,858	4,246	4,652	4,767	5,087

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. 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. Wives, children under sixteen years of age, and children who have attained the age of sixteen years but who are under the age of twenty-one years and are receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, who are dependants of persons who are eligible, may also receive the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

The following table shows details of the Pensioner Medical Service for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled	207,603	215,373	220,315	252,258	260,009
Number of Participating Doctors	1,758	1,744	1,640	1,661	1,733
Number of Services—					
Surgery	967,381	1,015,961	1,015,942	1,074,055	1,231,859
Domiciliary	872,662	882,360	836,007	817,463	877,609
Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (\$'000) ..	2,272	2,421	2,384	3,379	3,721

Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act

The Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, came into operation in June 1967. It is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services, and its aim is to foster the establishment of an increased number of well equipped workshops which will enable severely handicapped people to earn up to the limit imposed by their disabilities. The programme of assistance to sheltered workshops represents a major step forward in extending the rehabilitation resources of the community, especially for the more seriously disabled.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, for subsidies of \$2 for \$1 to eligible organisations towards :

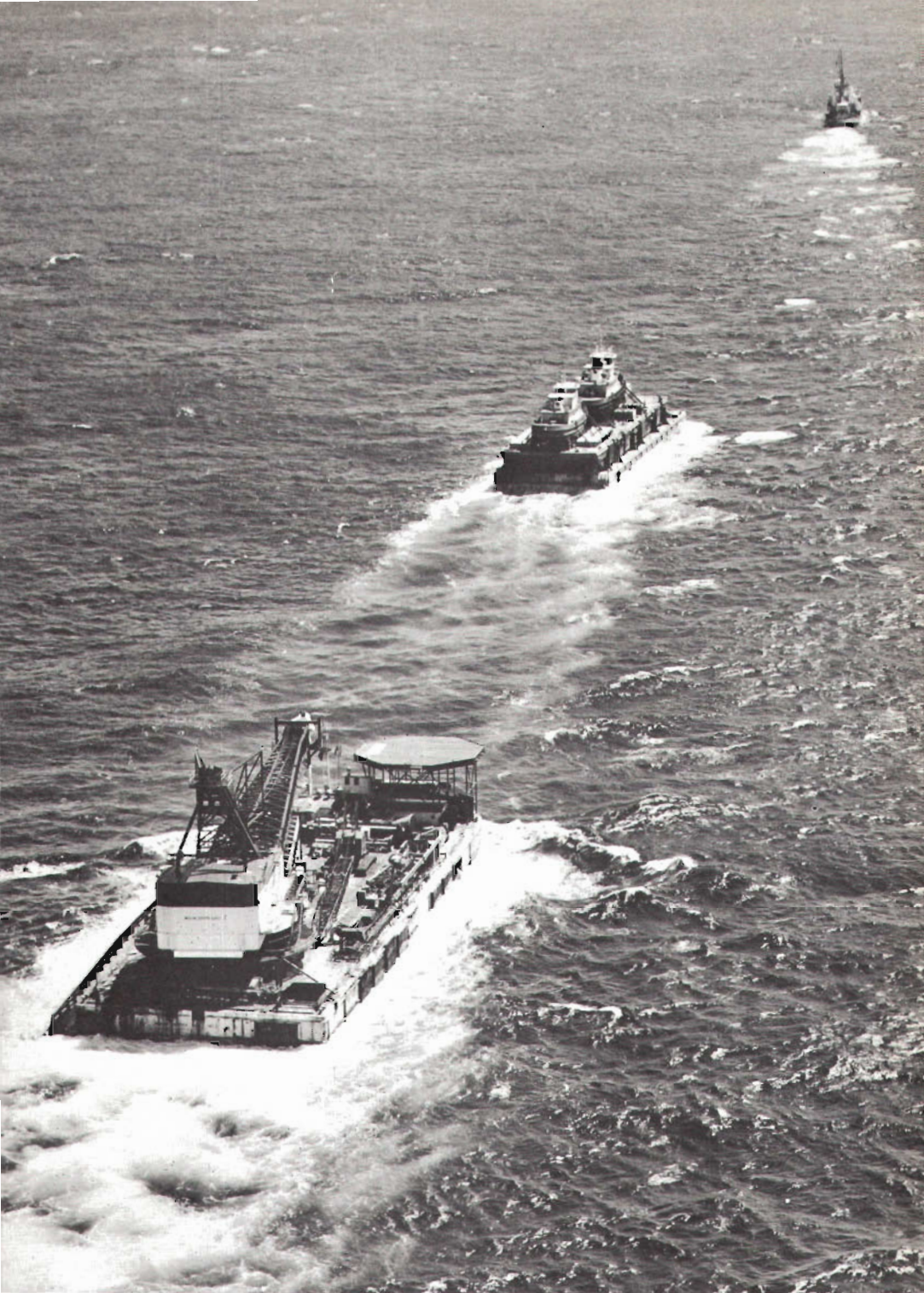
- (1) The capital cost of new sheltered workshops or extensions or alterations to existing workshops ;
- (2) the capital cost of equipment needed to operate a sheltered workshop or to increase a workshop's efficiency ;
- (3) the rental, for up to three years, where rented premises are used to provide sheltered employment ; and
- (4) the capital cost of providing accommodation for people engaged in sheltered employment. (In this respect the Act incorporates, continues and expands the assistance previously available under the repealed Disabled Persons Accommodation Act.)

An eligible organisation is one which is carried on otherwise than for profit or gain to its individual members and is a religious, charitable or benevolent organisation, an organisation of former members of the Defence Forces, an organisation approved by the Governor-General, or a local governing body. Where a trust or corporation is established by one of these organisations, or by other organisations for charitable or benevolent purposes, the trustee, trustees or the corporation are also eligible for assistance. An organisation is ineligible if it is conducted or controlled by, or by persons appointed by, the Commonwealth or a State Government.

The capital cost, in relation to the erection of a workshop or alterations or extensions to an existing workshop, includes the cost of the work involved together with necessary fixtures, improvements, and land. The cost of installing fixtures may be included in the capital cost. In relation to equipment, capital cost means the cost of equipment installed in a new workshop and the cost of items used in the re-equipment or expansion of an existing workshop, including a workshop conducted in rented premises. The cost of installing equipment in a sheltered workshop and the cost of modifying an item to facilitate its use by disabled people may also be included in the capital cost.

Only land purchased on or after 28 November 1966, and buildings or improvements constructed or altered on or after that date, may be approved for a grant. Where work was commenced earlier but had not been completed before 28 November 1966, the remaining work may be approved as a project providing sheltered employment. In all cases grants towards capital cost items are limited to two-thirds of the capital cost or twice the sum the organisation contributes from its own funds, whichever is the less. Any funds which were obtained from the Commonwealth Government or a State Government or as a result of borrowing cannot attract the Commonwealth subsidy.

Terms and conditions may be imposed before a grant is approved and an organisation may be required to enter into an agreement to repay the grant if the approved building ceases to be used as a sheltered workshop or residential accommodation for disabled people employed in sheltered workshops. If subsidised sheltered workshop equipment is sold, the organisation may be required to repay up to the



[Esso/BHP

A convoy of towed vessels arrives in Australian waters to assist Esso/BHP's offshore construction programme in the development of the gas and oil fields. The tow arrived at Barry Beach near Port Welshpool on 29 November 1967.

Victoria Today



[Australian News and Information Bureau

Mourners leaving St. Paul's Cathedral on 22 December 1967 at the conclusion of the memorial service for the late Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt, C.H., M.P.

The former Chaffey home with recent additions forms the Arts Centre, Mildura.

[City of Mildura



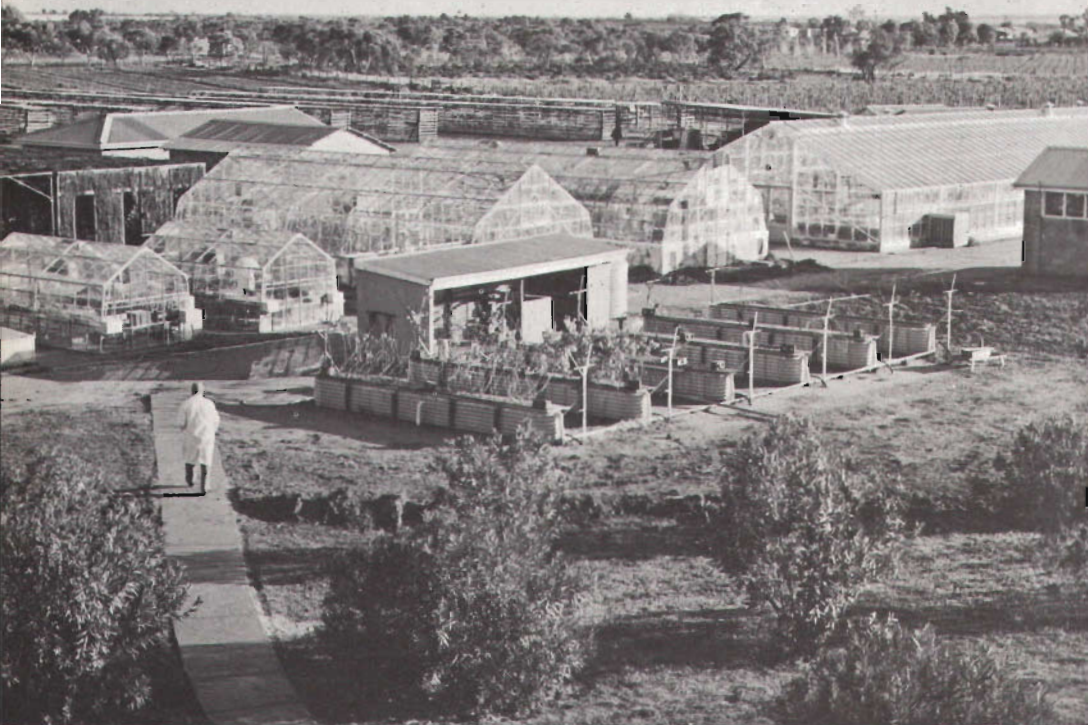


[State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
A view showing an extensive area of grape vines growing in the Redcliffs Irrigation District.

Irrigators at a field day held at Kerang.

[State Rivers and Water Supply Commission





[C.S.I.R.O.]

Glasshouses and the propagation area used in horticultural research at Merbein in north-west Victoria.

Grapes being grown at Mildura for the production of dried fruit.

[City of Mildura]





Harvest time at Mildura.

[City of Mildura

A tourist steamer operating on the Murray River at Mildura.

[City of Mildura





[Tourist Development Authority of Victoria
Civic buildings in Deakin Avenue, Mildura.

A view of modern machinery used for automatic washing, sterilising, and milk filling in a
Broadmeadows plant. [Metropolitan Dairies





[J. Gadsden Australia Limited
Can packing areas and stores of a metropolitan can manufacturer.

The egg grading floor at the Victorian Egg Board's plant in Port Melbourne.

[Department of Agriculture





[Athol Shmith

View of the old Legal and General building before its demolition at the south-east corner of Collins and Queen Streets.



[Athol Shmith and John Cato

The new Legal and General building showing the structure of the new Stock Exchange building rising in the background.



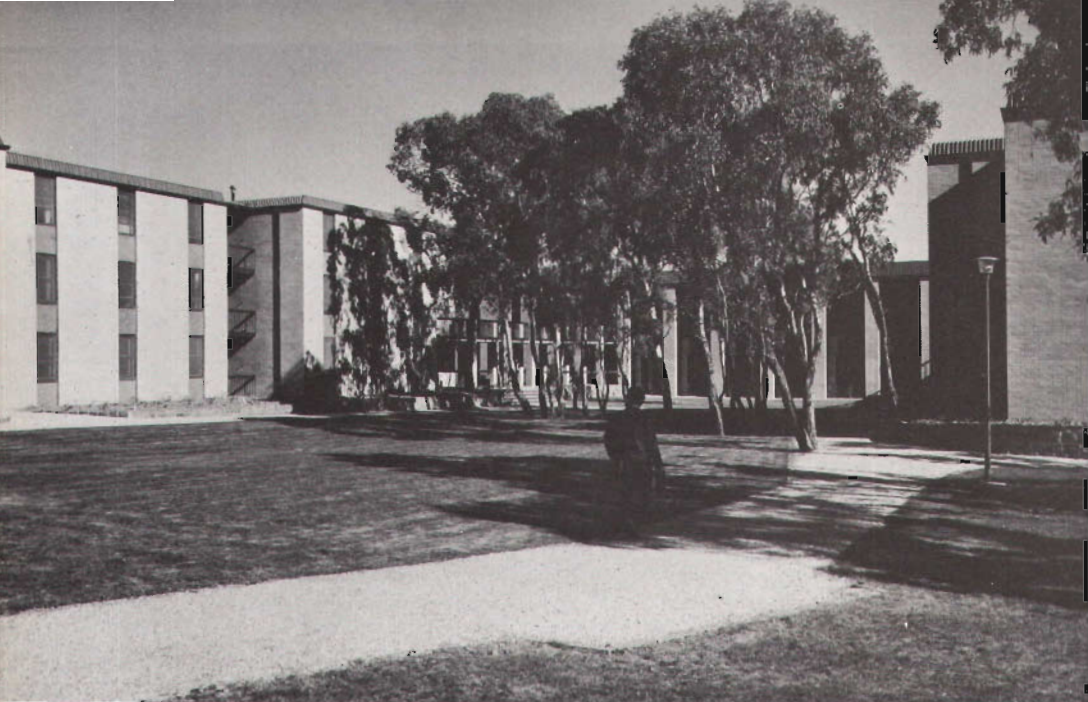
[Education Department
A scene at a children's library conducted by the Melbourne City Council.



[Gordon F. De'Lisle
Education in a typical Victorian bush setting at Halls Gap in the Grampian Mountains.



Library, La Trobe University.



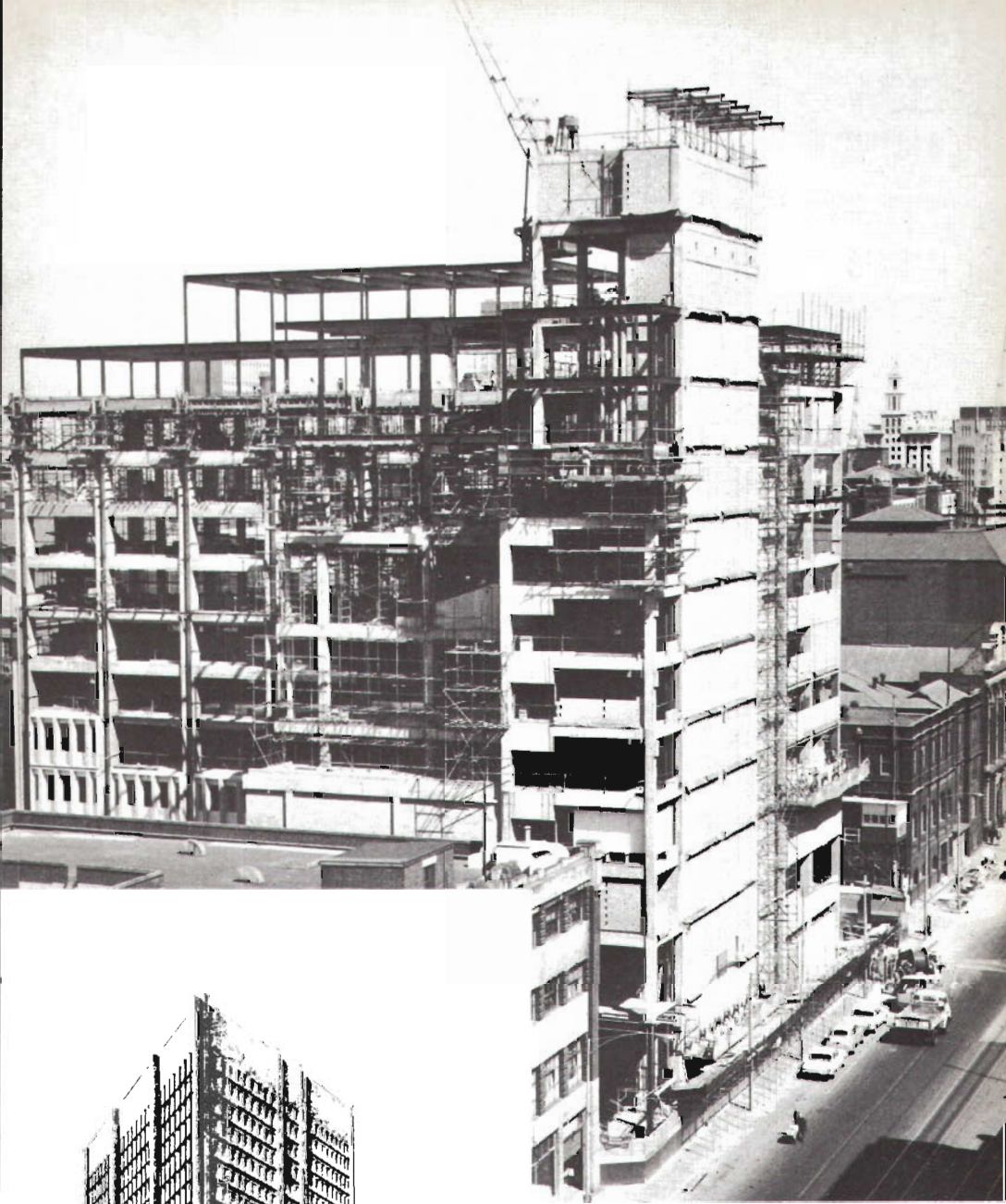
Glenn College, La Trobe University.

[La Trobe University]

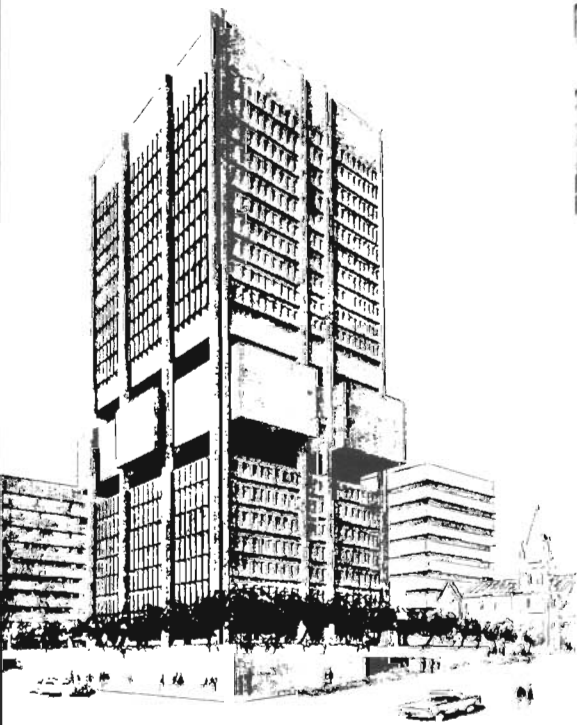
Reflections outside Glenn College, La Trobe University.

[La Trobe University]





[Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
View of the first stage in the re-building of
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.



Drawing of the projected Royal Melbourne
Institute of Technology building at the corner
of Swanston and La Trobe Streets.

[Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology



A view of suburban development in Melbourne showing new homes erected on recently subdivided land. [Gordon F. De'Lisle

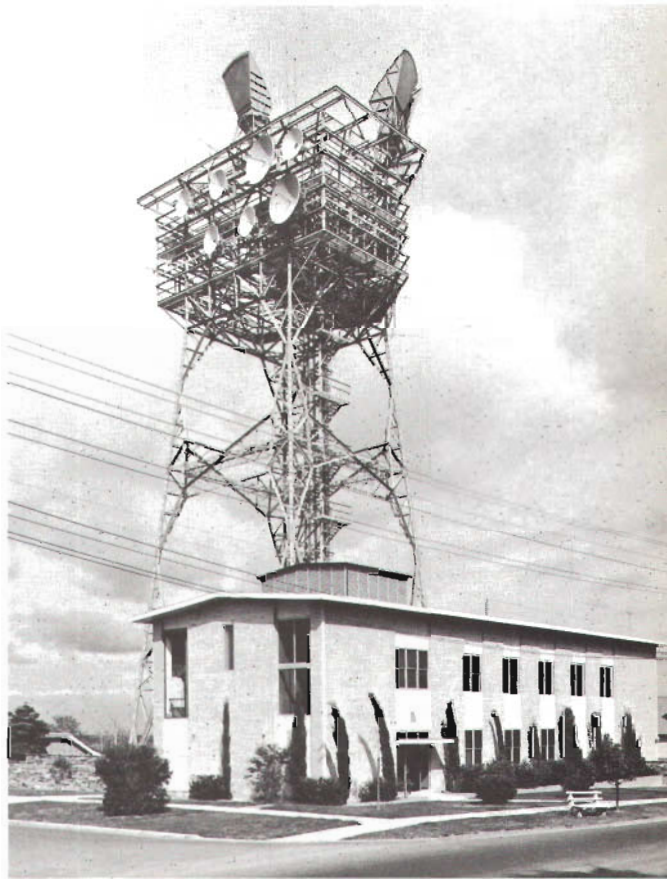
Christmas shopping in Bourke Street.

[Gordon F. De'Lisle





[Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
Part of the new State administrative
buildings behind the Old Treasury
building in Spring Street.



The Postmaster-General's Department
radio relay terminal in Surrey Hills.
This relay is used for transmission of
radio and television programmes.

[Postmaster-General's Department



[B. M. Sutton

A member of the Royal District Nursing Service en route to visit a patient. The service covers most of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

Suburban flats for lone elderly persons constructed by the Housing Commission of Victoria.
[Housing Commission of Victoria



amount of the subsidy granted for the equipment. The approval of the Department of Social Services must be obtained before any subsidised equipment is sold.

To receive assistance, eligible organisations must demonstrate that the disabled employees are paid for their employment in the workshop and that they constitute a substantial number of the people employed at the premises. People coming within the definition of 'disabled' are invalid pensioners, people medically qualified for invalid pension but who are not receiving a pension for some other reason, and those whose disabilities are not serious enough to entitle them to invalid pension but who would be likely to become incapacitated to a pensionable degree if not provided with sheltered employment.

History of Social Services, 1962

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 were 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.

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. There are regional offices at Ballarat, Mildura, Geelong, Bendigo, Morwell, and Shepparton, suburban offices at Dandenong, Frankston, and Preston, and reception centres at Melbourne (2), Ballarat, and Mildura. It is intended to develop further regional centres throughout

the State so that local assistance will be readily available when necessary. The children's homes maintained by the Division include twelve family group homes each caring for eight children, and six small homes for children in need of specialised care—two for boys only, one for girls, and three for both boys and girls. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

The Division has substantial responsibilities for the adoption of children. Under the *Adoption of Children Act* 1964, which came into operation on 1 January 1966, only the Director-General and approved private adoption agencies may arrange the adoption of children, except that a relative may arrange a child's adoption by a relative. Only charitable organisations, as defined under the Act, may apply for approval as private adoption agencies. At present there are twenty-two approved agencies, mainly associated with churches and some of the larger public maternity hospitals.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 :

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

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing	47	1	48	48	2	50
Breaking and Entering	67	..	67	81	1	82
Illegally Using*	18	..	18	17	..	17
Miscellaneous	25	1	26	26	1	27
Total	157	2	159	172	4	176
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	14	9	23	13	12	25
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode	124	90	214	159	108	267
Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid	119	120	239	144	122	266
In Care of Unfit Guardians	52	64	116	68	56	124
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime	134	36	170	101	24	125
Exposed to Moral Danger	5	116	121	2	117	119
Truancy	15	9	24	6	1	7
Total	463	444	907	493	440	933
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act)						
	30	6	36	37	7	44
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts	650	452	1,102	702	451	1,153
Admissions on Application to Department	115	76	191	81	57	138
Total Made Wards	765	528	1,293	783	508	1,291

* E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—PLACEMENT OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

At 30 June—	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 Subsidised Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	On Parole	Total
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
1965	715	156	1,529	792	2,598	131	124	15	6,060
1966	694	134	1,912	817	2,627	115	100	16	6,415
1967	656	139	2,127	815	2,618	139	82	20	6,596

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Applications		Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period	Cost of Assistance*	
	Received	Approved			
				\$'000	
1963	2,883	2,041	7,253	720
1964	2,538	1,806	5,626	632
1965	2,624	1,628	6,131	596
1966	3,035	1,662	6,209	573
1967	3,104	1,686	4,979	559

* Excludes medical and school payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance from the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare

Department for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS

Particulars	At 30 June—					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	347	16·1	324	15·1	227	13·3
Deserted	1,084	50·3	1,045	48·7	854	50·0
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	55	2·6	77	3·6	65	3·8
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated	230	10·7	261	12·1	177	10·4
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner	243	11·3	242	11·3	210	12·3
In Gaol	154	7·2	152	7·1	138	8·1
In Mental Hospital	16	0·7	10	0·4	11	0·6
Other	24	1·1	36	1·7	26	1·5
Total	2,153	100·0	2,147	100·0	1,708	100·0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	260	227	208	217	211
Children Placed during Period	521	488	407	398	318
Children under Supervision at End of Period	227	208	217	211	179

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 organisations 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 placed in control of the Department by the Children's Court. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of State wards on after-care. 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 Organisations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
1966-67

Length of Sentence	First Sentence		Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced		Total Sentences	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 14 Days	6	..	2	..	8	..
14 Days and under 1 Month	25	..	5	..	30	..
1 Month and under 2 Months	28	1	9	1	37	2
2 Months and under 3 Months	15	..	14	..	29	..
3 Months and under 6 Months	42	..	52	1	94	1
6 Months and under 9 Months	84	..	63	..	147	..
9 Months and under 1 Year	37	..	10	..	47	..
1 Year and under 2 Years	238	..	104	..	342	..
2 Years and under 3 Years	44	1	25	..	69	1
3 Years and over	8	..	8	..	16	..
Total Sentences	527	2	292	2	819	4

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1966-67

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Homicide	1	..	1
Assault	56	..	56
Robbery with Violence	20	..	20
Sex	42	..	42
Breakings	805	..	805
Larceny	606	5	611
Motor Vehicles	722	..	722
False Pretences	19	..	19
Other Offences	339	1	340
Total Offences for Which Sentences Imposed	2,610	6	2,616
Total Persons Sentenced	655	4	659

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1967 :

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

Location	At 30 June 1967—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Tot.1
Government Youth Training Centres	212	34	246
Non-Government Youth Training Centres	49	34	83
Prison	12	6	18
Escapes	30	15	45
Other Locations	134	23	157
Total	437	112	549

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 1,088 wards who were not under sentence at 30 June 1967. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Placement of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 565.

Prisons Division

This Division is under the Director of Prisons and is responsible for the control of all prisons. Victoria has twelve prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days.

Pentridge is the main central prison, and a classification centre established there enables the classification committee to transfer prisoners to the most appropriate institution. In addition there are separate divisions for trial and remand prisoners, a hospital and psychiatric clinic, a maximum security division, a young offenders' division, a vagrants' division, a long term division, and other general divisions.

The following table contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30 June 1967 :

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1966-67**

Institution	Accommodation		Number of Prisoners					
			Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30 June 1967*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,235	..	1,214	..	10,832	..	1,215	..
Ararat	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beechworth Training Prison	125	..	113	..	217	..	112	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	115	..	167	..	116	..
Castlemaine	112	..	97	..	298	..	97	..
Corriemungle Prison Farm	60	..	51	..	100	..	47	..
Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre	60	..	48	..	83	..	52	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	125	..	656	..	131	..
Sale	75	..	62	..	365	..	63	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	133	..	126	..	160	..	125	..
Morwell River Re-foresta- tion Prison	80	..	69	..	141	..	68	..
Won Wron Re-foresta- tion Prison	60	..	40	..	76	..	53	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	51	..	702	..	56
Total	2,390	100	2,060	51	13,095	702	2,079	56

* Including 138 males and 3 females awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS

(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—					
Convicted	1,844	1,942	1,981	1,879	1,872
Awaiting Trial	150	102	147	120	122
Total	1,994	2,044	2,128	1,999	1,994
Received during Period—					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, etc. ..	9,016	9,105	8,029	7,971	8,209
Transfer from—					
Other Gaols	1,594	1,778	1,987	1,574	1,811
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.	114	98	115	96	120
For Trial, Not Subsequently Convicted ..	2,305	2,617	2,340	2,686	3,069
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation ..	310	93	180	205	213
Ex-Commonwealth Immigration Department ..			77	29	16
Returned on Order	340	228	247	292	357
Total	13,679	13,919	12,975	12,853	13,795
Discharged during Period	13,629	13,835	13,104	12,858	13,654
Number in Confinement at End of Period—					
Convicted	1,942	1,981	1,879	1,872	1,994
Awaiting Trial	102	147	120	122	141
Total	2,044	2,128	1,999	1,994	2,135

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	At 30 June—			Number per 10,000 of Population
	Males	Females	Total	
1963	1,908	34	1,942	6.36
1964	1,949	32	1,981	6.33
1965	1,838	41	1,879	5.86
1966	1,837	35	1,872	5.82
1967	1,941	53	1,994	6.09

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 organisation 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 was established which provides courses with a wide range of subjects for persons engaged in social welfare work in governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The Training Division is also responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Department and supervises the administration of batteries of tests to determine the suitability for training of those committed to Social Welfare Department institutions. An officer of the Division represents the Superintendent of Training on the classification committees for both the Youth Welfare and the Prisons Divisions.

In many Social Welfare Department institutions are Victorian Education Department teachers who are in charge of the non-technical training. The Division acts as the liaison authority between the Education Department and the Social Welfare Department in all matters pertaining to the normal schools' programme and controls a central reference library and institutional libraries throughout the Department.

Probation and Parole Division

General

This Division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act* 1958 and the *Crimes Act* 1958 and for the supervision of persons on parole from Youth Training Centres and prisons.

The Adult Parole Boards (Male and Female) have power to release on parole any prisoner after the expiration of the minimum term of sentence set by the Court, and the Youth Parole Boards (Male and Female) have power to release on parole any trainee from any Youth Training Centre.

A staff of probation and parole officers, male and female, supervises persons released on probation or on parole, and furnishes reports as required by the courts or by the parole boards. The work of supervising probationers, especially in the juvenile field, is shared to a large extent by honorary probation officers.

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. 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 30 June 1966 and 1967, the following reports were prepared :

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Supreme Court ..	11	..	11	11	..	11
General Sessions Court..	112	2	114	140	4	144
Petty Sessions Court ..	249	21	270	305	41	346
Total ..	372	23	395	456	45	501

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation by— Supreme Court ..	15	1	16	3	3	6
General Sessions Court	376	12	388	378	19	397
Petty Sessions Court ..	1,104	134	1,238	1,003	116	1,119
Total ..	1,495	147	1,642	1,384	138	1,522

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 17	8	..	8	..	..	..
17-20	922	76	998	872	81	953
21-24	263	20	283	259	21	280
25-29	132	10	142	109	10	119
30-34	61	13	74	54	5	59
35-39	50	5	55	38	5	43
40 and over	59	12	71	52	13	65
Not Known .. ..	..	11	11	..	3	3
Total	1,495	147	1,642	1,384	138	1,522

The following table shows details of persons on probation for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,495	147	1,642	1,384	138	1,522
Completed Probation ..	1,231	146	1,377	1,482	137	1,619
Breached Probation ..	295	13	308	322	17	339
On Probation (At 30 June)	3,225	240	3,465	2,805	224	3,029

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 following table shows the ages of those placed on probation by the Children's Court for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—AGES OF THOSE PLACED ON PROBATION BY CHILDREN'S COURT

Age	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Less than 8 Years ..	8	7	15	10	7	17
8 Years	7	..	7	3	4	7
9 „	7	2	9	10	1	11
10 „	28	8	36	51	4	55
11 „	34	9	43	56	4	60
12 „	80	17	97	71	16	87
13 „	145	51	196	141	27	168
14 „	224	85	309	263	72	335
15 „	270	104	374	278	91	369
16 „	312	78	390	379	101	480
17 Years and over ..	104	18	122	139	20	159
Total	1,219	379	1,598	1,401	347	1,748

The following table shows details of children on probation for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,219	379	1,598	1,401	347	1,748
Completed Probation ..	1,180	287	1,467	1,048	392	1,440
Breached Probation ..	194	24	218	173	12	185
On Probation (30 June)	1,383	516	1,899	1,563	459	2,022

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. This provides that sentences of two years or more shall have a minimum term fixed by the Court, and for sentences of less than two years but more than one year a minimum term may be fixed.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	742	15	812	20	637	12
Prisoners Released on Parole	926	33	598	17	591	13
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	153	1	145	1	70	1
Parole Cancelled by Board	88	8	74	8	105	2
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	615	19	554	16	406	8
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	812	20	637	12	647	14

Youth Parole

The major function of the Youth Parole section is to implement the provisions relating to the supervision of youth trainees on parole as provided for in the Social Welfare Act. Young persons aged from fifteen to twenty years inclusive who are sentenced to detention in youth training centres, either by Children's Courts or by the adult courts, come under the jurisdiction of a Youth Parole Board, which may order their release on parole at any time during the currency of the sentence. Contrary to the practice in relation to prison sentences, no minimum terms are set in relation to sentences to youth training centres. Release of trainees on parole is determined by their institutional behaviour and progress and their estimated capacity to rehabilitate themselves.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	244	5	249	271	2	273
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	3	..	3	4	1	5
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	42	1	43	53	..	53
Paroles Successfully Completed	164	6	170	179	1	180
On Parole at End of Year ..	96	..	96	131	..	131

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown below :

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

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RECEIPTS					
Sale of Manufactured Goods ..	272	346	332	316	310
Child Endowment ..	22	37	32	57	62
Maintenance Collections ..	92	105	119	108	96
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	14	52	11	6	8
Quarters and Rations ..	40	40	42	43	48
Total Receipts ..	440	580	536	531	524
EXPENDITURE					
Administration, Research, etc. ..	138	158	176	200	230
Family Welfare ..	2,644	2,864	3,027	3,143	3,344
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organisations Assistance) ..	946	1,119	1,341	1,655	1,890
Prisons ..	2,354	2,466	2,617	2,504	2,842
Social Welfare Training ..	52	59	74	95	96
Probation and Parole Services ..	182	193	227	255	281
Total Expenditure ..	6,316	6,858	7,462	7,852	8,684
Net Expenditure ..	5,876	6,279	6,926	7,321	8,160

Further References, 1963-68

Family Welfare Advisory Council

As a result of the amendment of the *Children's Welfare Act 1958* by the *Social Welfare Act 1960*, the name of the Children's Welfare Advisory Council was changed to the Family Welfare Advisory Council and the number of members was increased from ten to twelve. The new Council came into being in 1961.

The members of the Advisory Council are appointed by the Chief Secretary. Of the members, two are selected by the Chief Secretary from a panel of not less than four names submitted by the Victorian Council of Social Service, and two from a similar panel submitted by the Children's Welfare Association of Victoria. All members of the Council hold office for three years and are eligible for re-appointment. The Chairman is appointed for one year and is also eligible for re-appointment. The Secretary is an officer of the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department.

The Council was set up under Section 10 of the Social Welfare Act to advise the Minister on any alterations in practice and procedure considered desirable from time to time for the welfare, protection and care of children and young persons and to report on any matter of a like or allied nature referred to it by the Minister or on any matter on which it is authorised to report by this Act.

Amongst the particular responsibilities of the Council is the making of recommendations concerning rates of payment to be paid for children and young persons in private homes and approved and registered institutions. By arrangement with the Chief Secretary, the Council is authorised to examine, comment, and make recommendations on all plans submitted to the Hospitals and Charities Commission for new Children's Homes and alterations to existing buildings.

Although the official and primary task of the Council is to advise the Chief Secretary, the Council also assists committees of management and superintendents in arranging for discussions on the development of child care programmes. It has contributed to the institution of courses for child care workers and to a survey of child care facilities in Victoria.

Encouragement has been given to the Council to draw up a statement of standards for agencies engaged in child care. Both minimum and desirable standards are needed—minimum standards which could be required of an agency seeking approval, and desirable standards towards which an agency might aim in seeking to improve its care.

The following matters amongst others are considered by the Council: need for reception centres in provincial towns; need for a bureau of child care at Federal level; training of institutional children in the handling of money; pastoral oversight and religious instruction for children in Government institutions; submission on legislation in regard to the *Adoption Act 1964*; foster care and preparation of submissions to the Children's Cruelty Committee.

The Council receives co-operation and help from statutory and voluntary bodies. Most organisations are assessing more carefully the needs of different children, providing a variety of child care services, and employing professional help to promote preventive care.

Repatriation Department

Introduction

The Repatriation Department is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Repatriation, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of ex-servicemen and women, and the dependants of those who have died as a result of their war service. The main responsibilities of the Department concern pensions and medical treatment; other functions include the education and training of children of certain ex-servicemen, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled ex-servicemen, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of ex-servicemen and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance.

War Pensions

War pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act* 1914, are intended to provide compensation for ex-servicemen and women who have suffered incapacity as a result of their war service, for their eligible dependants, and also for the dependants of those who have died as a result of war service.

War pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the ex-serviceman; they are not subject to any means test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Pensions are payable to the wife of a disabled war pensioner and to his children under sixteen years of age at appropriate rates according to the ex-serviceman's assessed degree of incapacity.

If an ex-serviceman's death is accepted as being due to his war service, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of war pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each of his children who are under sixteen years of age. Eligible war widows also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. Excluding 685 pensions paid to miscellaneous personnel, there were 631,174 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30 June 1967, and the annual expenditure on both types of pension was \$161,715,570. Of these pensions, 175,950 war pensions and 154 miscellaneous pensions were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$46,953,358.

Service Pensions

In addition to compensatory payments for war-caused incapacity and death, the Repatriation Department introduced service pensions in 1936. This type of pension is paid, subject to a means test, to an ex-serviceman who has served in a theatre of war, and who either has attained the age of 60 years (55 years in the case of an ex-servicewoman) or who is permanently unemployable. A service pension may also be paid to an ex-serviceman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of the area in which he served, and to a veteran of the Boer War. The same means test is applied to service pensions as to Social Services age or invalid pensions. Service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical benefits for disabilities not related to their war service.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					\$'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1963.. ..	63,005	112,187	15,757	190,949	41,816
1964.. ..	63,300	110,274	16,009	189,583	45,526
1965.. ..	63,084	106,936	16,543	186,563	45,064
1966.. ..	62,626	102,125	16,718	181,469	49,526
1967.. ..	61,949	97,117	16,884	175,950	46,953
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1963.. ..	11,616	3,225	553	15,394	4,950
1964.. ..	12,160	3,147	567	15,874	5,654
1965.. ..	12,412	3,008	591	16,011	5,974
1966.. ..	12,565	3,065	562	16,192	6,626
1967.. ..	12,729	3,152	531	16,412	6,720

Medical Care

An extensive range of treatment is provided through general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, at the Repatriation out-patient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. There are some 5,700 doctors participating in the Local Medical Officer Scheme, of whom 1,587 are practising in Victoria.

Treatment for in-patients is available at Repatriation General Hospitals in all States except Tasmania. In-patient treatment may also be provided, under certain conditions, in country hospitals at Departmental expense. For patients requiring long term treatment, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland.

In each State of the Commonwealth there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided for those eligible. The services of these centres are also extended to other Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, and, to the extent that production can be made available, to State Government Departments and philanthropic organisations, and to private persons who cannot be fitted satisfactorily elsewhere.

The Department maintains its own pharmacies at Repatriation hospitals and out-patient clinics, and arranges for the dispensing of prescriptions of Local Medical Officers through local chemists. Through its Local Dental Officer Scheme, comprising some 2,900 dentists throughout Australia, and dental units located at its institutions, a full range of dental services is provided for those eligible. A comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service, under which programmes for the rehabilitation and social care of Departmental patients are carried out, is also available.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognised postgraduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Training is also given in pathology, radiography, pharmacy, and social work. At 30 June 1967, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,403 and during 1966-67, 12,013 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of twenty days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Out-patient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; and Macleod Hospital, Mont Park.

Education and Training

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this Scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the Scheme for the children of ex-servicemen whose deaths have been accepted as due to war service, or who, as a result of war service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme

Ex-servicemen who are substantially handicapped through war-caused disabilities, and for whom vocational training is necessary for their satisfactory re-establishment, may be assisted under the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme, introduced in 1953. Training is also provided for the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service, where it is necessary to enable her to follow a suitable occupation.

Re-establishment Benefits for National Servicemen

Subject to prescribed conditions, special re-establishment benefits are provided for National Servicemen under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act. These benefits apply to all National Servicemen whether they have served on "Special Service" or on any other service, and ensure that servicemen will not be at a disadvantage on their return to civil life. The scheme includes appropriate full or part-time training as a supplement to skills acquired in the Army, refresher training for specialists, and training for those who, for various

reasons, may not be able to return to their former employment. The assistance includes payment of tuition fees, other associated fees and fares, and provision of appropriate books and equipment. A training allowance is also provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to those National Servicemen who prior to call-up were engaged in business, practice, or agricultural occupations, or who, because of their call-up, were prevented from engaging in these occupations, and who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are : Business and Professional \$3,000, and Agricultural \$6,000.

General Assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of ex-servicemen and their eligible dependants. These benefits include : gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled ex-servicemen ; funeral benefits ; immediate assistance ; business re-establishment loans and allowances ; and recreation transport allowance.

Red Cross Society

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria.

Red Cross is a voluntary organisation 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 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Income \$'000	1,002	1,048	1,118	1,197	1,337
Expenditure \$'000	1,008	1,042	1,159	1,247	1,398
Accumulation Account .. \$'000	1,340	1,320	1,372	1,391	1,380
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service .. \$'000	412	436	490	520	568
Convalescent Homes and Hostels \$'000	173	177	190	214	224
Handicraft and Curative Training \$'000	42	44	48	52	60
Social Service and Welfare .. \$'000	73	62	64	68	80
Service and Repatriation Hospitals, including Recreation Centres } \$'000	97	93	143	120	133
Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief }					
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	547	553	555	569	572
Junior Red Cross Circles .. No.	334	388	416	433	477
Blood Donations No.	89,249	96,825	106,075	103,164	106,152
Blood Distributed half-litres	58,331	66,118	71,395	70,171	71,691
Serum Distributed litres	367	39	..	166	243
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	73,062	78,200	83,000	88,934	85,350
Transport Mileage '000 miles	526	613	712	749	808
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,061	1,014	1,000	969	921

Principal Activities

Services to Hospital Patients. Contact is maintained with 109 hospitals and homes by Red Cross hospital visitors or voluntary aides who undertake a wide range of services including assistance with banking, shopping, arranging transport, caring for the next-of-kin of dangerously ill patients, or meeting trains, planes or ships when necessary. The Red Cross has also cared for hospital patients during periods of extreme staffing difficulties.

Disaster Relief. Disaster relief work is a traditional role of Red Cross throughout the world. In Victoria assisting in bushfire disasters is a Red Cross service planned to provide a programme of emergency relief, covering the feeding and welfare of fire-fighters and evacuees, and the provision of first aid.

By arrangement with the Country Fire Authority, the Red Cross may establish emergency centres during a major bushfire. To accomplish this at short notice, "packaged posts" (cartons containing all the items needed to feed and care for large numbers of people) are kept in readiness. The items include cooking equipment, auxiliary lighting, food, blankets, mattresses, clothing, and first aid requisites. Teams of specially trained personnel are also available at short notice. Bushfire services are a specific application of the Red Cross role under the State Disaster Plan in which it works through the Medical and Welfare Divisions. In any kind of major disaster, an emergency roster is worked at Red Cross Headquarters, Melbourne, and trained personnel work on shift rosters and thus man all the relief centres.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service meets emergencies through its decentralised organisation of blood banks. Stocks of serum albumin are also held at various parts of the State as well as at the Central Blood Bank.

The Red Cross Tracing and Enquiry Bureau, operating in times of major disaster, provides a channel for inquiries and welfare reports when normal channels of communication are disrupted. The Society is also called upon when large-scale searches for missing people are organised.

Blood Transfusion Service. The demand for whole blood and blood derivatives continues to increase and in the year ending 30 June 1967 more than 100,000 units of blood were collected. The demand for blood for heart operations is also increasing as these operations become more frequent and more complex. The service operates a Central Blood Bank in Melbourne, and branch banks at the Royal Melbourne, Royal Women's, and Alfred Hospitals. There are seventeen Regional Blood Banks and two Mobile Blood Collecting Units.

Other Activities

There are now 126 libraries in hospitals throughout Victoria and the picture library service supplies prints representing all schools of art to thirty-four hospitals and homes. Transport of patients, provision

of handcraft occupations for elderly people, social welfare service and training in first-aid and home nursing work are among the numerous other activities of the Red Cross Society.

Further References, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1968

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. Ten camps are held annually, each camp accommodating 150 girls and 150 boys.

Further Reference, 1964

Care of the Elderly

Although facilities available for the care of the aged are numerous, the services provided, both domiciliary and institutional, are insufficient in some areas at present, and this deficiency is being bridged as funds permit.

Elderly Citizens Clubs are erected and organised by municipal councils with the financial assistance of the Department of Health. These clubs provide social relaxation for their members; some with kitchen facilities provide a hot mid-day meal for a small charge; others provide both this and a "meals on wheels" service for those aged unable to attend the club. Facilities of some clubs include a chiropody service, hairdressing, and handcrafts. Outings, films, and other forms of entertainment are arranged.

Home Help Service is organised by some municipal councils, where there is a need for this type of service, both for old and young persons. Usually there is a restriction of time on the service provided, but this is sometimes not strictly observed with the elderly. The help given includes generally tidying the house, doing some light cleaning, and sometimes some shopping.

Day Hospitals provide professional care for patients referred by medical practitioners. These hospitals are generally attached to hospitals for the aged or district hospitals. Full therapeutic facilities are available, including physiotherapy, occupational therapy, etc. Morning and afternoon tea and a mid-day meal are provided, as well as transport in most cases. The radius served varies from four to seven miles.

District Nursing Services are provided in the Metropolitan Area, and in some country districts. Service to patients within their own homes is given under medical direction.

Each year district nurses make about 450,000 visits to the homes of patients of whom approximately one third are elderly. In many cases a laundry service also is available through the local hospital for the aged, or district hospital, as the case may be.

Institutional Care is provided in special hospitals for the aged, or benevolent homes. These institutions are subsidised by the Hospitals and Charities Commission and provide the main source of beds for the infirm in the State. All facilities are available to encourage these patients, where possible, to become as mobile as their condition warrants. Consequently, very few patients are acknowledged as permanently bedridden.

Geriatric Units are short term care units where rehabilitation is provided, and patients are admitted to give family relief for holidays, etc. In some cases, a day hospital is run in conjunction with these units. All geriatric units are attached to district hospitals or homes for the aged.

Church and Voluntary Organisations have provided considerable housing for aged people. The building of this has been subsidised by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services, under the Aged Persons Homes Act, and the furnishing (in approved cases), by the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

This housing is variable in form, consisting of units, cottages, and hostel type accommodation. All hostel residents receive supervised care with full board. The living arrangements for units and cottages vary from the provision of low rental housing to supervised care with a communal dining room which may be used if required. Many organisations now provide long-term care for elderly infirm persons. Previously, only short-term care was permitted.

Voluntary and church organisations also provide some visiting services, and in some areas visiting nursing services are also available. Transport is another service that is frequently provided by voluntary organisations, as are shopping and letter writing services.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission has a Geriatric Division concerned with the care of aged persons. The Commission's policy is to encourage old people to remain in their own homes as long as possible. To this end, members and staff of the Commission address many meetings and gatherings explaining facilities available and encouraging communities to establish appropriate organisations and services.

The Commission also provides courses of instruction for supervisors of small homes and hostels, conducts conferences attended by those working amongst elderly people, and acts as an inquiry bureau giving information and advice to elderly people. A postgraduate course in geriatric nursing is being planned and the Commission has prepared instructional films on the care of the aged.

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 Authorised 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 Authorised Societies) for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1965	1966	1967
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *			
Number of Societies	20	20	20
Number of Branches	1,152	1,131	1,120
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	108,564	106,132	104,455
Medical Services†	241,976	241,200	249,373
Hospital Benefits†	256,153	255,953	263,552
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	7,219	7,624	7,970
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	13,755	15,433	20,148
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	109	110	109
Number of Members	46,049	46,811	47,310
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	27,468	26,009	24,871
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	436,304	427,048	409,005
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,632	2,225	2,589
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows	870	846	608

* 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 30 June—		
	1965	1966	1967
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,302	1,305	1,324
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	606	746	837
Medical Services Funds	5,351	7,087	7,477
Hospital Benefit Funds	4,546	5,622	7,018
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,429	1,414	1,351
Dividing and Other Societies	463	545	570
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	406	208	206
Total Receipts	13,291	16,511	18,371
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,181	945	879
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	111	154	222
Medical Services Funds	5,357	6,377	6,814
Hospital Benefit Funds	3,983	5,052	6,080
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,243	1,148	1,119
Dividing and Other Societies	399	426	450
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	406	208	206
Total Expenditure	11,868	13,894	15,358
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	1,423	2,617	3,013

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

Particulars	At 30 June—		
	1965	1966	1967
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	16,709	17,136	17,582
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	1,956	2,551	3,166
Medical Services Funds	1,471	2,153	2,816
Hospital Benefit Funds	3,009	3,556	4,495
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	5,172	5,420	5,651
Dividing and Other Societies	977	1,096	1,215
Total Funds	29,294	31,912	34,925

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

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1965	1966	1967
Sick Pay	561	559	549
Funeral Benefits	237	235	247
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	82	157	84
Whole of Life, Endowment and other Assurance Benefits*	59	61	153
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	2,355	2,845	3,127
Government Subsidy	2,426	2,867	2,909
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	2,522	3,417	4,207
Government Subsidy	1,015	1,069	1,064
Medicine	251	242	242

* 1965 and 1966 figures included Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits only.

Dispensaries

At the end of 1966-67, thirty-six United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries were registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate 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 for members and for persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1966-67 was 79,484. 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 1966-67 amounted to \$2,903,143 and \$537,713, respectively.

Specially Authorised Societies

At the end of 1966-67 there were four societies, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, which did not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorised under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1966-67 was sixty-seven and their assets amounted to \$222,447.

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 2 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 30 June 1967, 266 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$2,501,018.

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.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Producer	54	57	60	65	68
Trading	32	36	41	45	51
Community Settlement..	5	6	6	6	6
Community Advancement	128	172	245	316	370
Credit	86	105	127	144	152
Associations	1	1	1	1	1
Total	306	377	480	577	648

Details of Co-operative Societies which submitted returns for the year ended 30 June 1967 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES WHICH SUBMITTED RETURNS,* 1966-67

Type	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
			\$'000		
Producer	67	37,430	3,150	5,967	9,117
Trading	43	21,767	2,024	1,973	3,997
Community Settlement	5	492	157	150	308
Community Advancement	335	25,463	851	1,773	2,624
Credit	149	24,952	332	5,566	5,897
Associations	1	96	1	129	130
Total	600	110,200	6,515	15,558	22,073

* Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 707-708 of this Year Book.

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 recognises 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 the other 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 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Divorces	268	315	436	472	507
Custody Applications	42	32	55	70	127
Other Matrimonial Causes ..	48	41	85	124	119
Motor Accident Claims	93	90	80	91	86
Workers Compensation Claims ..	42	56	35	42	45
Other Claims for Damages ..	56	34	41	35	32
Criminal Matters	416	480	537	560	590
Miscellaneous	983	910	966	915	876
Total	1,948	1,958	2,235	2,309	2,382

Further Reference, 1964

Commonwealth and State Taxation Law—Part 1*

Introduction

Residents of the State of Victoria, being residents also of Australia, are subject to both Federal and State fiscal levies of one type or another. To some extent the systems of raising revenues for the purposes of government cover the same field but since the introduction of uniform taxation in 1942 the imposition of a tax upon income has been enjoyed by the Commonwealth to the exclusion of the States. In addition to the taxation on income, the Commonwealth Government in exercise of its Federal power raises other taxes on residents of all States including Victoria. These taxes include a Pay-roll Tax, Sales Tax, Estate Duty, Gift Duty, and duties of Customs and Excise.

The Crown in right of the State of Victoria raises certain other taxes such as Land Tax, Stamp Duties (duties imposed upon specified documents executed in or coming into Victoria affecting gifts, land transfers, receipts, and the like), and Probate Duties being death or succession duties on property and notional property situated in Victoria or belonging to persons who die domiciled or resident within the State.

This article deals in outline with the liability to Federal income tax, since that imposition is by far the most important of those with which a resident of Victoria becomes acquainted during his lifetime. At a later date* a further article will deal with impositions of a different nature which are made upon the citizen other than as a recipient of income and affect him or her in capacities such as land owner, employer, donor, or testator.

Federal Income Tax

Federal income tax is imposed upon residents of Victoria upon income derived from all sources within Australia or certain sources outside Australia. The method adopted by Parliament in imposing income tax is to prescribe in one legislative enactment (the Assessment Act) a number of heads of receipt which are to be regarded as "assessable income". In a separate Act brought down each year, known as the Rating Act, rates of tax determined at the time of the Federal Budget are imposed upon the items of assessable income prescribed under the Assessment Act.

For the purposes of quantifying the amounts to which the rates are to be applied, the Assessment Act also provides that from the "assessable income" are to be deducted the "allowable deductions". The result of this calculation produces "taxable income" upon which the tax is raised. The calculation itself is simple but complexities arise in identifying the receipt or outgoings within one or other of the sections of the Act.

Definition of Income

"Income" is not itself defined but its content may be gathered from the concepts of "income from personal exertions" and "income from property". Together they cover salaries, wages, fees, pensions and all property income. Succeeding sections deal with prerequisites or allowances associated with an office or employment, bonuses, royalties, bounties and subsidies, commission, special types

* It is hoped to publish Part 2 in the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

of insurance recoveries, indemnities and parts of certain annuities excluding, in the case of purchased annuities, that part which represents the purchase price. All of these are prescribed as "assessable income".

The next head of income regarded as assessable may be described as a notional income arising out of the methods generally accepted by the accounting profession for recording "trading stock" transactions. The trading stock provisions may be said to conform largely to accepted concepts of a trading and profit and loss account or perhaps just a trading account. The effect of the provisions in outline is that the value of trading stock (which is widely defined and includes livestock, and dairy herds, but not necessarily stallions or blood stock) "on hand" at the commencement of the year of income shall be compared with the value of trading stock on hand at the end of the year of income. The excess shall be regarded as assessable income and any shortfall is to be brought into the account as an allowable deduction. As such it may be subtracted from other assessable income before tax is raised. A number of other provisions ancillary to the main operative part of this subdivision exists for the purposes of describing what shall be the method of ascertaining the values to be brought into this account, i.e., in fixing the appropriate value (cost, market, or replacement value) of opening and closing stock in the accounting calculation described.

Dividend income is the subject of a separate subdivision (Subdivision D) in this particular part of the Assessment Act. It provides a system which is sometimes described as one of "dual taxation", in the sense that dividends which find their way through to shareholders are subjected to tax in their hands despite the fact that the profits out of which they are paid have already been subjected to tax in the hands of the company earning the profits. A separate tax is imposed upon a portion of profits retained by private companies, i.e., close held corporations, the shares of which are not quoted upon a stock exchange. The purpose of this part of the legislation is to subject to tax, first in the hands of the companies concerned, all profits derived, then to tax distributions of dividends to shareholders in the form of dividends received by them in the course of the operations of the company concerned, and finally to levy a separate tax upon retained profits.

Capital Gains

There is no capital gains tax as such in Australia. However, Section 26 (a) prescribes as assessable income, profits arising from the sale of any property acquired for the purpose of profit making by sale or from the carrying out of any profit making undertaking or scheme. No provisions exist to correct for changing money values. But such problems are not confined to Australia. By reason of a legislative expansion of the accepted definition of the word "dividend" to include distributions by liquidators, the effect of these provisions is to raise tax on a surplus which would, if these provisions did not exist, be received by shareholders as a return of capital at the conclusion of the successful corporate venture.

Deductions—Business, Incentive and Concessional

Division 2 of Part III of the Act deals with receipts from various sources which are to be treated as assessable income for tax purposes, and Division 3 deals with those deductions which may be made from the assessable income before reaching the taxable income upon which the tax is levied under the rating Act. These provisions may be said to divide the deductions which are to be allowed into three main classes : general business deductions, incentive deductions, and concessional deductions.

The first are ordinary business expenses which are incurred as part of the cost of deriving income of various types. The second type includes production incentive deductions calculated, through the tax advantages offered, to stimulate economic activities of the type desired. The third are personal deductions or reliefs allowed to the taxpayer.

Business Deductions

What have been described as business expenses are mainly contained within one section which, in effect, provides that all outgoings which are encountered in the course of gaining or producing the assessable income or in carrying on a business for the purpose of producing that income shall be allowable as deductions except to the extent to which they are of a capital, private, or domestic nature. Section 51 (i) is a source of much litigation basically because of these exclusions. The inevitable question which arises in most proceedings is whether an outgoing is of a revenue or capital nature—both fluctuating concepts. Other types of what may be described as normal business expenditure are in the form of allowances for depreciation of plant and the like used in the course of producing assessable income, costs incurred in repairing property which has been used for that purpose, certain legal expenses associated with leases, discharge of mortgages, the grant of patents and other types of expenditure incurred in the preparation of income tax returns, losses by embezzlement, and subscriptions to business associations.

Incentive Deductions

In addition to what may be described as deductions for legitimate costs of producing income there are, as already noted, what may be described as incentive deductions. These specific types of deductions are designed to encourage various sectors of the economic community in order to overcome a recurrent balance of payments problem, e.g., the primary producer in developing his land for the purpose of producing primary products, the investment by secondary industry and primary industry in new plant or equipment, and generally the production of export income. So far as primary industry is concerned, expenditure which has been incurred in clearing the land, sowing it, draining it, and providing water conservation provisions are all, whilst expenditure essentially of a capital nature, nevertheless allowable as a deduction against income derived whether from the farming operations or from any other source. A primary producer also may average the rate of tax on his income from one year to another over a period of five years with the result that seasonal fluctuations are evened out, years of drought being compensated by years of bumper harvests and good seasonal conditions. For both primary industry and secondary

industry investment allowance provisions exist which, in addition to the depreciation provisions, allow the purchaser of new manufacturing plant in the case of secondary industry and plant used in primary production by primary industry, to claim a special 20 per cent deduction on cost.

Extensive provisions also exist for the encouragement of mining ventures of various types. These include mining for gold, mining or prospecting for oil, petroleum, or uranium. The relevant provisions include deductions for the provision of capital for mining ventures, the cost of exploration and development before the establishment of a mining operation as such, and the cost of developing mining properties themselves. In part these provisions operate in such a way as to be consistent with the legal concept of a mine as a wasting asset and provide that the cost of plant, machinery, and development associated with a mining venture, although itself capital in nature, shall be treated as part of the cost of the mining operation and written off over the life of the mine. An individual operator is allowed to decide whether this process of writing off may be expedited and the whole lot written off in a particular year. Capital for exploration or capital for prospecting is dealt with in a series of provisions dealing with deductions to those who provide funds for the prescribed purposes.

Concessional Deductions

The third type of deduction has been described as the concessional deduction. This type of deduction relates rather to the domestic or family commitments of individual taxpayers and provides a system of deduction for a wife, children, student children, or parents of the taxpayer. It also provides a system of deduction for medical and dental expenses and premiums on policies of life assurance. Provisions also exist for deductions for education expenses to a maximum amount.

The provisions described above may be said to relate to taxpayers generally, whether individual taxpayers without business interests or whether persons carrying on business as a sole trader, as a miner or solely as an investor. Additional provisions exist to deal with a number of types of legal entity or legal concept, for example, partnerships, trusts, companies, life assurance companies, co-operative companies, superannuation funds, and other highly specialised situations.

Partnerships

Partnerships are the subject matter of separate provisions but do not themselves raise any special problems for members. In short, a member of a partnership deriving income is treated in substantially the same way as a sole trader carrying on business except that the interest of the partner in the partnership is treated as a separate source of income to be subjected to tax if on a balance of profit or gains a profit emerges or to be allowed as a deduction against other income in the event that a loss is sustained. But, in essence, no assessment issues against a partnership as such and the Act looks beyond the legal relationship between the members of the partnership to its economic results.

Trusts and Trustees

Substantially the same situation exists in relation to trusts and trustees. In most cases the tax falls on the beneficiary of the trust estate on whose behalf the trustees hold the trust assets. Where, however, a particular beneficiary is under a legal disability such as minority or where there is income of the trust estate to which there is no beneficiary presently entitled in any year, then that income is assessed against the trustee at the rate appropriate to that income in the hands of the trustee. Special provisions exist to increase this effective rate where a beneficiary is entitled to income from two or more trust estates. The advantages enjoyed as to rate on income in the hands of a trustee to which no beneficiary was presently entitled led to the creation of multiple trusts in favour of single beneficiaries thereby attracting only the rate applicable to income from one trust estate in relation to a total income of the same description, i.e., income to which no beneficiary is presently entitled. Amendments to the law to overcome the effect of multiple trusts have left the result that income of a trust estate to which no beneficiary is presently entitled may be subjected to a flat rate of 50 per cent unless the Taxation Commissioner in his discretion otherwise determines.

Companies

Companies are dealt with in much the same way as individuals for the purposes of determining what amounts to assessable income. From the assessable income are deducted the allowable deductions to produce the taxable income upon which the rate imposed by the Rating Act operates to produce the relevant tax. In the case of public companies, i.e., companies whose shares are quoted on the stock exchange and can meet certain other technical requirements, the rate of tax imposed is 45c in the dollar and this tax is the only imposition made in respect of their profits. Dividends declared by the company out of profits have been noted above. In the case of private companies, largely family companies and the like, the primary taxes at the rate of 30c in the dollar for the first \$10,000 of income and 40c in the dollar for income over \$10,000 are imposed but, in addition to this a further tax on undistributed profits is raised at the rate of 50c in the dollar.

Special provisions also exist to deal with abnormal income of authors and inventors entitling them in certain circumstances to average their income.

The above is an outline and readers requiring further information are referred to the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936-1968* and the explanatory publication issued by the Federal Commissioner of Taxation.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of Torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of Contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase in Victoria, 1966; Company Law in Victoria, 1967; Law Relating to Export Trade, 1968

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 fourteen 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 (three 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.

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

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

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 *feri 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 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages ..	26	24	26	28	30
For Trial	1,615	1,242	1,722	1,533	1,822
Number of Cases Listed for Trial—					
By Juries of Six	1,577	1,045	1,314	1,155	951
By a Judge	394	496	509	606	598
Verdicts Returned for—					
Plaintiff	287	144	122	123	122
Defendant	36	18	14	6	9
Amount Awarded .. \$'000	1,920	1,783	1,705	795	723
Writs of Summons Issued ..	5,647	5,542	5,816	5,804	4,020
Other Original Proceedings ..	276	315	347	300	133
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals) Heard and Determined—					
By Full Court	68	59	57	53	61
By a Judge	59	83	66	77	86

NOTE.—Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts since 1964 and an increase in the number of cases being settled out of court have resulted in fluctuations in court business.

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$4,000 in ordinary cases and \$8,000 in motor vehicle accident cases. In 1968, there were twenty-one County Court judges, who were also 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 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year					Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
						\$'000	\$'000
1963	..	..	..	..	4,040	25,848	1,980
1964	..	..	..	..	3,465	22,295	1,684
1965	..	..	..	..	1,916	2,944	1,967
1966	..	..	..	..	1,966	8,323	992
1967	..	..	..	..	2,139	8,914	1,117

NOTE.—See footnote to table on previous page.

* 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 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
		The Person	Property	
1963	12	7	745	764
1964	3	14	744	761
1965	1	3	807	811
1966 .. ..	..	8	832	840
1967	3	9	786	798

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.

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Courts of Petty Sessions are shown on pages 605–606.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	194,502	197,073	201,095	207,727	204,336
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. \$'000	8,876	10,220	8,849	20,146	20,340
Awarded .. \$'000	7,400	8,400	7,345	15,540	17,050
Other Cases—					
Eviction Cases*	3,156	3,043	3,254	3,551	3,233
Fraud Summonses	14,809	12,102	11,389	9,099	10,079
Garnishee Cases	15,513	19,176	20,684	20,047	20,851
Maintenance Cases	2,461	2,502	4,852	5,460	6,001
Show Cause Summonses ..	34,970	36,485	35,569	32,501	31,162
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	23	11	25	5	47
Miscellaneous	67,259	58,217	61,200	53,703	61,154
Licences and Certificates Issued	19,710	19,463	21,425	22,088	24,252

NOTE.—See footnote to table on page 596.

* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts.

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 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, etc., in Victoria during the five years 1963 to 1967, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965*, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30 June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, etc., under Part XI of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII of the Act	Total
NUMBER				
1963	511	35	79	625
1964	546	23	57	626
1965	541	21	51	613
1966	522	32	40	594
1967	496	18	45	559
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1963	3,360	932	1,288	5,580
1964	4,381	575	1,038	5,994
1965	4,690	912	741	6,343
1966	4,450	2,052	721	7,223
1967	7,106	1,090	961	9,157
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1963	1,244	778	1,340	3,362
1964	1,597	242	808	2,647
1965	1,043	407	638	2,088
1966	1,591	2,074	460	4,125
1967	2,713	533	639	3,885

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 thirty 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.

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. 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, excluding cases of neglected children and drunkenness, and summarily disposed of by the Children's Courts for the years 1966 and 1967 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person ..	536	5	541	507	7	514
Against Property ..	7,048	318	7,366	7,634	298	7,932
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	106	9	115	128	7	135
Against Good Order ..	659	29	688	583	33	616
Driving Offences ..	437	5	442	465	6	471
Miscellaneous Offences*	118	6	124	142	12	154
Total	8,904	372	9,276	9,459	363	9,822

* Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	988	18	1,006	838	30	868
Placed on Probation ..	3,077	163	3,240	3,306	156	3,462
Admitted to Social Welfare Department ..	1,077	36	1,113	1,272	44	1,316
Sentenced to Youth Training Centre ..	1,228	4	1,232	1,358	6	1,364
Adjourned without Probation	1,657	92	1,749	1,990	100	2,090
Other	403	43	446	163	7	170
Total Convictions ..	8,430	356	8,786	8,927	343	9,270
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	474	16	490	532	20	552
Total	8,904	372	9,276	9,459	363	9,822

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES, NATURE OF
OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1967

Nature of Offence	Result of Hearing					
	Dis- missed, With- drawn, etc.	Convicted				
		Fined	Placed on Probation	Social Welfare Branch*	Ad- journed without Probation	Other
Against the Person—						
Assault and Grievous Bodily Harm	75	57	48	33	47	3
Sex Offences	18	8	109	46	53	17
Total	93	65	157	79	100	20
Against Property—						
Robbery	13	..	17	31	4	9
Breaking and Entering	45	38	1,040	956	417	37
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles)	149	173	1,165	687	768	36
Motor Vehicles (Larceny and Illegal Use)	75	186	638	618	307	26
Wilful Damage	28	41	75	23	54	7
Other Offences against Property	32	20	90	53	67	7
Total	342	458	3,025	2,368	1,617	122
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	8	2	79	25	19	2
Against Good Order—						
Indecent Behaviour, etc.	8	40	26	..	42	4
Other Offensive Behaviour	29	55	13	3	27	2
Obscene and Insulting Language	5	45	8	..	15	2
Firearms	15	37	18	3	70	..
Other Offences against Good Order	27	..	38	31	48	5
Total	84	177	103	37	202	13
Driving Offences	11	148	78	91	130	13
Miscellaneous Offences†	14	18	20	80	22	..
GRAND TOTAL	552	868	3,462	2,680	2,090	170

* Includes "Admitted to Care" and "Placed in Custody" of the Social Welfare Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

† Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

Police Warning System

The "warning" system, used by the Victoria Police, is one whereby a young person, deemed by the police to be guilty of an offence, is warned by a senior police officer in the presence of parents or guardian of the consequences of offences against the law. The young person is not prosecuted in court for an offence for which a warning has been given.

The following tables give details of police warnings during the years specified :

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence Group*	1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault†	13	..	8	..	9	..	10	..
Robbery with Violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Sex	34	..	17	..	24	..	34	..
Breaking and Larceny‡	723	90	791	128	886	216	908	253
Other Offences ..	203	7	244	13	214	12	264	11
Total	973	97	1,060	141	1,133	228	1,219	264

* Based on Major Crime Index as prepared by the Victoria Police.

† Includes Grievous Bodily Harm.

‡ Includes Larceny and/or Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS : AGE OF OFFENDER, 1966

Offence Group*	Age Last Birthday (Years)					Total
	10 and Under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and Over	
Assault† .. ..	..	2	1	5	2	10
Robbery with Violence ..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Sex	1	5	9	14	5	34
Breaking and Larceny‡..	103	199	392	378	89	1,161
Other Offences ..	34	47	71	94	29	275
Total ..	138	253	473	492	127	1,483

* † ‡ See notes to previous table.

Crime Statistics

Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions

In the following tables details are given of the number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, excluding Children's Courts (details of which have been shown under that heading) and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 599.

If one wishes 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 for Courts of Petty Sessions since 1964 are not comparable with those of previous years.

The following tables give details of the number of cases summarily disposed of in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1966 and 1967:

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	1966				1967			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	1,874	77	809	32	2,201	68	955	31
Against Property ..	9,388	842	960	65	9,581	1,279	980	67
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	998	136	82	10	1,176	204	104	
Against Good Order* ..	5,041	648	1,060	71	5,830	657	1,194	91
Driving Offences ..	2,627	29	1,599	24	3,036	25	1,962	18
Miscellaneous† ..	884	42	67	6	922	59	94	4
Total	20,812	1,774	4,577	208	22,746	2,292	5,289	217

* This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1966, 24,774 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1967 was 24,342. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

† Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND
RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1966		1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Finced	9,042	870	10,089	1,046
Imprisonment for—				
Under 1 Month	1,128	85	1,195	59
1 Month and under 6 Months	4,165	192	4,375	150
6 Months and under 12 Months	826	13	900	36
1 Year and over	316	..	269	5
Released on Probation	1,769	158	1,735	281
Adjudged for a Period without Probation	713	116	944	185
Released on Bond or Recognizance	2,250	328	2,411	503
Other	603	12	828	27
Total	20,812	1,774	22,746	2,292

NOTE.—See footnotes to preceding table.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	1966		1967	
	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out
Against the Person	1,161	931	1,074	991
Against Property	3,401	1,181	3,157	1,250
Against Good Order	2,450	397	1,783	358
Driving Offences	167,759	7,655	166,900	9,740
Miscellaneous*	49,182	6,588	55,239	7,317
Total	223,953	16,752	228,153	19,656

* Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of State and Commonwealth Acts of Parliament.

NOTE.—Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Courts of Petty Sessions summons cases.

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 1963 to 1967, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial:

VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES*

Year	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1963	1,549	872	2,421	34	1	35
1964	1,636	846	2,482	23	5	28
1965	1,565	830	2,395	33	3	36
1966	1,510	833	2,343	44	3	47
1967	1,775	906	2,681	47	2	49

* The number of inquests shown for the years 1963 and 1964 are of inquests held during the year; those shown for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are of inquests of persons whose deaths were registered during the year.

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1963 to 1967:

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1963	16	1	17	18	..	18
1964	9	5	14	14	..	14
1965	13	3	16	20	..	20
1966	22	1	23	22	2	24
1967	30	2	32	17	..	17

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 the years shown. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Offence *	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the Person—						
Murder	8	1	9	7	1	8
Attempted Murder	1	..	1	1	..	1
Manslaughter	6	..	6	14	2	16
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle	3	..	3	6	..	6
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	42	2	44	45	1	46
Assault	26	1	27	21	1	22
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	205	..	205	201	..	201
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years)	4	..	4	5	..	5
Incest	8	2	10	15	1	16
Rape	33	..	33	17	..	17
Indecent Assault on Female	37	..	37	32	..	32
Indecent Assault on Male	28	..	28	29	..	29
Unnatural Offences	25	1	26	22	..	22
Bigamy	3	1	4	2	..	2
Other Offences against the Person	15	2	17	7	..	7
Total	444	10	454	424	6	430
Against Property—						
Robbery	73	2	75	103	4	107
Breaking and Entering—						
Houses	224	6	230	225	16	241
Shops	72	3	75	56	1	57
Other	54	..	54	72	2	74
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	85	7	92	151	7	158
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	102	1	103	74	1	75
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	18	..	18	14	..	14
Other Offences against Property	64	3	67	87	5	92
Total	692	22	714	782	36	818
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	115	19	134	108	14	122
Other Offences—						
Driving under the Influence	56	..	56	54	..	54
Dangerous, etc., Driving	109	1	110	108	1	109
Miscellaneous Offences†	248	9	257	241	12	253
Total	413	10	423	403	13	416
GRAND TOTAL	1,664	61	1,725	1,717	69	1,786

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1967

Offence*	Persons Convicted—Age Group (Years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the Person—								
Murder	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	8
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	16
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	6
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	3	6	18	8	2	2	7	46
Assault .. .. .	..	4	16	1	1	..	..	22
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	4	78	106	9	1	2	1	201
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. .. .	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	5
Incest .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2	2	10	16
Rape .. .. .	..	4	7	2	4	..	..	17
Indecent Assault on Female .. .. .	..	3	11	3	3	2	10	32
Indecent Assault on Male	1	1	2	4	7	2	12	29
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	..	5	6	4	1	2	4	22
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	7
Total	10	104	180	39	26	15	56	430
Against Property—								
Robbery	4	26	54	9	6	..	8	107
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	9	69	80	32	16	12	23	241
Shops	2	8	19	7	8	5	8	57
Other	1	9	26	17	9	8	4	74
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	8	25	40	25	18	18	24	158
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	4	21	31	9	4	3	3	75
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	14
Other Offences against Property	..	18	22	17	9	10	16	92
Total	29	177	274	120	73	57	88	818
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	3	5	27	15	27	15	30	122
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	1	..	4	6	5	9	29	54
Dangerous, etc., Driving .. .. .	..	4	21	16	10	14	44	109
Miscellaneous Offences†	5	35	107	35	20	19	32	253
Total	6	39	132	57	35	42	105	416
GRAND TOTAL	48	325	613	231	161	129	279	1,786

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED OF
SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1967

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	..	..	4	8
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	16
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	6
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm .. .. .	..	13	15	..	13	2	3	46
Assault	5	4	..	..	7	4	2	22
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) .. .. .	..	24	3	..	69	94	11	201
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. .. .	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	5
Incest .. .. .	..	2	8	..	5	..	1	16
Rape .. .. .	..	2	13	..	2	..	..	17
Indecent Assault on Female .. .. .	..	7	13	..	7	5	..	32
Indecent Assault on Male .. .. .	..	9	5	..	7	7	1	29
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	..	..	6	..	5	11	..	22
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	7
Total	5	66	85	4	122	125	23	430
Against Property—								
Robbery .. .. .	..	12	60	..	5	13	17	107
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	1	96	37	..	33	46	28	241
Shops .. .. .	..	17	18	..	11	7	4	57
Other .. .. .	..	32	15	..	11	12	4	74
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	1	56	12	..	46	37	6	158
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	1	30	12	..	10	15	7	75
Cattle and Sheep Stealing .. .. .	..	3	..	..	9	2	..	14
Other Offences against Property	4	17	21	..	25	23	2	92
Total	7	263	175	..	150	155	68	818
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. .. .	..	31	18	..	48	21	4	122
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	32	15	..	..	6	..	1	54
Dangerous, etc., Driving	83	12	..	..	10	2	2	109
Miscellaneous Offences†	15	106	26	..	48	44	14	253
Total	130	133	26	..	64	46	17	416
GRAND TOTAL	142	493	304	4	384	347	112	1,786

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED**

Age Group (Years)	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 19	374	13	387	359	14	373
20—24	536	17	553	593	20	613
25—29	224	7	231	221	10	231
30—34	153	5	158	149	12	161
35—39	111	7	118	124	5	129
40—44	105	5	110	119	3	122
45—49	69	7	76	58	4	62
50—54	50	..	50	53	..	53
55—59	21	..	21	25	1	26
60 and over	21	..	21	16	..	16
Total	1,664	61	1,725	1,717	69	1,786

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of Hearing	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	164	1	165	141	1	142
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 Months ..	76	2	78	76	6	82
3 Months and under 6	95	..	95	73	3	76
6 Months and under 12	138	5	143	190	4	194
12 Months	131	3	134	141	..	141
Over 12 Months and						
under 2 Years ..	74	1	75	88	1	89
2 Years and over ..	185	2	187	209	6	215
Death Sentence	5	1	6	4	..	4
Placed on Probation ..	255	19	274	317	30	347
Released on Recognizance						
or Bond	428	27	455	368	16	384
Other	113	..	113	110	2	112
Total	1,664	61	1,725	1,717	69	1,786

Licensing Legislation

General

After fifty years of 6 p.m. closing, the *Licensing Act* 1965 extended the hour of closing of hotels to 10 p.m. as from 1 February 1966. This Act was designed to incorporate the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Act, besides regulating the hours and conditons of trading for hotels and licensed restaurants, introduced two new types of licence—a Cabaret Licence and a Theatre Licence—and laid down the conditions under which these could be granted. It also provided for patrons to bring their own liquor to “unlicensed premises” for consumption there with a meal.

Until 30 June 1967, no application had been received for a Theatre Licence, and only one Cabaret Licence was granted. This was subsequently surrendered. Annual permits for unlicensed premises

numbered forty-four. Seven metropolitan hotels had hours varied to permit earlier opening and closing.

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 1963 to 1967 are shown below :

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits ..	6,950	7,005	7,525	8,031	8,961
Interest on Investments ..	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and Fines ..	72	68	65	67	65
Total	7,042	7,093	7,610	8,118	9,046
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	112	112	112	111	111
Compensation ..	16	5	4	5	3
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	46	46
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. ..	262	289	308	308	323
Transfer to Revenue ..	6,606	6,639	7,139	7,648	8,563
Total	7,042	7,093	7,610	8,118	9,046

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 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hotel	1,572	1,567	1,552	1,548	1,539
Registered Club	255	265	275	293	301
Grocer	450	472	494	511	531
Wholesale Spirit Merchant ..	66	64	64	65	65
Australian Wine	51	36	31	28	25
Railway Refreshment Room ..	20	20	20	17	17
Vignerons	11	11	11	10	9
Brewer	6	6	6	6	7
Restaurant	49	59	79	90	94
Total	2,480	2,500	2,532	2,568	2,588

Further References, 1965-67

Racing Legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates matters dealing with horse, pony, trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is found in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 contains provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

The following table gives details of horse race and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31 July 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year Ended 31 July—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RACING					
Number of Meetings—					
Metropolitan Courses	66	66	65	65	65
Other Courses	322	330	322	342	358
Number of Events—					
Metropolitan Courses	497	497	500	494	490
Other Courses	2,395	2,450	2,215	2,334	2,443
Amount of Stakes—					
Metropolitan Courses .. (\$'000)	1,590	1,755	1,951	1,967	1,957
Other Courses .. (\$'000)	484	788	956	1,089	1,158
TROTTING					
Number of Meetings—					
Metropolitan Course	36	37	36	37	37
Other Courses	155	175	183	189	188
Number of Events—					
Metropolitan Course	252	259	252	259	272
Other Courses	1,030	1,090	1,241	1,427	1,419
Amount of Stakes—					
Metropolitan Course .. (\$'000)	284	377	382	440	482
Other Courses .. (\$'000)	158	236	322	438	463

Further Reference, 1966

Victoria Police

Introduction

Police Force responsibilities have remained virtually unchanged since they were listed on the formation of the first British police force in 1829. They are the preservation of the Queen's Peace, the protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime.

Recruitment

The Force endeavours to maintain a ratio of one policeman to about 700 people. To keep recruitment at a high standard, cadetships are offered. The minimum age for the Force is now eighteen and a half years for recruits; cadets may join at sixteen and serve for two years before undergoing recruit training and being sworn in at eighteen and a half years. All recruits serve a strictly supervised probationary period of one year before beginning more intensive training.

Traffic

About 70 per cent of the work of a modern police force is connected with the supervision of traffic, and this is the position in Victoria. Registration of motor cars, testing of drivers for licences, enforcement of the traffic regulations and the Motor Car Act, including the checking of vehicles for roadworthiness are all within the sphere of police activity.

If these activities appear to be remote from primary functions—the protection of life and property—it must be remembered that 887 persons were killed and 20,636 others injured in road traffic accidents during 1967. Apart from the cost in human suffering, insurance company liabilities on accident claims (third party and comprehensive) averaged more than \$1m a week in Victoria in 1967.

A 6 per cent annual increase of road traffic means inevitable expansion of the Traffic Control Branch. At present there is one vehicle in Victoria for every three citizens—and although about three million miles were covered by Mobile Traffic Section cars in 1967, excluding three million miles travelled by members in their private cars on duty—there is an insistent demand from citizens' organisations for the provision of more police.

A new electronic aid, introduced to simplify the detection of speeding drivers, is the amphotometer, which consists of two rubber tubes placed across the roadway at right angles to the direction of oncoming traffic. As a car passes over these tubes an air pressure pulse electrically operates a device which measures the speed of the vehicle with absolute accuracy. The system is more selective, and less expensive, than radar speed detection or other devices.

Another instrument, relatively new in the forensic field, is the breathalyser, which enables police to measure, within certain known tolerances, the quantity of alcohol in the bloodstream of a driver at the time the test is taken. This must be done within two hours of the offence complained of, in order to comply with the provisions of the Crimes Act, which makes driving a motor car whilst under the influence of liquor (so that control is impaired) an offence. Approximately 87 per cent of drivers charged with this offence before Petty Sessions Courts are convicted; 32 per cent of those tried on indictment are found guilty by juries.

The creation of a new statutory offence in February 1966 of driving a motor car whilst having a blood-alcohol content greater than 0.05 per cent doubled the number of calls made on Breathalyser Squad members. The number of tests being made increases monthly.

A Police Lecture Squad visits schools and various public gatherings throughout the year speaking on road safety, mainly to children. The Squad explains traffic problems and invites co-operation.

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 for selection to attend the Detective Training School. This School has attracted students from South-East Asian countries, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Training emphasises the co-ordination of efforts by scientists and other specialists assisting in crime detection. Specialist sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch, such as the Homicide, Company, and Arson Squads, are manned by those who have shown special aptitude in these fields.

Training

The training programme is on three levels. Twenty weeks' primary training covers law, English, arithmetic, geography, social studies, physical training, unarmed combat, drill, use of firearms, first aid, and swimming. Primary training also includes practical work at Police Headquarters. An examination at the end of the first year determines whether an appointment is confirmed.

The secondary courses are at the Detective Training School, where officers are given ten weeks' instruction in the use of scientific methods of investigation. At the Sub-Officers' Training School, law, prosecution, and management of men and stations is taught.

The motor cycle riders and traffic schools teach fundamentals in these two fields. Specialist training is imparted by personal instruction in branches such as the Fingerprints and Forensic Science Laboratory.

For members about to be promoted to inspector rank, advanced training is provided for students who live-in at Airlie, the Officers' Training College in South Yarra. Lectures cover administration, social studies, and human relations. The aim is to fit policemen for administrative posts. This College attracts students from interstate and overseas.

Communications

Communications work is being continually widened. Thirty metropolitan police stations are now linked by a teleprinter system. Forty larger country stations are connected with D24 (Police Communications Headquarters) by two-way radios, which may be used to direct police cars. In addition, a telegraph system exists to all State capitals and Canberra. Direct telex communication with international capitals is part of daily routine, as Melbourne is the Australian Headquarters for Interpol.

Police also provide the communications for the State Disaster Organisation which co-ordinates the functions of Government departments, fire, ambulance, airport, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board services. The organisation directs rescue and similar work in major floods and bushfires and other such emergencies.

Motor Registration Branch

There has been a marked increase in Motor Registration Branch business in the post-war years. Transactions dealt with by the Branch were 3,901,000 in 1967-68 and collections amounted to \$76m in the same period. A modern office building costing \$2.7m has been erected.

The following statement shows the authorised and actual strengths of the Victoria Police, and the actual strength of certain sections of the Force on the dates shown :

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Authorised Strength	4,264	4,409	4,470	4,572	4,620
Actual Strength*	4,223	4,330	4,405	4,402	4,577
C.I.B. etc.†	577	601	644	644	649
Police-women	58	60	58	61	61
Cadets	67	59	61	127	134
Reservists	155	150	135	119	106

* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

† Criminal Investigation Bureau, Plain Clothes Police, and Scientific Section.

Further References, 1961 to 1968*Housing and Building***Building Development in the City of Melbourne 1967**

The estimated value of private and government building approved in the City of Melbourne during 1967 was \$46m. Most of the new private buildings are being erected by banks, insurance companies, or large corporations who are establishing their headquarters.

Major new buildings (of over \$1m each) completed in 1967 include :

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 54-62 Market Street.

Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd, (McEwan's Cnr), 119 Elizabeth Street.

Commonwealth Centre (Second Stage), La Trobe Street.

Customs House, Cnr William and Flinders Streets.

Grand Central Car Park, 196-210 Little Collins Street.

Hammerson's Property and Investments (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 97-101 Queen Street.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd, Cnr Collins and Queen Streets.

Motor Registration Branch and Transport Regulations Board, Lygon Street.

Muirfield Properties Pty Ltd, 189–203 William Street.

Princes Gate Development Pty Ltd, (Second Tower), Flinders Street.

Southdown Press Pty Ltd, 30–36 Walsh Street.

State Electricity Commission, 15–27 William Street.

University of Melbourne, (Union House), Royal Parade.

180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Boundary Road.

152 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, High Street.

Major new buildings (of over \$1m each), in course of erection at the end of 1967 include :

Alfred Hospital, East Block, Commercial Road.

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd—Stock Exchange, 351 Collins Street.

Australian Gypsum Ltd, 348–358 La Trobe Street.

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 350 Collins Street.

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 111–137 William Street.

Clunies Ross Memorial Foundation, 187–195 Royal Parade.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, 363–367 Little Collins Street.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets.

Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd, 457–471 Bourke Street.

David Syme and Co. Ltd, 626–676 Lonsdale Street.

Gracechurch Holdings Ltd, 170–176 William Street.

Hoyts Cinemas Pty Ltd, 130–144 Bourke Street.

Law Courts, Cnr Lonsdale and William Streets.

Lonsdale Street Telephone Exchange, Lonsdale Street.

Melbourne Cricket Club, Grandstand, Brunton Avenue.

Mercy Maternity Hospital, Clarendon Street.

N.B.A. Properties Ltd, 16–20 Lansdowne Street.

Police Headquarters, Russell Street.

Queen Victoria Hospital, Cnr Swanston and Lonsdale Streets.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Swanston Street.

Royal Women's Hospital, Swanston Street.

- S.L.B. Properties Ltd, Cnr Elizabeth and Bourke Streets.
 State Government, (Public Offices), Treasury Place.
 State Government, (State Laboratories), Treasury Place.
 State Savings Bank, Victoria, 235-243 Queen Street.
 United Freemasons Association of Victoria, 262 Albert Street.
 University of Melbourne, (Administration Block), Royal Parade.
 University of Melbourne, (Medical Centre), Royal Parade.
 Victoria Insurance Ltd, 42 Market Street.
 Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market, Footscray Road.
 180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Debney's Meadows.
 152 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Hotham Street.
 98 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Palmerston Street.

Further References 1961-68 : Development of Architecture in Victoria, 1962 ; Building Trends since 1945, 1963 ; Developments in Building Methods since 1945, 1964 ; Building Materials, 1966 ; Redevelopment of the Inner Residential Areas, 1967 ; Early Building in Victoria, 1968

Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 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

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria in 1944 by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. The duties of the Town and Country Planning Board, the procedure to be followed in the preparation of statutory planning schemes by responsible authorities, and other relevant information may be found on page 325 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961, page 370 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964, and page 601 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968.

Since its inception early in 1946, the Town and Country Planning Board has been requested on many occasions to prepare planning schemes to guide and control the development of areas which were considered of State or national importance and vital to the protection of specific resources, as well as other schemes to protect and preserve the scenic beauty of certain areas consistent with their development as holiday resorts.

Two of the most important schemes prepared by the Board have been the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme 1949 and the Ocean Road Planning Scheme 1955.

The Board was also responsible for the preparation of the planning scheme for the new township of Tallangatta which had to be re-sited because of the extension of the Hume Weir. The Eildon Sub-Regional Planning Scheme, the Eildon Reservoir Planning Scheme (Shire of Mansfield), and the French Island Planning Scheme are other examples of the Board's use of planning powers to safeguard land which required protection from speculative subdivision and at the same time needed the advantages of planning schemes to ensure the co-ordinated development of the area. Planning schemes have also been prepared by the Board to control and guide the growth of the townships of Club Terrace, Tyers, and Yallourn North.

Planning Control of Foreshores and Inland Waterways

Following an examination of the need for the protection and proper development of the State's coastline, the Government decided in 1964 that planning schemes should be prepared for the 300 miles of the coastline not then under planning control. In 1965, schemes for the coastal areas from Lake Tyers to Cape Howe in the east (130 miles) and from Apollo Bay to the South Australian border in the western part of the State (170 miles) were commenced by the Board. Thus the whole of the 1,000 miles of Victoria's coastline is now subject to planning control.

It has also been found that tourism from the increasing mobility of the public has not been confined to the coastal areas but that it has spread to inland areas and particularly those which have natural lakes or man-made lakes, the result of water conservation schemes. While the protection of natural lakes and their surroundings generally comes within the scope of planning schemes prepared by local councils, the preparation of planning schemes in connection with the State's major reservoirs has been a task which has been undertaken by the Board.

Further Reference, 1968

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 the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Building Statistics

General

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. From 1 July 1966, there has been a slight break in the continuity of some of the series in several of the following tables but this should not materially affect

comparability. The break is caused by a variation in the treatment of alterations and additions to buildings. In the following tables, for periods prior to 1 July 1966, the figures *include* particulars of major additions (valued at \$10,000 and over) to buildings other than houses and *exclude* all alterations, all additions to houses, and all minor additions to other buildings. From 1 July 1966, however, the figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. 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 new 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 authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-governmental 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.

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 authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-governmental, 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 value of the buildings on completion.

Building Approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1964	229,472	163,456	40,782	433,710
1965	240,278	197,236	47,142	484,656
1966	225,170	233,438	47,922	506,530
1967	273,358	220,692	41,586	535,636
1968	309,080	207,259	41,469	557,808

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, (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 1963-64 to 1967-68. It should be noted that prior to 1 July 1966 the figures include particulars of major additions (valued at \$10,000 and over) to buildings other than houses and exclude all alterations, all additions to houses and all minor additions to other buildings. From 1 July 1966, however, the figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE (\$'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Houses	186,816	184,984	183,625	195,968	212,545
Flats	38,624	54,164	45,090	71,220	90,644
Shops	9,618	16,016	18,248	23,010	13,627
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	3,130	6,016	4,993	6,916	8,285
Factories	40,532	60,222	68,112	52,601	54,654
Offices	48,346	30,862	36,100	56,312	28,984
Other Business Premises	17,486	15,102	18,500	16,832	31,858
Educational	18,916	24,782	30,839	35,604	35,419
Religious	3,980	3,632	3,536	3,554	2,484
Health	14,952	7,084	18,703	15,646	9,538
Entertainment and Recreation	5,072	5,314	5,643	7,714	7,501
Miscellaneous	7,226	11,686	17,348	24,515	9,325
Total	394,698	419,864	450,737	509,892	504,864

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 realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., 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 1963-64 to 1967-68. As with commencements, from 1 July 1966 the figures include particulars of alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or over but prior to that date additions only of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included. Renovations, repairs, and minor alterations and additions are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS
COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of Building	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Houses	175,846	185,692	184,060	203,556	208,097
Flats	23,734	47,564	52,663	55,958	80,541
Shops	9,456	11,518	14,629	21,810	16,701
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. .. .	2,754	3,398	5,982	5,103	7,965
Factories	46,212	54,612	58,876	66,199	55,096
Offices	18,042	34,082	24,590	46,420	48,716
Other Business Premises .. .	12,324	18,596	13,176	16,198	13,493
Educational	21,396	17,394	29,127	26,968	37,140
Religious	3,532	5,380	3,492	3,262	3,518
Health	10,054	8,848	11,149	10,631	10,751
Entertainment and Recreation ..	4,620	7,858	4,668	4,691	4,778
Miscellaneous	6,860	7,338	12,963	11,147	10,574
Total	334,830	402,280	415,375	471,943	497,370

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 \$422,577,000 at 30 June 1967 to \$443,905,000 at 30 June 1968.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1963-64 to 1967-68. 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 TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Houses	180,342	186,452	183,444	202,166	211,611
Flats	28,772	53,872	49,964	63,752	81,592
Shops	10,946	12,582	19,676	19,387	18,764
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	2,864	4,942	5,566	5,413	7,869
Factories	48,362	51,962	65,875	58,953	59,446
Offices	28,204	31,948	44,122	48,343	41,849
Other Business Premises	15,320	17,106	14,956	15,216	21,108
Educational	21,660	21,558	26,735	29,053	40,202
Religious	3,680	4,732	3,837	3,674	3,072
Health	9,172	10,988	11,834	13,693	15,844
Entertainment and Recreation	5,190	6,382	4,198	5,942	7,420
Miscellaneous	8,228	10,972	12,195	21,810	16,973
Total	362,740	413,496	442,402	487,402	525,750

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 Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1963–64 to 1967–68. Due to the new concepts used at the Census of 30 June 1966 for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area (see pages 124–5), figures, other than “State Total”, subsequent to 30 June 1966 are not comparable with earlier years.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS :
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year Ended 30 June—	Commenced		Completed		Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) at End of Period	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION *						
1964	16,218	6,601	15,638	3,954	7,323	4,638
1965	14,071	9,362	15,170	8,077	6,224	5,923
1966	12,807	7,764	13,388	8,924	5,643	4,763
1967	14,899	11,174	15,448	9,372	6,478	6,649
1968	16,003	13,387	15,545	11,798	6,925	8,416
REMAINDER OF THE STATE *						
1964	7,430	488	7,161	316	5,589	313
1965	7,696	692	7,651	597	5,634	408
1966	7,723	785	7,541	582	5,816	611
1967	6,191	813	6,678	766	3,945	574
1968	5,905	812	6,047	888	3,788	498
STATE TOTAL						
1964	23,648	7,089	22,799	4,270	12,912	4,951
1965	21,767	10,054	22,821	8,674	11,858	6,331
1966	20,530	8,549	20,929	9,506	11,459	5,374
1967	21,090	11,987	22,126	10,138	10,423	7,223
1968	21,908	14,399	21,592	12,686	10,713	8,914

* Figures for years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968 are not comparable with earlier years.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS:
CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year Ended 30 June—	New Houses and Flats Erected for—						Total Houses and Flats
	Government Ownership*	Private Ownership*			Total Private		
		By Contractors	By Owner-Builders				
COMMENCED							
1964	3,130	24,832	2,775	27,607	30,737		
1965	3,150	25,804	2,867	28,671	31,821		
1966	2,865	23,271	2,943	26,214	29,079		
1967	3,180	27,137	2,760	29,897	33,077		
1968	2,321	30,936	3,050	33,986	36,307		
COMPLETED							
1964	2,425	21,203	3,441	24,644	27,069		
1965	2,830	25,388	3,277	28,665	31,495		
1966	2,935	24,233	3,267	27,500	30,435		
1967	3,488	25,799	2,977	28,776	32,264		
1968	2,367	28,967	2,944	31,911	34,278		
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD							
1964	1,909	10,797	5,157	15,954	17,863		
1965	2,229	11,213	4,747	15,960	18,189		
1966	2,159	10,251	4,423	14,674	16,833		
1967	1,851	11,589	4,206	15,795	17,646		
1968	1,804	13,519	4,304	17,823	19,627		

* See definitions on page 620.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES : CLASSIFIED BY
MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30 June—	New Houses					
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1964	750	17,516	3,387	1,870	125	23,648
1965	927	16,556	2,313	1,747	224	21,767
1966	411	16,416	1,916	1,567	220	20,530
1967	380	17,166	1,646	1,551	347	21,090
1968	516	18,343	1,346	1,494	209	21,908
COMPLETED						
1964	929	15,998	4,020	1,728	124	22,799
1965	910	16,925	2,901	1,854	231	22,821
1966	650	16,232	2,233	1,678	136	20,929
1967	419	17,805	1,913	1,614	375	22,126
1968	444	17,934	1,522	1,433	259	21,592
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1964	721	7,684	2,416	1,988	103	12,912
1965	738	7,315	1,828	1,881	96	11,858
1966	499	7,499	1,511	1,770	180	11,459
1967	460	6,860	1,244	1,707	152	10,423
1968	533	7,252	1,059	1,769	100	10,713

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMMENCED 1957-58 TO 1966-67
For Government Instrumentalities, Owner-Builders, and Private Persons
(or Firms)

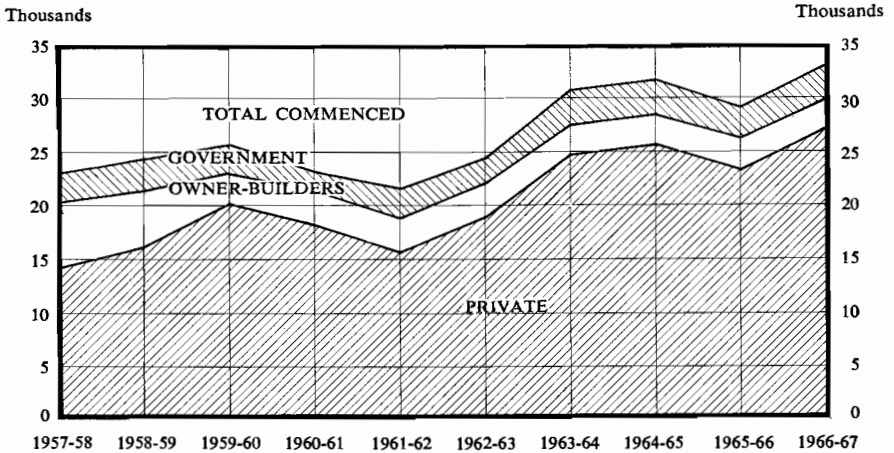


FIGURE 12.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED BY KINDS.
1957-58 TO 1966-67

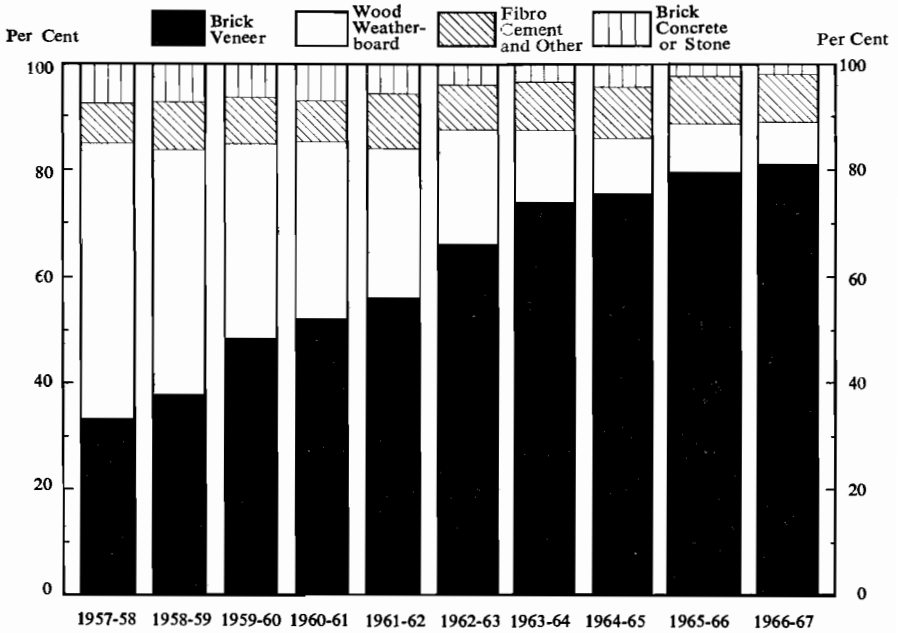


FIGURE 13.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

Government Housing Activities*Commonwealth Authorities**Department of Housing*

The principal functions of the Commonwealth Department of Housing include the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the War Service Homes Act, the Home Savings Grant Scheme and the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme. It is also responsible for the provision, management, and maintenance of flats made available by the Commonwealth as transitory accommodation for migrant families.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements

Since 1945, the Commonwealth has entered into a series of Housing Agreements with the State of Victoria (and all other States) under which the Commonwealth advances loan funds to the State for the construction of dwellings primarily for families of low or moderate means. Advances were made under the first (1945) Agreement until 30 June 1956. A new Agreement (1956) came into effect as from 1 July 1956 and advances have continued to be made under this Agreement ever since subject to minor amendments to its terms in 1961 and 1966.

The 1956-1966 Agreement requires the State to divide the advances of loan funds received from the Commonwealth each financial year into two parts. One part is to be used for the erection of dwellings by the State housing authority for rental or sale. The other part, which shall be not less than 30 per cent of the advances made, is to be used to provide loans for persons wishing to build or purchase a home privately through housing societies and other approved institutions. For the purpose of these loans the State is required to maintain a Home Builders' Account. Commonwealth advances of loan funds during 1966-67 (\$32,020,000) were \$22,414,000 to the Housing Commission, Victoria, and \$9,606,000 to the Home Builders' Account.

In addition to the "new" loan moneys of \$9,606,000, an amount of \$5,068,000 became available for lending from the Home Builders' Account during 1966-67 from surpluses resulting from the revolving nature of the Home Builders' Account. Co-operative terminating housing societies in Victoria were advanced \$15,140,205 from the Home Builders' Account during 1966-67.

Under the 1956-1966 Agreement the Commonwealth may also require the State to set aside for the erection of housing for serving members of the Defence Forces an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the loan funds allocated to the State Housing Commission. The Commonwealth must make supplementary advances to the State to match any amount so set aside. Supplementary advances of \$939,761 were made by the Commonwealth in 1966-67.

The Commonwealth advances the loan funds to the State at a concessional interest rate of 1 per cent below the long-term Commonwealth bond rate. Since 13 April 1965, the long-term bond rate has been $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum, so Housing Agreement advances have attracted interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1967 are summarised as follows :

1945 Agreement—1 July 1945 to 30 June 1956			
Loan Funds Advanced	..	..	.. \$171,562,000
Number of Dwellings Completed by State Housing Commission	..	..	.. 30,925
1956-1966 Agreement—1 July 1956 to 30 June 1967			
\$			
Loan Funds Advanced	..	..	.. 271,200,000
Loan Funds Allocated to State Housing Commission	..	..	.. 193,780,000
Loan Funds Allocated to Home Builders' Account	..	..	.. 77,420,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies			97,723,949
Supplementary Advances Made by Commonwealth for Housing for Defence Forces	..		17,473,921
No.			
Dwellings Completed by State Housing Commission	..	..	.. 27,553
Dwellings Completed or Purchased under Home Builders' Account	..	..	.. 16,155

War Service Homes

Under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1966, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were members of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia or on a ship of war, during the First and Second World Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1962-1965. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The Director of War Service Homes is responsible for the administration of the War Service Homes Act, subject to the directions of the Minister for Housing. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person; sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home.

The maximum loan which may be made available is \$7,000 and a period of repayment may be granted up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman the period may be extended to 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in Victoria under the War Service Homes Act, the total amount advanced

under the Act, the instalments paid, and the number of loans repaid in each of the last five years :

VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES SCHEME :
OPERATIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Homes Provided during Year				Total Homes Provided from Inception to End of Year	Annual Expenditure	Instalments Paid*	Loans Repaid
	By Erection	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
1963	562	1,823	443	2,828	69,315	\$'000 17,922	14,360	916
1964	499	1,752	520	2,771	72,086	18,227	16,415	1,237
1965	360	1,780	521	2,661	74,747	17,642	18,134	1,396
1966	373	1,956	461	2,790	77,537	18,394	18,681	1,395
1967	344	1,447	369	2,160	79,697	14,401	20,149	1,518

* Includes excess instalment payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The Scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total private savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of long-term housing finance.

The Scheme is governed by the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964–1967*. Amendments made to the Act in May 1967 extended the original Scheme, which was introduced in 1964, to young widowed persons with dependent children ; raised the limit on the value of a home that may attract a grant from \$14,000 to \$15,000 ; and gave the Department of Housing wider discretionary powers to deal with certain types of hardship cases under the scheme. The Act authorises the payment of the grants from the National Welfare Fund.

The Scheme provides for the payment of grants of \$1 for every \$3 saved by eligible persons under 36 years of age for the first home they own after marriage. The savings must be made over a period of at least three years in an approved form. The maximum grant to a married couple, to a husband or wife if only one is eligible, or to a widowed person, is \$500 on savings of \$1,500 or more. Smaller grants, down to a minimum of \$10, are payable on lesser amounts saved.

The grant is payable for existing homes and homes being built. A home unit or own-your-own flat may also qualify. The home, including the land, the house itself and any other improvements, must not cost more than \$15,000 ; or \$14,000 if the contract to buy or build the home was made, or building of the home began, before 28 November 1966. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from State housing authorities that have been built with money advanced by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement at concessional rates of interest.

The main forms of saving acceptable under the Scheme are Home Savings Accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits with trading banks designated Home Savings Accounts, and deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Grant Branch of the Department of Housing show particulars of its activities for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
OPERATIONS

Year	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Grants Approved	Average Grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1964-65 ..	10,723	7,621	3,583	470	3,536
1965-66 ..	9,219	9,193	4,214	458	4,184
1966-67 ..	9,902	8,929	3,928	440	3,891

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home-owners in general :

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION,
AND TOTAL VALUE OF HOMES

Manner of Acquisition	1965-66		1966-67	
	Applications Approved	Total Value	Applications Approved	Total Value
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Purchase of House*	4,762	46,941	4,725	48,411
Purchase of Flat/Home Unit	18	190	35	352
Built under Contract	3,862	41,782	3,703	41,827
Owner-built	551	5,525†	466	4,917
Total All Homes	9,193	94,438	8,929	95,507

* Includes purchase of new and previously occupied houses.

† Usually based on the cost of the land and the assessed value of the dwelling.

The average costs of homes for which applications for grants were approved during 1965-66 and 1966-67 were \$10,273 and \$10,696, respectively.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, METHOD OF FINANCING,
AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE FINANCE

Year	First Mortgage Loan Only	First and Second Mortgage Loans	Other*	Total	Average First Mortgage Loan†	Average Second Mortgage Loan
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
1964-65 ..	5,681	1,449	491	7,621	6,734	1,092
1965-66 ..	7,134	1,213	846	9,193	6,729	1,455
1966-67 ..	6,942	1,320	667	8,929	7,030	1,507

* Homes financed either from the applicant's own resources or with personal or unsecured loans or purchased under a terms contract of sale.

† Includes homes financed with first mortgage only and with first and second mortgage loans.

Transitory Flats for Migrants

In 1967, the Commonwealth Government decided to introduce, as an experiment, a scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for maximum periods of six months. The purpose of the scheme is to improve the standard

of transitory accommodation available to migrant families and to allow them to enjoy a normal family life during their settling-in period. The initial experimental scheme consists of 300 flats, of which about 100 will be provided in Melbourne. The Commonwealth Department of Housing is responsible for the provision, management, and maintenance of the flats.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1966* to administer the Commonwealth Government's Housing Loans Insurance Scheme under which approved lenders may be insured against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation consists of a Chairman (who is also Managing Director) and a Deputy Chairman, who are full time members, and three part-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General.

The main purpose of the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme is to assist people to borrow as a single loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to re-pay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

To encourage lenders to make high ratio loans, the Corporation may insure a loan, up to 95 per cent of valuation, for a house valued at \$15,000 or less. Where the valuation exceeds \$15,000 the maximum insurable amount may be 95 per cent of the first \$15,000 of valuation plus 70 per cent of the balance, or \$20,000, whichever is the lesser.

A once and for all premium of 1.5 per cent of the amount of the loan is charged by the Corporation on loans comprising 80 per cent to 95 per cent of the valuation of a home. On loans less than 80 per cent valuation, the insurance premium falls progressively down to 0.5 per cent on loans comprising 70 per cent and less of valuation. The premium is payable by the borrower but lenders may agree to add it to the amount of the loan for repayment by the borrower over the period of the loan. The maximum rate of interest that may be charged on insured loans is 7½ per cent per annum (July 1968) and the maximum period for re-payment is thirty-five years. The maximum rate of interest is kept under review and may be varied by the Corporation with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Minister for Housing.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower who is to occupy the dwelling to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. Loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc., are also insurable. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender. Approved lenders are appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Commonwealth Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life insurance and general insurance companies, trustee companies, friendly societies and mortgage management companies.

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced its insurance operations in November 1965.

At 30 June 1967, 1,092 housing loans totalling \$8.2m, including premium amounts advanced, had been insured in Victoria.

State Authorities

Housing Commission, 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 1962-63 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division* ..	1,427	1,552	1,674	1,530	1,685
Remainder of State*	595	772	1,014	1,156	1,431
State Total	2,022	2,324	2,688	2,686	3,116
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division* ..	1,222	1,452	1,419	1,168	1,276
Remainder of State*	640	1,026	1,179	1,007	603
State Total	1,862	2,478	2,598	2,175	1,879

* Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Rentals	11,410	12,024	12,360	12,983	14,241
Gross Surplus—House Sales	2,286	2,221	2,525	2,460	1,830
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	248	258	375	329	273
Interest—House Sales (Net)	1,540	1,672	1,756	1,762	1,806
Sundry	144	179	290	161	161
Miscellaneous	80	88	97	126	281
Total Revenue	15,708	16,442	17,404	17,822	18,592
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalised and Applied to House Sales	5,220	5,469	5,672	5,574	5,907
Loan Redemption—					
Commonwealth—State Agreement	1,612	1,690	1,800	1,834	1,898
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	4	4	4	3
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	12	12	12	8	8
Administration—					
General	810	883	868	1,050	1,153
House and Land Sales	406	467	574	611	657
Rates—Less Amount Capitalised	1,962	1,990	2,026	2,057	2,255
Provision for Accrued Maintenance	1,928	2,104	2,222	2,463	2,507
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	32	15	44	21	13
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	478	482	479	485	477
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,540	1,649	1,711	1,561	1,190
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve .. .. .	..	991	1,090	992	1,000
Appropriation of House Sales Profits for Slum Reclamation Works.. .. .	..	..	300	300	300
Other	422	458	498	615	737
Total Expenditure	14,426	16,214	17,300	17,574	18,106
Surplus	1,282	228	104	247	486
Fixed Assets at 30 June	207,382	216,646	231,762	243,762	262,665
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June*—					
Government Advances	270,792	288,815	313,478	335,849	357,184
Debenture Issues	868	864	600	600	600
Death Benefit Fund Advances	1,046	871	998	1,564	1,914

* Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further Reference, 1965

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Under the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967*, the Minister is empowered to buy houses or land on which to erect houses for occupation by Aborigines. At 30 June 1967, ninety-four houses had been completed and five 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 1966-67, thirty houses were erected. At 30 June 1967, a total of 3,269 houses had been completed since the inception of the Commission in 1945, and fifteen 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 authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Government of Victoria, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of first and second mortgages.

Under the terms of the Act the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

Loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1967, and subsisting totalled 3,284 on the security of first mortgages and 1,643 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$21m and \$1.7m, respectively.

Further Reference, 1967

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act 1962* empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security.

Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1967, there were twenty-one approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 249, the amount involved being \$427,067.

Further Reference, 1967

Co-operative Housing Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958* empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but from 1956 they have received a portion of the State's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June of each of the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Units	At 30 June—				
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Societies Registered ..	No.	740	797	871	902	1,070
Members Registered ..	No.	46,022	47,803	48,948	49,610	54,012
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	2,102,446	2,249,624	2,369,745	2,529,821	2,783,681
Nominal Share Capital ..	\$m	214	228	240	253	278
Advances Approved ..	No.	39,174	41,419	42,850	43,882	45,594
" " ..	\$m	192	210	224	232	250
Government Guarantees Executed ..	No.	524	581	617	648	678
" " ..	\$m	149	161	168	175	180
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	2,039	2,246	2,260	2,190	2,353
Indemnities Subsisting ..	\$'000	788	947	969	965	1,074
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	\$m	42	50	59	68	77
Dwelling-houses Completed to Date ..	No.	46,001	49,504	53,060	56,088	59,508
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	3,101	3,123	2,651	2,111	2,355

Further Reference, 1967

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 Credit Foncier Department of the Bank. Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1967 may be found on page 694.

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, etc., 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. However, particulars of the permanent finance made available by the major institutions to persons buying or building new homes in Victoria for their personal use are shown, for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68, in the following table. The amounts shown are actual payments during the periods indicated, as distinct from loans approved, and do not include loans made to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons building or buying homes for resale or for investment purposes. A new home is regarded as a house or flat not more than twelve months old and permanent finance means finance granted for a term of three years or more.

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS : PERMANENT FINANCE FOR NEW HOMES ONLY : PARTICULARS OF AMOUNTS PAID BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS AS LOANS TO PERSONS BUYING OR BUILDING HOMES IN VICTORIA FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE
(\$'000)

Institution	Payments During Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Savings Banks and Co-operative Housing Societies ..	90,385	85,994	78,224	80,024	89,737
Life Insurance Offices..	3,920	5,822	6,562	6,694	7,071
Friendly Societies ..	283	472	814	645	763
Building Societies ..	721	2,014	2,570	3,440	5,984
Government Instrumentalities ..	24,486	22,880	20,266	20,239	16,778
Total ..	119,796	117,182	108,436	111,043	120,332

Housing for Aged Persons*Housing of Elderly Persons by the Housing Commission*

Since 1965 the Housing Commission, Victoria, has been requested to provide accommodation for two categories of the State's elderly citizens—the lone female pensioner and the pensioner couple.

Requests for accommodation by female pensioners are numerous and out-number the second group by nine to one. In this field the Commission has sought and has received the co-operation of local council authorities and a standard set of conditions has evolved which provides the basis of a formal agreement between the Commission and a participating council. This is that :

- (1) The council shall make available to the Commission, by way of gift, a suitable area of land in close proximity to an established shopping area, churches, and transport.
- (2) The Commission will, from its own funds, defray the cost of erecting a building or buildings containing an appropriate number of specially designed flats.

- (3) The Commission will maintain the buildings and be responsible for their administration.
- (4) The council will charge and the Commission will pay normal municipal rates for the pensioner flats, and the council will make an annual donation to the Commission equal to one-half of the amount of rates received.
- (5) The council accepts responsibility for the maintenance of surrounding garden areas.
- (6) The council has the right to nominate tenants provided that any tenant nominated shall comply with the conditions about eligibility laid down by the Commission.

The Commission has developed a compact, self-contained bed-sitting room unit complete with individual kitchenette and bathroom for lone persons. For a pensioner couple the unit has a separate bedroom and a living room with a private balcony and kitchenette and bathroom.

Recently constructed buildings in the metropolitan area have included four blocks each twelve storeys in height. These are served by elevators and each flat is centrally heated and supplied with reticulated hot water. Each block has a community room which is available for tenant gatherings.

Construction of flats in the single storey or walk-up (two and three storey) categories is either brick-veneer or pre-cast concrete. Pre-cast concrete only is used in the high-rise blocks.

The rent charged to lone pensioners is \$2.10 per week and to pensioner couples \$3.25 with a service charge of 80 cents and \$1.05, respectively, where heating and hot water are provided.

At 30 June 1967, 2,274 lone person flats and 1,185 pensioner couple flats had been constructed by the Commission.

The Commission does not provide housing for lone male persons.

Housing for the Ambulatory Aged

An ambulatory aged person (a male of at least sixty-five years and a female of sixty years or more) able to attend to his or her personal needs, may look to one or other of the following agencies for assistance :

- (1) Church and voluntary organisations,
- (2) Hospitals and Charities Commission,
- (3) Commonwealth Department of Social Services (Aged Persons Homes Act), and
- (4) Housing Commission, Victoria.

In the geriatrics field, the Hospitals and Charities Commission is concerned with the professional care of the infirm person ; but it is also interested in and responsible for the supervision of all institutions registered with the Commission which provide housing and some measure of care for, or supervision of, aged persons. These organisations seek advice and assistance from the Commission in the matter of buildings, equipment, administration, and finance. The Commission

advises that low rental housing alone is insufficient for aged persons, and that other services, such as meals, supervision, and nursing care of eventual infirmities, are very important.

Officers of the Commission regularly visit all registered homes in Victoria and ensure that high standards of accommodation and services are maintained. In addition, the Commission arranges educational courses for supervisors and others working in this field so that all are well informed in current methods of care and supervision.

The types of housing built by church and voluntary organisations vary from single cottages and duplex cottages to self-contained motel-type units and hostel accommodation. All plans are submitted to the Commission for approval before commencement of building. The residents of self-contained units usually lead a completely independent life, doing their own catering, housework, etc. Some organisations combine this type of accommodation with a hostel where residents receive shelter and meals. The interest in the welfare of the residents varies with the organisation, but all are encouraged to provide some kind of diversional therapy and social events for the mental stimulation of the residents.

In some instances, infirmary sections are provided as an annexe to the home, where residents are nursed either as short or long-term patients.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Services under the *Aged Persons Homes Act* 1954 provides a building subsidy of \$2.00 for every \$1.00 provided by an approved organisation. As well as buildings, this covers assistance with fixed furnishings and fittings, and assistance towards the purchase of the land. The Commonwealth will provide maximum subsidy of \$4,000 for each single unit or \$6,000 for each double unit of accommodation.

Where no "in-going" donation is made to the organisation and where charitable relief is provided, the Hospitals and Charities Commission grants financial assistance for furnishings to approved organisations.

At 30 June 1967, housing-type accommodation for 942 males and 1,647 females was registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

At 30 June 1967, hospital ward or hostel-type accommodation for 2,783 males and 4,441 females was provided in hospitals for the aged, benevolent and other types of homes for frail or infirm elderly people, and 3,544 such patients were accommodated in private hospitals.

The Housing Commission of Victoria has also provided units for aged persons within its housing estates.

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.