

8

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

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.

Arts Centre

The Victorian Arts Centre is a major State project to provide a focal point for cultural activities in Victoria. The first unit of the Centre, the new building for the National Gallery of Victoria situated in St Kilda Road and designed by Sir Roy Grounds, cost \$14m and was opened on 20 August 1968. The new building provides space for the display of collections in each department and incorporates a concept of considerable value, both to scholars and the general public, in the provision of "study storage". This comprises reserve areas to which inquirers can gain access and where every object not on display is available for inspection.

The Gallery is provided with a hall of about 10,000 sq ft for temporary exhibitions of all kinds, a full-scale education department with areas for lectures, demonstrations and practical work, and the Great Hall, an area designed for banquets, receptions and State occasions, and with fine acoustic qualities for the performance of music. The Hall has a ceiling of carved, coloured glass designed by Leonard French.

Work commenced on the second stage of the project at the north end of the site in 1969. This area will provide accommodation for the arts of music, ballet, opera, and drama and is visualised as consisting of a concert hall to seat 2,500, a music-dance theatre for 1,800, a drama theatre for 750, and an auditorium and experimental theatre with seating for 1,000. In addition to these performing areas, there will be rehearsal stages, recording studios, and administrative

areas. The Centre will be completed with the construction of the spire rising over the main theatre complex to a height of 415 ft. This will not only mark the site of the complex but will contain restaurant, cafeteria, and administration services, including the headquarters of the National Gallery Society.

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 \$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.

New Acquisitions

In spite of the rapid rise in prices in the international art market the National Gallery of Victoria acquired some important paintings during 1967-68. *The Adoration of the Magi*, Florentine painted about 1420-30 by the so-called 'Griggs' Master, has widened the collection of Italian paintings, and *Classical Landscape with River and Temple at Tivoli* by Claude Lorraine (1600-1682) now provides an undisputed work by this master.

In sculpture, the Gallery obtained a master work of the nineteenth century, *Balzac* by Auguste Rodin (1840-1917). This is the last cast of this work to be made available by the French Government and will considerably widen the representation of this sculptor, a number of whose works are already in Melbourne.

The Department of Prints and Drawings obtained *Woman with a Fan*, a fine drawing by Picasso dated about 1904, and the Department of Australian Art the painting *A Field of Beetroots* by John Peter Russell (1858-1931), a pioneer Australian impressionist who lived in France for most of his life.

Two major developments occurred in the collections. The first was the expansion of the collection of glass under the terms of the "William and Margaret Morgan Endowment". The acquisition of the Russell Collection through this endowment has given Melbourne an international status in this area of collections. The second event was the decision by the Council of Trustees to commence the first collection of American Art in Australia. Considerable assistance has been given in this project by the National Gallery Society and other agencies, and it is hoped that a representative group of works of the contemporary American school will soon be assembled.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 5,000, 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.

Further References, 1963-1969

Victorian Art Galleries

Victoria is well provided with independent public art galleries in country centres. The older establishments at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, and Warrnambool which owe their origins in the early 1900s to local enthusiasm, have brought together many fine collections and some rare examples of Australian art. These galleries still depend for their income upon subscription lists, donations, and grants.

More recently, attractive modern gallery buildings have been built at Mildura, Hamilton, Shepparton, and Benalla. Swan Hill has established a folk museum of Australiana on an extensive open air site on the banks of the Murray River. These newer galleries, sponsored by municipalities, have some advantages over the older galleries with no official backing from a statutory body. Other centres which are now in process of providing up-to-date accommodation for the arts are Morwell, Ararat, Horsham, Maryborough, Kerang, Nunawading, Mordialloc, and Hawthorn.

The established galleries are freely associated as members of the Victorian Public Galleries Group constituted at a conference in 1957 "to promote and further the interests of public art galleries in presenting the arts to the public in the State of Victoria". Promotion of the arts is effected through mutual aid and common policy among members.

While matters associated with buildings, staffing, organisation, and finance present similar problems to all galleries and encourage them to plan and work together through the Galleries Group, their distinct diversity in other respects has kept the art gallery movement alive and progressive. Annual conferences of the Victorian Public Galleries Group are held at each of the member galleries in turn to determine the business for the ensuing year and at the half year a forum is held to review progress.

The Victorian Public Galleries Group may represent country art galleries on matters common to all and is invited to make recommendations to the Government. It has secured the secondment of qualified art teachers to country galleries as education officers, arranged art exhibitions among member galleries, and made available information on art gallery matters.

The Victorian Public Galleries Group operates within a regional plan of its own, recognised and supported by the State Government through capital grants and annual maintenance grants to supplement local income. The regional plan fosters the development of specific regional galleries to provide remote areas with an increasing amount

of material and improved services which every year are in greater demand. Exhibition programmes are inter-related and operate in co-operation with the new Victorian Arts Centre, but each gallery preserves its autonomy. Individual galleries have developed according to the history, the needs, the preferences, and resources of their localities.

Mildura Arts Centre is a complex of folk museum, art gallery, and theatre and is well known for initiating the Australian sculpture prize competitions, its dramatic performances, and its North West Ballet School.

Hamilton has a unique modern gallery, designed to feature the Shaw collection of rare artifacts.

Ballarat, known for its Crouch Prizes, has restored its original colonial style gallery building. It now incorporates a reconstruction of parts of the Lindsay family homestead, and in it preserves original works by the various members of this famous family of artists.

Bendigo through the years has acquired a representative range of Australian paintings to build up a public gallery collection including noted works by French Impressionists and artists of the Barbizon School. The Bendigo Art Prize is awarded annually.

Shepparton, which has associations with the Longstaff and Nolan families, was one of the earliest centres to incorporate a modern multi-purpose building for the arts within its Civic Centre and to receive substantial financial assistance from local business enterprise. The Andrew Fairlie Prize for painting is awarded annually.

Geelong has a special interest in establishing a valuable collection of original modern prints and of contemporary Australian pottery, and awards the annual \$1,000 Corio Prize for painting, one of the largest in Australia, the Richardson Print Prize for \$200, and the Geelong Print Prize of \$100 for artists twenty-five years of age and younger.

Castlemaine has a most select collection of Australian painting and has, by voluntary effort, set up as an auxiliary to its galleries a local history museum, with which is associated a prospectus providing an illustrated key to historic landmarks in the locality.

Sale provides, in a modern setting, a Regional Arts Centre which is a focal point for temporary exhibitions and a range of art activity related to rural interests in the area. Acquisitions to the permanent collection are made from time to time.

Benalla has a small but significant collection of Australian paintings as contemporary as its own gallery building, and a continuous programme of travelling exhibitions is presented. Because of historical connections Benalla aims to develop the Kelly theme for its permanent collection. Indications are that other centres contemplating the establishment of art galleries will in their turn identify these with their localities and preserve their individuality.

Library Services

Introduction

Library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria, and by free municipal or public libraries in some 150 municipalities in the State.

State Library of Victoria

In the early 1850s, some influential citizens, pressing the Government to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community, found Governor La Trobe both sympathetic and helpful. An area of two acres was reserved for the library, and a sum of £6,500 (\$13,000) placed on the Estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year, five trustees were appointed, with Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry as chairman. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on 11 February 1856.

By 1900 it was evident that a larger building was necessary, and in March 1905, the librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913 the great central octagonal reading room, with its associated book stacks, was opened. A further step was taken in March 1965, when the La Trobe wing, which holds the State's Australiana collection, was opened to the public.

The Library was first known as the Melbourne Public Library, later as the Public Library of Victoria, and from 1960 as the State Library of Victoria. It is a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

The Reference Library is the basic research library for the State. For the first hundred years of its existence it built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects but recently it has been necessary to limit the areas in which collecting is done in depth. Among fields of continuing interest are : historical bibliography, with early printed books and private presses of the 19th and 20th centuries ; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts with emphasis on Oriental art ; music, both literature and scores ; history and typography, especially British ; military history including the First World War ; and biography, together with genealogy and parish registers.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the Library has outstanding 19th century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science. Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations Organisation deposit all important papers in the Library.

The Lending Branch was opened to the public in 1892. In 1920, the regulations were amended to allow the dispatch of books to persons living in country areas.

With the expansion of libraries through Victoria consequent upon the passing of the Free Library Service Board Act in 1946, it was realised that the provision of more trained staff was essential. In

1948, therefore, the trustees established a Library School. Students are prepared in the School for the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia.

Victoriana in the State Library

The La Trobe collection includes the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific material held by the Library. This collection is especially strong in material relating to Victoria. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration and early settlement of the State, and of works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

The La Trobe collection contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, nearly all Victorian, supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings, and many thousands of manuscripts, including documents from Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawcner, Burke and Wills, Henty, McKinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. The collection also includes 30,000 pictures and objects of historical interest, including paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton. There are also approximately 10,000 maps.

Material dealing with the history of the State is supplemented by virtually complete collections of the State's technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of Government departments), complete sets of law reports, and of Parliamentary papers and other political material.

State Archives

The Archives Division of the State Library is responsible for Government departmental and semi-Government records of the State, many of which are housed in the La Trobe Library. From 1893, when the office books of the Melbourne agency of the Derwent Bank were deposited at the State Library, until 1910, there were desultory collections of source material. In 1910, the Premier received a deputation from the Historical Society of Victoria, and serious plans began to be made for the preservation of State documents.

The idea of an Archives Department together with the historical collection was mooted in 1914, and in 1917 a Royal Commission on the public services called attention to the "great space occupied in storage rooms of the Public Offices by obsolete documents". Two years later, a deputation to the Chief Secretary from the trustees of the Public Library and the Historical Society of Victoria requested that certain records be handed over to trustees pending the establishment of a public records office; but with the exception of the Chief Secretary's records from 1836 to 1870, no large allocation was made.

In 1927, a Board of Inquiry into methods in the Public Service drew attention to the keeping of official records by the department, and made recommendations relating to uniform methods of registration of records and correspondence.

In 1928, as a result of agitation against the destruction of records, a Premier's instruction was issued that no records be destroyed before first being offered to the trustees of the Public Library for inclusion in the Archives. This instruction was repeated several times after that date. Indiscriminate war-time pulping of historically valuable documents led to a request in 1941 by the History School of the University of Melbourne, the Historical Society of Victoria, and the Library trustees for the appointment of a full-time Archivist. This appointment was made in 1948, and in 1955 the Archives Division was created.

Municipal Library Services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council of Victoria, and in 1966 its office was re-designated the Library Services Division of the Library Council.

In 1968, 151 Councils, representing 2,776,000 Victorians, shared Government library grants amounting to \$1.3m. Of this amount, \$1.2m was direct municipal library subsidy. With the addition of expenditure from these Councils' own funds, expenditure on municipal library services for 1968-69 was to be over \$3.5m, an average expenditure of approximately \$1.28 per head of the population served. In 1967-68, 705,000 borrowers used the services, now totalling 2,538,000 books, to the extent of 13,641,000 issues.

Regional libraries, of which there are twenty-three at present, comprising a total of 102 Councils, consist of groups of councils which pool their resources, book-stocks, and trained staff. Since 1962, six metropolitan regional library services have been formed. The Victorian Government provides a Rural Library Establishment and Regional Library Development Grant of \$50,000 per annum. There are ten bookmobile services operating in Victoria, seven in country regions and three in the metropolitan area.

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria, and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State with a list of recommendations for improvement and development of libraries. One in particular was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In 1965, Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the principal 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 provided that the first president of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act

also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications, namely, one should be a person holding a senior academic position in a University in Victoria; one should be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one member would represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act; another the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation and supervision of the Free Library Services (including children's libraries); to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of monies made available by Parliament to assist free libraries; to provide advisory services to free libraries and to associated institutions; and to manage and control the preservation of public records.

The Council was duly constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the State Government on the promotion of public library service throughout the State.

Further References, 1961-69; National Museum of Victoria, 1961-69; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Drama, 1963; Special and Research Libraries, 1964; Painting in Victoria, 1964; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964; State Film Centre, 1964; Regional Libraries, 1965; Book Publishing, 1965; Music, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966; Manuscript Collection in La Trobe Library, 1967; Public Records in Victoria, 1968; Drama, Opera, and Ballet, 1968; Art Library, 1969

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

The Institute of Applied Science of Victoria (Victoria's science museum), which commenced operations on 8 September 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum, entered a new phase of its history following the formal separation of the National Gallery of Victoria from the group of four branches housed on the Swanston Street block. The consequent availability of some 58,000 sq ft for allocation to the State Library, National Museum, and Institute of Applied Science made possible some easing of the acute problems of accommodation which had beset all branches for many years.

After an examination of the relative needs of the three remaining branches, the Institute was allocated all the old National Gallery area except the Stawell, La Trobe, and McAllan Galleries, and its existing main areas (Queen's Hall and North West Wing) were allocated to the State Library. These decisions involve the transfer of virtually all displays, preparation facilities, and offices to new locations. This transfer will take some years to complete. As the display area will be more than doubled, a large number of new displays will be created, and the opportunity to modernise old displays before re-establishing them is being fully exploited. In the meantime, temporary displays in the new areas are available to visitors.

The Institute presents displays on applied aspects of all the sciences, including engineering, physics, chemistry, geology, and biology (the latter including public health). Exhibits are continuously reviewed as scientific knowledge progresses, and an endeavour is made to include the historical background in any subject. The H. V. McKay Planetarium continues as a soundly established and popular service. Aids are provided specifically for school parties by the Institute and the Education Department. Four teachers are currently seconded for this service. Plans are being developed for a comprehensive education centre in the George Swinburne gallery basement.

Other important services include a radiocarbon dating laboratory, and the observatory. The latter is used for telescope viewing by visitors with the assistance of demonstrators from the Astronomical Society of Victoria. This service has now been running continuously for 21 years, and some 30,000 persons have been given the experience of direct viewing of the night sky through high performance instruments. Combining this service with the planetarium, the Institute is filling a role in meeting the demand for education in astronomy, a demand which grows with the progress of space research.

The professional staff is always available to deal with inquiries by visitors and correspondents. These inquiries range over a multitude of subjects, and information not always readily available from other sources is supplied to many persons each year.

Further Reference, 1969

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The post-war development in Victoria emphasised the desirability of minimising the unnecessary destruction of historic buildings, objects, and sites of historic or scenic importance. The development of the National Trust movement elsewhere in Australia provided a precedent and during 1955 and 1956 groups of interested individuals met to discuss the possibility of the formation of a National Trust in Victoria. These meetings led to the formation of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

The principal aims of the Trust are :

- (1) To educate the public and stimulate interest in places and things which are of national or local importance because of educational, historic, architectural, traditional, legendary, artistic, literary, scientific, antiquarian or archaeological reasons, including places of natural beauty and their flora and fauna ; and
- (2) to acquire, maintain, and manage suitable buildings, objects or sites for the purpose of their preservation.

The inaugural meeting was held in September 1956. Public interest increased, particularly with the acquisition of "Como" in South Yarra. The purchase, restoration, and development of the property cost nearly \$325,000, and now it attracts some 65,000 visitors annually and serves as headquarters and focal point of the Trust.

The Trust's growth has been rapid. Membership has increased from 475 in June 1959 to about 5,400 in June 1968. Originally, the Trust Council was the sole committee; today the Council has over forty honorary committees and sub-committees advising and assisting its deliberations and guiding the various facets of its work.

La Trobe's Cottage (the State's first Government House) has been acquired and restored, and now attracts 30,000 visitors a year. The world-wide appeal for the return of this building's original contents has produced remarkable results, over 50 per cent of the original contents now being on display.

The Beechworth Powder Magazine and its caretaker's cottage, "Illawarra", the paddle steamer "Adelaide", the old Heidelberg Police Station, the Nareeb Gates, the Wollaston Bridge, the Hepburn Graves, and the main features of the ANZ Bank, 351 Collins Street, Melbourne are owned, restored, and preserved by the Trust. "Lake View", Chiltern (the childhood home of Henry Handel Richardson) is owned and currently being restored, as are the Joss House at Bendigo, the famous Castlemaine Market, the pre-fabricated iron house "Loren", and the Black Springs Bakery at Beechworth. Preliminary work is being done on the Ebenezer Mission Station in the Wimmera. The Trust owns and plans to restore the sailing ship "Polly Woodside", believed to be the last sailing ship available in Australian waters for this purpose. A museum of horse-drawn vehicles is being planned for Beechworth, and the Trust is co-operating with the Shire of Warracknabeal in the formation of an agricultural machinery museum. A Cobb and Co. coach is owned and on display in Melbourne on the site of the original Cobb and Co. stables.

Interesting and historical furnishings owned and preserved by the Trust include the Armytage Collection at "Como", the La Trobe Collection, Cook relics (displayed at Captain Cook's Cottage), the E. T. H. Richardson collection of rare china and glass, and a fine collection of period costumes. Over 1,500 buildings, etc., have been classified and recorded and *Historic Buildings of Victoria* has been published illustrating and incorporating this research work. The Trust has also ensured the preservation of the Customs House, Melbourne, the ceiling of the Capitol Theatre, Melbourne, Ballarat's Cast Iron Foundry, the Traveller's Rest Inn, Batesford, and numerous other buildings. Currently, work is being concentrated on the preservation of two of the State's more historic towns—Beechworth and Maldon.

At the same time, however, properties including Lucerne Farm, Avoca Lodge, the "House in Jolimont Square", St Philip's, Collingwood, and the forecourt of the Old Gaol in Ballarat have been lost.

The Trust has branches throughout Victoria and at present new branches are being planned for Geelong and South Gippsland.

It also encourages landscape preservation by stressing the importance of protecting and preserving the State's environment, its landscape, townscape, seascape, and flora and fauna. Through its "Keep Australia Beautiful" Committee it sponsors campaigns against litter throughout the State.

Sidney Myer Music Bowl

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl, a fine setting for many of Melbourne's outdoor attractions, completed and opened in 1959, was a gift to the citizens of Melbourne by the Sidney Myer Charity Trust. Situated in the King's Domain, the Music Bowl was designed for the presentation of music and theatre in all forms. The Sidney Myer Festival orchestral concerts, the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra's outdoor concerts, the Music for the People concerts, the Melbourne City Council's regular massed bands concerts, and some of the events of the annual Moomba Festival attract large audiences.

The Music Bowl is a new solution to the problem of "semi-enclosing" space for a cultural purpose, at a time when space in or adjacent to a city is scarce. Although long investigation into technical problems preceded work on the structure, actual construction was carried out in eleven months. The roof, a half-inch sandwich of plywood and aluminium, both supported and held down by steel cables, covers a stage of 6,000 sq ft, an orchestra pit accommodating 100 players, and fixed seating for 2,050, while sloping lawns beyond seat upwards of 50,000. Beneath the stage are dressing rooms, conference rooms, storage, kitchen, and offices. Incorporated in the stage area are sound equipment and control rooms and assembly areas. Vehicles can be driven directly on to the stage for loading and unloading.

Administered by a trust as a public utility, the Music Bowl has been used for orchestral, choral and band concerts, opera, drama, pageants, religious gatherings, and film screenings. The Trust is not a promoter and maintains the Music Bowl by hiring charges which are limited to the actual running cost.

The Music Bowl caters for both large and small audiences, conditions being generally good for the hundreds who gather for lunch time recorded music, or for assemblages such as the 50,000 at the annual Christmas Eve "Carols by Candlelight", the 35,000 who in 1959 heard the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, or the 70,000 who attended Dr Billy Graham's Melbourne evangelistic meeting in 1959. Particular attention has been given to sound reproduction, and five columns of speakers, with sound relay gear incorporated in the system, ensure perfect hearing throughout the area. Basic control is from the control room, but adjustments can be made from the lawn area. There are facilities for ready adaptation of stage lighting equipment and for the use of full stage settings.

Metropolitan Press

Sales of Melbourne's three daily newspapers (*The Age*, *The Sun News-Pictorial*, and *The Herald*) decreased during a three days strike of their employees early in August 1968. This resulted in reduced quantities, and much smaller papers over this period. Circulations recovered when the employees returned to work and towards the end of the year were greater than the 1967 total daily average sale of 1,316,000 copies.

The Sun News-Pictorial on 6 June 1968 achieved Australia's top sale of the year—662,832 with the report of the assassination of U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy at Los Angeles.

During 1968 total advertising volume in Melbourne dailies remained steady compared with the previous year. Notable rises towards the end of the year resulted from the opening of Southland Shopping

Centre in September and the commencement of operations of a new brewery in October. The decrease in real estate and associated advertising continued from 1967 although this trend was beginning to reverse at the end of the year.

"Spot Color", introduced by all Melbourne dailies and several suburban newspapers, has been adopted by retail and national advertisers.

The new Melbourne evening daily *Newsday* commenced publication on 30 September 1969.

In addition, the national daily newspapers, *The Australian* and *The Australian Financial Review*, also circulate in Victoria.

Further References 1961-1969; Country Press 1967; Suburban Newspapers 1969

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of 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.

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.

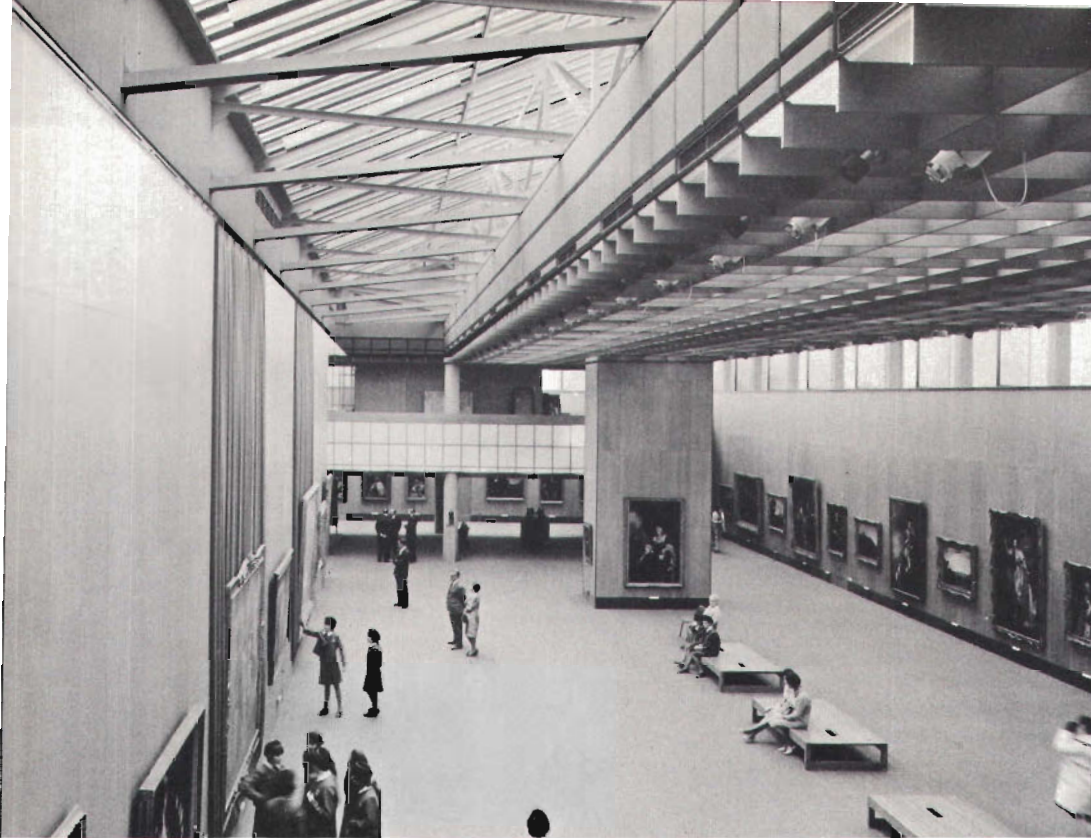
The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying



The entrance to the National Gallery of Victoria.

[Nylex Corporation Limited]

National Gallery of Victoria



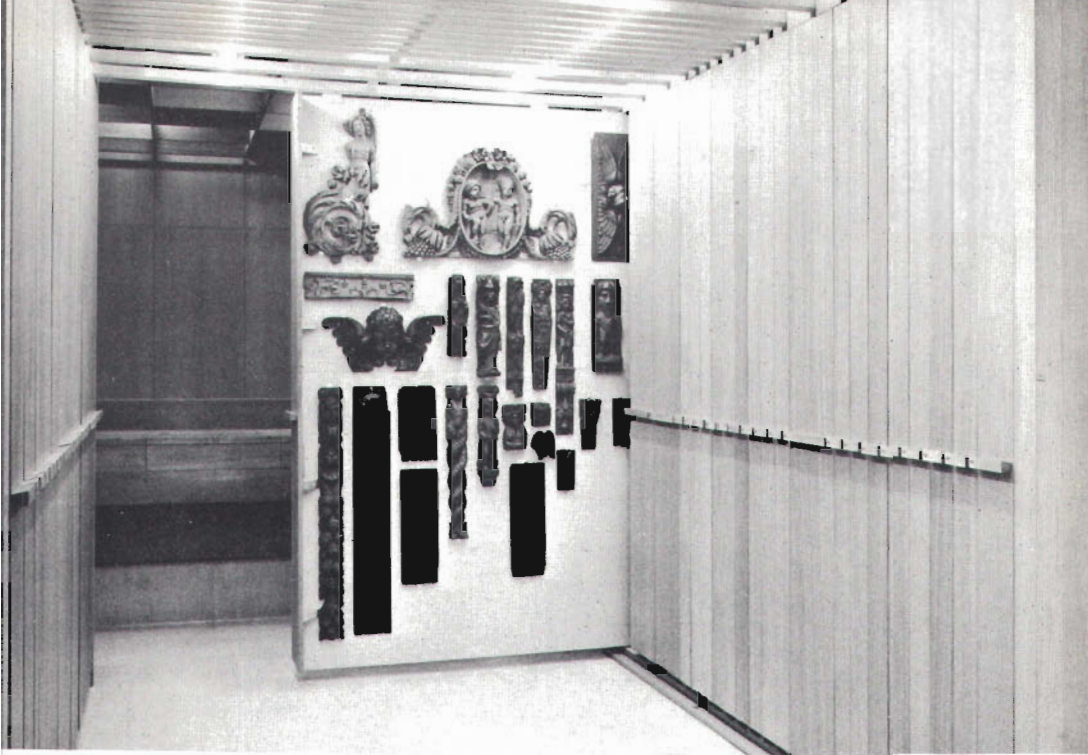
A view of the European Paintings Gallery showing the combination of artificial and natural lighting.

[National Gallery of Victoria

Part of the Decorative Arts Display.

[National Gallery of Victoria





Storage units.

[Designers : *Grant and Mary Featherston*]

Asian Decorative Arts Gallery,
looking through to Coles Court.

Designers : *Grant and Mary Featherston*



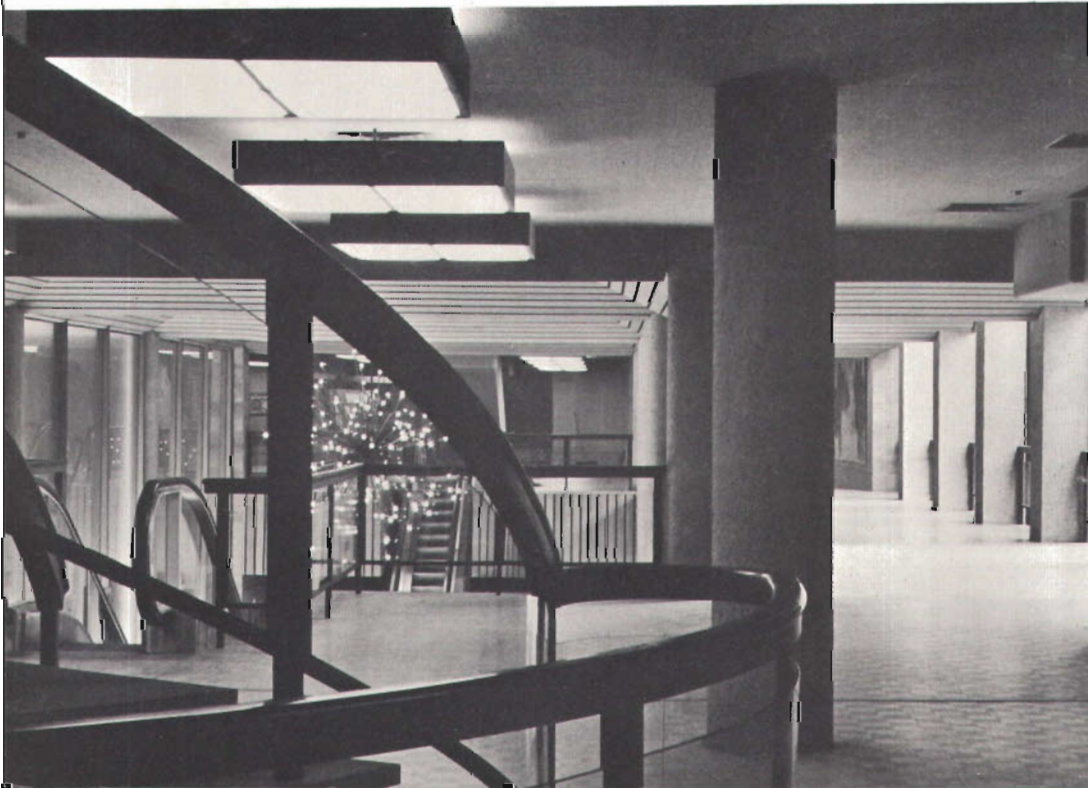


The Lindsay Court and sculpture display area.

[National Gallery of Victoria]

The first floor foyer.

[National Gallery of Victoria]



from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1968-69, Australian licensees paid \$309,598 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$85,123 of which \$61,034 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1969, 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 1969**

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 1969, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne, 168, and country, 135.

History of Broadcasting, 1961; Radio Australia, 1966; Educational Broadcasts to Schools, 1968; Development of ABC Radio Programmes, 1969

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 1969, television services were provided in Australia by 39 national stations and 45 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
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	10	October 1968
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	5	September 1968
Orbost	ABLV4 Latrobe Valley	2	April 1969

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 1968-69, Australian licensees paid \$1,385,390 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$488,560, of which \$452,627 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1969, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 113, and country, 69.

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

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1968-69

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	49.2	50.2
Light Entertainment	19.2	19.8
Sport	10.1	6.6
News	10.4	12.4
Family	4.4	4.2
Information	1.4	2.3
Current Affairs	2.5	2.4
The Arts	0.1	..
Education	2.7	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are as follows :
**VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN
 OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1969**

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

Television Programmes

The Australian Broadcasting Commission television programmes cover news, commentaries, talks, music, drama, light entertainment, children's programmes, youth and adult education, religious programmes, sporting events and miscellaneous topics. There have been major developments in many fields in recent years.

In drama, *Bellbird* introduced the concept of a serial, with four episodes a week, about a country town. Other series like *Contrabandits*, which was followed in 1969 by *Delta*, have extended the scope of television drama.

In children's programmes, *Play School* and *Adventure Island* have been specifically designed to appeal to the lower age groups. There are also regular longer dramas, operas and ballets, while programmes like *Gala Performance* have employed overseas performers of repute. The Commission also regularly introduces many experimental drama programmes through its workshop series.

Using a network of television stations in the five eastern States, local major sporting events such as Test Cricket matches, the Davis Cup, and the Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race can be brought to most Australian viewers. Satellite television has brought new possibilities and many world events have been shown.

The biggest changes on television have probably taken place in the field of public affairs. The introduction of *This Day Tonight* in 1967 extended the range of public affairs programmes. While *Four Corners* and *Impact* presented longer items including in-depth documentaries about major issues both in Australia and abroad, *This Day Tonight* has endeavoured to keep abreast of the news with many short items ranging from the light hearted to the serious and the controversial.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia :

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES,* 1968-69

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	No. of Hours	Percentage of Total Transmission Hours	Australian Origin Percentage in Each Category	Programme Category	No. of Hours	Percentage of Total Transmission Hours	Australian Origin Percentage in Each Category
Drama	1,281	30.07	7.79	Musical Performances ..	65	1.52	40.93
Variety and Acts ..	264	6.19	47.96	Religious	75	1.75	76.61
Sport	452	10.61	86.94	Rural	41	0.97	100.00
News	292	6.86	100.00	Arts and Aesthetics	241	5.66	30.84
Public Interest ..	550	12.91	67.54	Miscellaneous ..	238	5.55	99.57
Education	763	17.91	67.49	Total	4,262	100.00	52.41

* Because of changes in classification, figures for 1968-69 are not comparable with previous years.

The news service has provided through its bulletins an accurate and comprehensive coverage of events throughout the world. In this area satellite communication has also become vital, making it possible to bring to Australian homes telecasts of many major events taking place in overseas countries. The Commission maintains its own news service 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.

National Parks

Introduction

Tower Hill, an extinct volcano near Warrnambool, could be called Victoria's first national park. Under the Land Act it was temporarily reserved in 1866, permanently reserved in 1873, and by special enactment of 1892 (Tower Hill National Park Act) was granted to the Koroit Borough to manage for the public benefit. Reservation of Ferntree Gully came next in 1882. In 1898, Wilsons Promontory and Mt Buffalo were added. By 1930, Bulga Park, Tarra Valley, Wyperfeld, Mallacoota Inlet, Lind, Spermwhale Head (The Lakes), Alfred, Wingan, and Churchill had also been reserved. The Schedule to the inaugural National Parks Act passed in 1956 included all these areas except Tower Hill. Fraser National Park was added to the Schedule the following year. Hattah Lakes, Mount Eccles, and Mount Richmond were declared national parks in 1960.

A brief account of the areas and principal features of the first nineteen national parks established under the National Parks Act until 1966 is given on page 181 of the 1966 *Victorian Year Book*. The twentieth national park was declared in April 1967. This is Morwell National Park which has an area of 342 acres and is renowned as the habitat of Gunns (epiphytic) orchid and for its tall forest.

Objects of the Act

The objects of the National Parks Act are to provide for the establishment and control of national parks, and to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wildlife as well as features of special, scenic, scientific, or historical interest. The parks are to be managed so as to maintain the existing natural environment and to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors.

National Parks Authority

The original Act constituted the National Parks Authority to control and manage national parks for the purposes laid down in that Act. In some cases committees of management assist the Authority in the discharge of its responsibility. These committees, initially established and operated under the various successive Land Acts for individual parks, were adopted wholly by the national park legislation. The Authority appoints new members.

The Premier of Victoria is the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act. The Authority consists of the Chairman, who is the Minister for State Development (the Premier's Ministerial nominee), a full-time Director, five ex officio members, being the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife as well as representatives of organisations concerned with the protection of native flora and fauna, persons having special interests in national parks, the Victorian Ski Association, and the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

National Park Services

Since 1959, the central administrative office staff has increased from three to nineteen and the ranger staff of eleven has increased to twenty-one full-time and five part-time members. Financial grants to parks rose from \$37,714 in 1958 to \$267,058 in 1968 and park revenues increased in the same period from \$28,918 to \$121,577.

Mt Buffalo National Park

Although the north-eastern area of Victoria has many interesting features, there is probably none so well known as Mt Buffalo National Park—an area of 27,280 acres which attracts many thousands of visitors each year. First recorded sighting of this isolated granite plateau was in 1824 when Hume and Hovell named the highest point Mount Buffalo (this peak of 5,645 ft is also known as The Horn). Almost 30 years later the botanists Baron Van Mueller and John Dallachy became the first white men to reach the summit, and since that day botanists and other tourists have been fascinated by the varied and rugged beauty of this range.

As early as 1898, the Government recognised the value of this area by setting aside 2,880 acres as a site for a National Park. This has been increased over the years and now 27,280 acres are permanently reserved. With the opening of a coach road in 1908 and its subsequent sealing to the top of the plateau, visitors can reach the area much more easily.

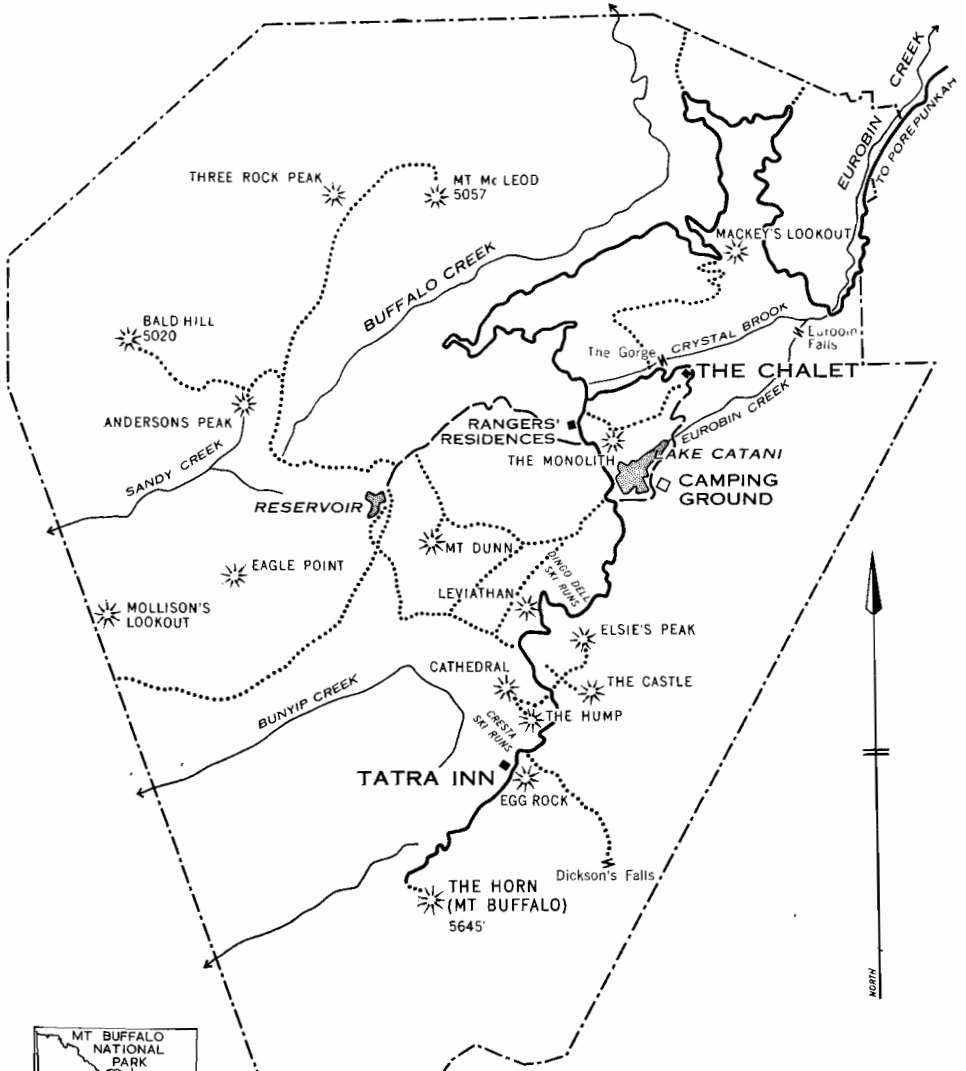
Most of the lower slopes of the plateau are composed of Ordovician sandstone supporting an open forest of Peppermint, Manna Gum, and Stringybarks with an understorey of wattles and bracken. However, the spectacular features of the park are on the higher slopes where there are balancing rocks such as Egg Rock, The Monolith, and The Sentinel; weathered rocks in the shape of seals, lions, and lizards; eroded fault lines, waterfalls and deep gorges; and isolated rock peaks and huge tors strewn around the plateau.

The plants of the granite soil are also interesting. Many of the slopes above 3,000 ft are clothed with Alpine Ash, grading into Mountain Gum and Snow Gum on the higher areas. In the treeless, cold-air valleys on the plateau, the wettest parts support the sponge-like sphagnum bogs which help to regulate stream-flow from the important alpine catchment areas.

Mount Buffalo offers tourist attractions for the whole year. In winter, skiers and sightseers come to the beginner and intermediate slopes of Dingo Dell and Cresta, both equipped with chairlifts. During spring and summer the area is noted for its mild climate. Visitors to the

MT BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

SCALE IN CHAINS
60 40 20 0 60 120 180



LEGEND:

- MAIN TOURIST ROADS
- - - SECONDARY TOURIST ROADS
- MAIN WALKING TRACKS (SOME ALSO FIRE ACCESS TRACKS)

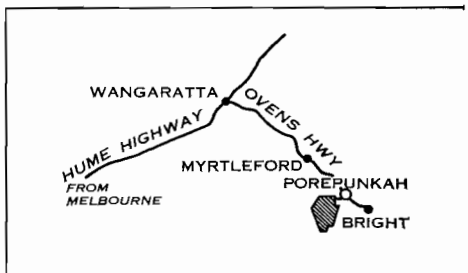


FIGURE 10.—Mt Buffalo National Park

plateau enjoy the interesting rock formations, the rugged scenery, and the spectacular wildflower displays. In addition to the usual showy alpine plants such as Golden Everlasting, Cascade Everlasting, and Alpine Oxylobium, there are found the Buffalo Sallow Wattle, the Buffalo Sallee (a Eucalypt), and the Fern-leaf Baeckea. Other rare plants seen are the Blotchy Mint Bush, Chapman's Gum, Royal Bluebell, and Buffalo Hakea.

A Committee of Management controls the Park for the National Parks Authority, employing a permanent staff of three to supervise park usage and maintenance. Accommodation on the plateau is provided by The Chalet, a guest house of 180 beds, run by the Victorian Railways, and the recently built Tatra Inn, with eighty beds, run by private enterprise.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$2,273,265 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1964 to 1968 are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE (\$)

National Park	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Wyperfeld	7,458	7,094	15,453	4,731	7,947
Kinglake	8,234	15,036	12,469	9,469	17,610
Ferntree Gully	11,078	19,144	12,784	25,271	34,997
Wilsons Promontory	76,146	121,812	84,214	105,291	212,580
Mount Buffalo	46,418	21,916	46,482	37,987	29,445
Churchill	8,242	20,896	12,271	4,856	5,860
Fraser	34,098	29,886	38,628	19,749	23,326
Tarra Valley and Bulga	3,326	3,338	8,015	4,408	4,642
Hattah Lakes	9,656	15,596	6,619	11,256	19,902
Mount Eccles	3,372	2,200	1,351	1,689	1,817
Mount Richmond	580	182	18	626	1,067
The Lakes	3,808	3,742	4,106	2,864	4,040
Glenaladale	296	1,280	1,289	1,444	1,658
Port Campbell .. .. .	..	3,574	14,451	29,752	16,681
Little Desert .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,658
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Mallacoota Inlet, Wingan Inlet)	592	3,684	10,263	8,804	6,983
General	4,408	4,024	5,318	6,298	10,266
Total	217,712	273,404	273,731	274,495	402,479

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, \$91,636 in 1966-67, and \$190,202 in 1967-68.

Further References, 1961-69; Tourist Development Authority, 1962; Boy Scout Movement, 1964; Sport, 1964; Tourist Attractions in Victoria, 1966; Classification of National Parks, 1968; Royal Botanic Gardens of Melbourne, 1969

*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 487 to 493.

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.

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

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

A most significant experiment currently being planned in the organisation of secondary education is the establishment of a senior high school in the Broadmeadows area to take all the fifth and sixth year students from a group of five high schools which will revert to junior high schools. A building of radical design has been planned and a wide variety of courses will be offered. Special committees to examine staffing, school organisation, parent-school relations, and a number of other fields have been established, and it is hoped that the school will open in 1972.

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 by the Victoria Institute of Colleges 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 abolition of the Intermediate Examination, formerly controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, has left secondary schools free to experiment with methods of testing and assessing, as well as methods of reporting on students during the first

four years of their secondary education. At the same time definite steps have been taken to review the curriculum not only for these years but for the fifth and sixth years as well, and for primary and technical schools in addition to secondary schools. Curriculum committees in which the Curriculum and Research Branch has played a prominent part have discussed curricula in detail. In addition, an exercise involving all secondary teachers in school, area, and regional meetings culminating in a residential seminar has produced a significant statement of general principles which are now being considered by each individual school as it prepares its own educational specification and curriculum. This experiment in curriculum planning is creating great interest among teachers. The Curriculum Review Committee established by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board to consider the fifth and sixth years of secondary education has also attempted to involve schools and teachers in its work.

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. In the secondary and technical divisions where the shortage of staff is most severe, part-time courses of training for teachers have been provided for those who have the necessary academic background but lack the teacher training required for permanency. These courses have been expanded to meet the increasing numbers of applicants.

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 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 superannuation fund to which they and the Government have contributed.

Teachers' rights concerning retention of service, 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.

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

Recent Developments

The Commonwealth Government system of grants to both State and non-State schools to improve facilities for the teaching of science, and for higher technical education by constructing special science rooms and technical facilities and providing them with modern equipment and teaching aids, should lead to a significant improvement in methods and effectiveness of teaching as more schools are assisted. Although current school building programmes have been adversely affected, and problems have arisen in planning and ordering new equipment, the beneficial results to both staff and students should offset any difficulties associated with the preliminary stages of the system. The Commonwealth Government also intends to assist in the construction and equipment of libraries in State and non-State schools, and committees are preparing plans to submit to the Department of Education and Science. Commonwealth funds are also being used to develop teacher-training facilities.

The leading active part taken in subject and professional associations by departmental teachers is matched by the extensive experimenting with courses and methods being undertaken in the classroom. In primary schools, experiments are being conducted in the teaching of mathematics and reading, and of coping with individual differences in pupils. Both secondary and technical schools are experimenting with syllabuses and with methods of teaching science, reading, mathematics, and commercial work as well as other subjects; teachers take the initiative with the support and encouragement of the administration and the Curriculum and Research Branch. Of particular interest are the experiments in school organisation being conducted in schools such as Syndal Technical School, Maryvale High School, and Ferntree Gully High School where traditional classroom and form organisation has been replaced by an open classroom organisation with an emphasis on assignment work with non-graded pupils.

The departmental committee established to consider in-service training and education has published its report, and a committee has now been established to consider this report and implement its recommendations. It is anticipated that within the next few years significant developments here will involve expanding facilities and solving at least some of the problems in school organisation and administration caused by any programme of in-service training.

The committee considering the training of primary teachers has also submitted its report, and in February 1968 the first students were enrolled in the new three year course of training. Extensions of the training period have also occurred with art and crafts teachers who now follow a four year course of training, and with secondary teachers following non-university courses who now undertake a four year course of training. In general, considerable interest is being shown in the question of teacher education, not only in courses of training but also in the possible development of teachers' colleges as autonomous institutions independent of departmental control, but operating under a Board of Education possibly with degree granting powers.

The possibilities of the use of television in teacher training, in teaching class lessons particularly in mathematics and science, and in in-service training of teachers are being steadily explored and much successful work has been accomplished. The introduction of the new course in art to all primary teachers through a one day State-wide television programme was so successful that similar programmes are being planned for other subjects.

Further Reference, 1969 ; Development of Curricula, 1969

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1964 to 1968 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,860	1,856	1,855	1,849	1,847
Teachers	10,426	10,772	10,984	11,414	11,971
Pupils	301,851	307,893	320,009	331,299	338,722
Primary-Secondary Schools—					
Schools	45	48	46	41	38
Teachers	845	885	858	773	787
Pupils—Primary Grades ..	13,858	14,046	14,103	12,300	12,038
Secondary Grades	5,283	4,929	4,359	3,987	3,604
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	297	300	311	320	330
Teachers	9,032	9,940	10,900	11,845	12,978
Pupils	164,171	175,083	183,067	190,335	199,062
Special Schools—					
Schools	27	28	30	31	32
Teachers	291	302	321	341	367
Pupils	2,029	2,169	2,248	2,360	2,412
All Schools—					
Schools	2,229	2,232	2,242	2,241	2,247
Teachers	20,594	21,899	23,063	24,373	26,103
Pupils	487,192	504,120	523,786	540,281	555,838

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 6	44,318	44,436	47,605	48,693	48,992
6	45,966	47,733	48,699	51,022	51,777
7	45,011	46,230	48,305	48,714	51,196
8	44,470	45,359	46,849	48,844	48,817
9	43,492	44,932	46,049	47,186	49,075
10	42,173	43,883	45,519	46,620	47,576
11	43,074	42,560	44,653	46,024	46,916
12	41,261	42,801	42,671	44,516	45,853
13	42,227	43,113	44,744	44,432	45,737
14	39,114	41,802	42,749	44,181	44,403
15	28,537	31,974	33,614	34,799	36,932
16	17,423	18,218	20,647	22,179	23,809
17	8,138	8,337	8,781	10,119	11,218
18	1,639	2,366	2,324	2,456	2,979
19 and over	349	376	577	496	558
Total	487,192	504,120	523,786	540,281	555,838

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1968 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1968

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	1,828	172,024	159,618	331,642
Central Schools, Classes, and Post- Primary	19	4,993	4,296	9,289
Consolidated and Group	31	5,713	5,338	11,051
Higher Elementary	8	898	882	1,780
Girls Secondary	6	..	1,845	1,845
Junior Technical	90	45,707	8,092	53,799
High Schools	232	62,237	80,995	143,232
Correspondence	1	345	443	788
Special Schools	32	1,542	870	2,412
Total	2,247	293,459	262,379	555,838

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 1968 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1968

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1968)	Grade						Ungraded Pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	48,858	2	..	..	..	..	132	48,992
6 ..	50,285	1,397	.. 5	..	..	..	90	51,777
7 ..	7,266	42,071	1,726	2	..	..	131	51,196
8 ..	312	7,818	38,424	2,097	1	..	165	48,817
9 ..	46	378	8,313	37,537	2,583	4	214	49,075
10 ..	15	43	572	8,279	35,668	2,756	222	47,555
11 ..	9	29	55	625	8,382	34,297	271	43,668
12 ..	4	12	18	58	760	8,737	270	9,859
13 and over	11	13	15	18	78	1,126	917	2,178
Total	106,806	51,763	49,128	48,616	47,472	46,920	2,412	353,117

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1968

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1968)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,255	14	..	..	..	..	3,269
12 ..	32,633	3,343	18	..	..	..	35,994
13 ..	10,305	30,813	3,255	16	..	..	44,389
14 ..	1,657	10,764	28,242	3,242	22	..	43,927
15 ..	131	1,439	9,607	23,071	2,412	19	36,679
16 ..	9	108	1,312	7,671	13,578	1,030	23,708
17 ..	..	5	80	954	5,251	4,928	11,218
18 ..	..	..	4	40	782	2,153	2,979
19 and over ..	..	..	..	7	114	437	558
Total ..	47,990	46,486	42,518	35,001	22,159	8,567	202,721

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 financed 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 1968, 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 \$559 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 2,600 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 \$905 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 1964 to 1968 :

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

Particulars	Year of Commencement				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
State Government Scholarships*—					
Secondary Education—					
Junior Scholarships ..	17,700	18,360	19,255	19,788	19,641
Senior Technical Scholarships ..	285	285	268	218	251
Teaching Bursaries ..	2,400	1,752	2,009	2,113	2,128
University Education—					
Senior Scholarships ..	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places ..	80	80	80	80	80
Commonwealth Scholarships†—					
Secondary Education—					
Scholarships—					
One Year Tenure‡ ..	..	2,786	..	..	..
Two Year Tenure ..	..	2,863	2,825	2,795	2,791
Technical Education ..	..	695	703	710	696
Tertiary Education—					
Open Entry ..	1,266	1,236	1,541	2,032	1,921
Later Years ..	492	398	438	965	730
Mature Age§ ..	34	34	29	124	31

* Figures for 1964 are for scholarships and bursaries available ; in subsequent years they are for students who accepted scholarships and bursaries and were in training.

† 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.

§ Higher figures in 1967 are due to change of policy.

Commonwealth Scholarships, 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 1968, the number of technical institutions in the State had increased to eighty-three.

Many diploma courses at senior technical schools have recently specified Form V or Matriculation as prerequisites. 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 1964 to 1968 :

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

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Schools	73	79	82	83	83
Number of Students— ..					
Full-time	7,403	7,894	8,740	9,243	10,248
Part-time *	58,027	58,549	58,026	59,654	59,585
Total	65,430	66,443	66,766	68,897	69,833

* Excludes students studying single subjects.

The following table gives details of students attending senior technical schools in 1968 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : COURSES AND STUDENTS, 1968

Courses	Number of Enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma	8,582	7,981	16,563
Certificate	878	9,169	10,047
Technician	253	1,794	2,047
Trade .. .. .	..	31,655	31,655
Other Courses	535	8,986	9,521
Total	10,248	59,585	69,833

Further Reference, 1965

State Expenditure on Education

During 1967–68, \$238,620,000 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 650 and 670 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 is shown in the following table :

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

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary	44,737	52,191	56,544	61,234	68,445
Secondary	27,239	33,050	37,347	42,084	47,942
Buildings	15,051	16,439	17,526	17,508	18,835
Technical Education*—					
Junior and Senior Schools	19,611	23,794	26,972	31,050	36,334
Buildings	5,220	4,233	4,055	6,437	5,672
Teacher Education ..	11,337	12,816	14,534	16,122	18,504
Administration	2,134	2,482	2,779	3,229	3,498
Pensions	2,421	2,645	2,968	3,352	3,773
General Expenditure ..	1,624	1,789	2,872	3,400	2,856
Total—State Expenditure on Education in State Schools	129,374	149,439	165,597	184,416	205,858
Tertiary Education—					
University—					
Special Appropriation, etc. ..	11,103	14,000	15,423	18,232	19,430
Scholarships and Bursaries, etc. ..	29	26	25	28	25
Colleges of Advanced Education† ..	115	96	60	819	3,253
Victoria Institute of Colleges .. .. .	..	..	18	90	131
Total—State Expenditure on Tertiary Education	11,247	14,122	15,526	19,169	22,839
Other Expenditure—					
Registered Schools ..	1,505	1,777	2,127	2,421	5,532
Adult Education	171	172	169	166	177
Postgraduate Committee	4	4	2	4	4
School Medical and Dental Services ..	820	853	915	991	1,042
Pay-roll Tax	1,897	1,945	2,351	2,520	3,167
Total—Other Expenditure	4,397	4,751	5,564	6,102	9,922
Total—State Expenditure on Education, etc. ..	145,018	168,312	186,687	209,686	238,620

* Includes some expenditure on technical schools and other institutes which have now become Colleges of Advanced Education. Details are not available.

† Up to and including 1966 figures refer to Pharmacy College only.

The preceding table excludes tuition fees, material fees, analysis fees, donations received, sales of class material and school notes, and other such receipts which were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

The following table shows details of State expenditure on State schools for 1967-68 :

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1967-68
(\$'000)**

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical* Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	2,108	641	331	365	4	49	3,498
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities..	..	29	29	29	..	..	87
Cost of Instruction	625	52,772	34,850	28,507	488	3,909	121,150
Operation of School Plant† ..	6	3,252	2,448	2,032	4	193	7,935
Maintenance of School Plant‡ ..	..	3,386	1,112	948	¶	250	5,696
Auxiliary Costs§	668	2,435	4,004	1,723	2	13,443	22,276
Fixed Charges|| ..	5,329	6,595	5,014	3,119	2	736	20,796
Capital Expenditure	278	8,549	9,404	5,649	¶	541	24,421
Total ..	9,015	77,661	57,192	42,371	500	19,121	205,858

* Includes some expenditure on Colleges of Advanced Education. See note on previous page.

† 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 *Education Act* 1910, providing, *inter alia*, for the appointment of the Council of Public Education to exercise these functions.

Registration of Teachers

Non-Government 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 some form of recognised training or hold a Diploma of Education from a university. Each

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

Teacher Education

Although persons with appropriate qualifications may be recruited as teachers from other States or from overseas, or may previously have qualified in Government teachers' colleges, there are facilities in Victoria at six non-Government institutes for the training of teachers for the non-Government schools. Of these, five colleges form part of the Catholic system ; the remaining college, Mercer House, Armadale, trains teachers for the other non-Government schools.

Finance for these colleges comes from fees of the students, and from payments by sponsoring bodies or schools. Students in these colleges are eligible for Commonwealth Tertiary Scholarships.

Courses for primary teacher education are conducted at all of these institutes and over 250 students complete their courses each year. In addition, Mercer House conducts junior secondary and arts and crafts courses for full-time and part-time students, as well as in-service courses.

Registration of Schools

All non-Government 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. Each school is registered either as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary or secondary school, or as a school of any two or more 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 considers that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Registered Schools

General

Non-Government 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 function 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 Sixth 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 more advanced studies. Teaching methods within these schools are similar to those employed in State schools but, in the denominational schools, more emphasis is given to religion.

Of the non-Government schools most are associated with the Catholic church, a large number of these being co-educational primary schools. The remaining non-Government schools, associated with other denominations or being under non-denominational control, are generally not co-educational. At the secondary level they include schools whose headmasters are members of the Headmasters Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia or whose headmistresses are members of the Association of Headmistresses of Independent Schools of Australia.

The ultimate control of each of the non-Government schools is independent of the State; the controlling body may be a council of representatives of a church or of interested men and women, or if under control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order.

A major change in non-Government schools has occurred since the provision of science grants for schools, in the first instance by the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools, and later by the Commonwealth Government in 1964. In 1964, Commonwealth legislation provided for \$10m to be spent annually (on a per capita basis) to provide adequate science laboratories and equipment in Government and non-Government schools throughout Australia. Previous to those grants relatively few non-Government schools could afford the provision of expensive laboratories and equipment. Further aid to non-Government schools in Victoria came from the State Government which in 1965 provided an interest subsidy on capital loans raised by non-Government schools for new buildings, and in 1967 an annual grant to schools of \$10 per pupil at primary level and \$20 per pupil at secondary level.

Catholic Education

The first Catholic School in Victoria was an elementary school established at St Francis' Church, Melbourne, in January 1840. Six such schools, staffed by lay teachers, were operating by 1848 with the help of small Government grants-in-aid for land, buildings and salaries. Their internal management was entirely in the hands of the church. When the Denominational Schools' Board was established in 1848 grants were extended to include books and apparatus. The next twenty years saw a growth in the number of elementary schools, the opening of the first secondary schools, and entry of several religious teaching orders into Catholic education in Victoria. Lay teachers still continued to be the dominant teaching force in the elementary schools. When the new Board of Education was established in 1862 there were ninety-four Catholic schools in Victoria all receiving restricted Government assistance.

A new phase in Catholic education in Victoria commenced with the Education Act of 1872. The withdrawal of Government aid to denominational schools, and the establishment of a free, compulsory, and secular system of State schools, led to a determined bid by the

Catholic community to provide a Catholic education for every Catholic child. Members of religious orders provided staffing for a whole new system of elementary schools. At first there was little demand for secondary education in the Catholic community, although the number of private secondary schools, owned and staffed by religious orders, grew steadily.

The next phase in Catholic education in Victoria arose as a result of the population growth following the Second World War and still continues. This phase has seen the establishment of training colleges for lay teachers, the growth of lay teachers to more than half the total teaching force, and the establishment of regional secondary schools. Despite this some 30 per cent of all Catholic children in Victoria now attend State Schools.

Kindergartens

In Victoria there are seventeen kindergartens conducted either by parishes or religious orders and receiving capital and maintenance grants from the Department of Health. According to the regulations of that Department, enrolments are not made on a denominational basis, although these kindergartens actually cater almost entirely for Catholic children.

Parochial Schools

Virtually every parish in the State has a parish school, staffed by religious and lay teachers, and financed by the parish, with the assistance of *per capita* grants from the Government.

Regional Secondary Schools

These schools are established and maintained by groups of parishes, staffed by religious and lay teachers and financed by the parishes involved with the assistance of *per capita* grants from the State Government, science grants from the Federal Government, and school fees.

Private Secondary Schools

These schools are established and owned by religious orders and staffed with the assistance of lay teachers. They are financed by school fees with the assistance of *per capita* grants from the State Government and science grants from the Federal Government.

Special Schools

Schools in this category are run by religious orders with the assistance of lay staff and financed principally by Government grants and public appeals. They cater variously for orphan and needy children, and for delinquents and handicapped children, including deaf, visually handicapped, and mentally retarded children.

Teachers' Colleges

There are five Catholic teacher training colleges in Victoria. Each one is registered with the Council of Public Education and offers a basic two year training course. The majority of students are trained at diocesan expense in colleges maintained by the diocese, with limited capital and maintenance assistance from the State Government.

Administration

Catholic education in Victoria is organised on a diocesan basis, under the direction of the bishops, each of whom appoints his own inspectorial and administrative staff. It is the function of the diocesan inspectors of schools to report to the bishop on standards of teaching, buildings, and equipment. In Melbourne, there is a Director of Catholic Education who maintains contact with the State Education Department, the Council of Public Education, and other public bodies. There is no centralised department of Catholic education as each diocese is autonomous, and, within the diocese, each parish and private school manages its own affairs, subject to minimal supervision. All schools and teachers require registration from the Council of Public Education and are subject to inspection by officers of the State Education Department.

Further References, 1962-69

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				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	469	485	483	482	483	3,941	4,215	4,482	4,696	4,950
Church of England ..	34	33	33	35	35	999	1,039	1,063	1,114	1,188
Presbyterian ..	14	14	14	14	14	485	519	577	623	648
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	4	227	239	259	285	303
Other ..	27	27	27	27	27	371	389	409	437	498
Undenominational ..	20	19	18	16	16	307	299	291	283	310
Total ..	568	582	579	578	579	6,330	6,700	7,081	7,438	7,897

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL DENOMINATION**

At 1 August—	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Method- ist	Other			
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
1968	149,286	16,328	8,515	4,206	6,483	184,818	3,755	188,573

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : SCHOOL
DENOMINATION : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1968**

Age Last Birthday (At 1 August 1968) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
Under 6	11,730	443	235	69	412	12,889	333	13,222
6	14,137	561	260	63	361	15,382	214	15,596
7	14,628	624	303	56	447	16,058	218	16,276
8	15,077	651	327	83	409	16,547	232	16,779
9	14,776	752	356	139	454	16,477	255	16,732
10	14,468	914	429	165	483	16,459	249	16,708
11	14,135	1,183	518	257	483	16,576	264	16,840
12	12,055	1,837	967	483	633	15,975	321	16,296
13	10,783	1,841	980	516	664	14,784	325	15,109
14	9,796	1,932	972	606	639	13,945	355	14,300
15	8,266	1,979	1,159	645	568	12,617	351	12,968
16	5,669	1,861	1,065	573	499	9,667	320	9,987
17	2,973	1,283	719	417	313	5,705	258	5,963
18	700	405	195	96	99	1,495	56	1,551
19 and over ..	93	62	30	38	19	242	4	246
Total	149,286	16,328	8,515	4,206	6,483	184,818	3,755	188,573

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS**

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 6	13,959	14,072	13,544	13,467	13,222
6	16,039	16,601	15,777	15,809	15,596
7	16,493	16,570	16,741	16,387	16,276
8	16,362	16,673	16,372	16,815	16,779
9	16,021	16,254	16,337	16,493	16,732
10	16,056	16,297	16,125	16,328	16,708
11	16,068	16,218	16,344	16,392	16,840
12	15,458	15,999	15,596	15,994	16,296
13	14,617	14,360	14,901	14,849	15,109
14	13,191	13,680	13,765	14,343	14,300
15	10,541	11,388	11,760	12,148	12,968
16	7,965	8,247	8,973	9,385	9,987
17	4,653	4,764	4,952	5,500	5,963
18	1,060	1,301	1,455	1,362	1,551
19 and over ..	167	182	213	250	246
Total	178,650	182,606	182,855	185,522	188,573

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1964 to 1968 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS**

At 1 August—				State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
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
1968 .. ..	..	..	..	555,838	188,573	744,411

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

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

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 6	58,277	58,508	61,149	62,160	62,214
6	62,005	64,334	64,476	66,831	67,373
7	61,504	62,800	65,046	65,101	67,472
8	60,832	62,032	63,221	65,659	65,596
9	59,513	61,186	62,386	63,679	65,807
10	58,229	60,180	61,644	62,948	64,284
11	59,142	58,778	60,997	62,416	63,756
12	56,719	58,800	58,267	60,510	62,149
13	56,844	57,473	59,645	59,281	60,846
14	52,305	55,482	56,514	58,524	58,703
15	39,078	43,362	45,374	46,947	49,900
16	25,388	26,465	29,620	31,564	33,796
17	12,791	13,101	13,733	15,619	17,181
18	2,699	3,667	3,779	3,818	4,530
19 and over	516	558	790	746	804
Total	665,842	686,726	706,641	725,803	744,411

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

General

The Joint Matriculation Advisory Committee, appointed by the University of Melbourne and Monash University in July 1960, recommended the establishment of an independent examinations board which would determine and administer university entrance requirements.

Accordingly the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was established in June 1964, by agreement between the University of Melbourne and Monash University, to establish uniformity of university entrance requirements. The constitution and duties of the Board are prescribed by statutes of the constituent universities. Since the establishment of La Trobe University, the statutes have been changed to enable members of that university to take their place on the Board.

The Board, which is appointed annually, consists of thirty-nine members and includes representatives of the constituent universities, the Department of Education, registered secondary schools, and commercial and industrial interests. Standing committees for the various subjects are appointed by the Board to take office each calendar year. Courses of study and details of subjects are submitted to the Board by the standing committees which report to the Board, through their examiners, on the examinations, and advise the Board on matters relating to the curriculum.

While the passing of the Board's examinations is one of the conditions of university entrance, each university has reserved the right to prescribe particular faculty requirements and to admit to its courses, as it sees fit, students who have not fulfilled the normal requirements. At the same time the three universities have entrusted the Board with the responsibility of determining whether qualifications obtained in other States or overseas countries exempt candidates seeking admission to a university from the necessity of passing the Board's examinations.

Examinations

The Board administers the School Leaving and the Matriculation Examinations at the Form V and Form VI levels of secondary education. The Leaving Examination is a subject examination and a candidate receives credit for subjects passed. However, in order to be able to enter for the Matriculation Examination, a candidate must pass in a prescribed manner certain subjects at the Leaving level. A number of schools, both Government and non-Government, are approved by the Board to conduct the Leaving Examination internally.

The Matriculation Examination is an external examination for all students and by passing in English Expression and three other subjects, a candidate satisfies the university entrance requirements of the Board and is able to apply for entry to a university. Such a candidate cannot, of course, matriculate until he has been admitted and signed the Matriculation Roll. Partly for this reason there is general agreement that the term 'Matriculation' is no longer satisfactory for the present examination. In addition, the examination is now being used by many candidates for purposes other than university entrance. Many go from sixth form to teachers', technical, and other colleges, and to employment. The Board, therefore, has decided that from 1970 the name of the examination will be changed to 'The Higher School Certificate'. This title was chosen because it is being used in other States of the Commonwealth and, therefore, will be better understood by the general public. The form of the examination is expected to remain substantially unchanged in the immediate future. However, the nature of examinations and methods of educational measurement which could influence future policies are at present being considered and the Board's own contribution has been strengthened by the appointment of a full-time research officer. Because of this appointment a new committee, the Examination Procedure and Research Committee, has been constituted. This Committee, which guides the work of the research officer, works in conjunction with the already established Curriculum Review Committee to ensure that all aspects of the Leaving and Matriculation Examinations are kept under continuing review and that new ideas are considered and tested.

Matriculation Examination

Statistics of Matriculation examinations for the years 1964 to 1968 are as follows :

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Entries	17,992	19,511	21,446	22,869	24,989
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	10,801	11,474	12,296	12,898	14,617
Number Who Passed Fully .. .	7,054	7,435	8,096	8,628	9,701
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	65·3	64·8	65·8	66·9	66·4

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

Chairs maintained at the University either out of general revenue or from endowments include the following: 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) include 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 1968, 70 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (5,049); another 2,050 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 1965 to 1969 :

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
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
1969.. ..	6,737	3,070	3,213	1,286	140	52	10,090	4,408

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1965 to 1969 are shown in the next table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Agricultural Science	241	240	268	264	284
Applied Science	116	129	153	165	200
Architecture	625	632	646	625	628
Arts	3,666	3,754	3,693	3,714	3,731
Commerce	1,645	1,624	1,643	1,738	1,818
Dental Science	197	265	261	246	274
Education	788	746	697	639	660
Engineering	877	914	958	1,002	1,012
Journalism	48	45	53	62	65
Law	1,312	1,251	1,226	1,298	1,288
Medicine	1,033	1,008	1,114	1,141	1,203
Music	215	243	253	269	283
Physical Education	203	194	180	188	198
Science	2,214	2,285	2,341	2,386	2,633
Social Studies	286	280	299	336	313
Town and Regional Planning	90	100	132	160	176
Veterinary Science	149	193	234	232	257
Student Total	13,705	13,903	14,151	13,992*	14,498*

* In 1968 and succeeding years, students taking combined courses are counted in each faculty, 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 391 in 1969 of whom 41 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 1964 to 1968. 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Agricultural Science	40	37	38	37	46
Architecture	62	69	86	80	73
Arts	477	466	551	648	646
Commerce	232	220	258	271	263
Dental Science	25	27	32	40	47
Education	64	67	74	68	89
Engineering	159	145	178	200	167
Law	161	171	183	192	201
Medicine	159	157	173	169	170
Music	25	23	27	30	29
Science	348	331	441	441	458
Veterinary Science	1	1	1	1	40
Total	1,753	1,714	2,042	2,177	2,229
Bachelors' Degrees	1,616	1,540	1,852	1,986	1,993
Higher Degrees	137	174	190	191	236

* Before 1968, figures relate to year ended 31 July. Figures for 1968 are for eleven months ended 30 June.

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
SOURCE OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government	5,481	5,668	7,005	8,279	9,297
State Government	5,039	6,030	6,511	10,097	7,630
Total Government Grant	10,520	11,698	13,516	18,376	16,927
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants	1,324	1,272	1,070	1,269	1,190
Student Fees	2,169	2,312	3,141	3,187	3,752
Public Examination Fees	517	578	45	52	54
Other Fees	64	70	61	73	88
Endowment Income	332	353	365	291	412
Charges for Services	146	252	297	402	301
Halls of Residence	86	119	127	139	204
Other Income	231	255	296	455	459
Total Other Sources	4,869	5,212	5,403	5,868	6,460
Total Income	15,389	16,911	18,918	24,244	23,387

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

(\$'000)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	6,200	6,924	9,555	9,460	10,221
Equipment and Maintenance ..	1,173	1,606	1,580	1,871	2,120
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	536	647	755	925	1,026
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure	523	585	689	937	921
Total—Teaching and Research	8,432	9,762	12,579	13,193	14,288
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	567	613	760	983	1,156
Other Administration Expenditure	311	297	410	480	528
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	248	284	362	415	435
Other Expenditure on Libraries	286	296	400	418	367
Buildings, Premises and Grounds—					
New Buildings	2,798	2,910	1,737	2,871	4,529
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation	904	1,006	1,273	1,233	1,311
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating	203	238	269	318	371
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	203	218	170	391	537
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—					
Public Examinations	390	444	35	43	50
Other Expenditure	788	840	981	1,086	1,217
Total Expenditure ..	15,131	16,908	18,975	21,431	24,789

Enrolment Problems, 1962 ; University Medical School, 1963 ; Postgraduate Education, 1964 ; University of Melbourne Library, 1964 ; Affiliated Residential Colleges, 1966 ; Employment of Graduates, 1967 ; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968

University of Melbourne Medical School

Formally created in 1862, the Medical School of the University of Melbourne occupied its first home in 1864. By 1923, the three departments of the School were scattered in buildings along the eastern frontage of the University some distance from the general teaching hospitals of the Medical School. In the late 1930s, the Royal Melbourne Hospital, the major teaching hospital of the University group, was transferred to Parkville, opposite to the vacant south-west corner of the University grounds. Accordingly future planning for the Medical School was oriented towards this site.

The period after the Second World War witnessed great scientific and technological advances in which medicine shared. These imposed demands which could not be met in buildings which had been constructed in the last century and which had long outlived their usefulness. Increasing undergraduate enrolments and the growing needs of medical education and research required not only additional space but also new departments and greatly improved facilities.

In 1958, the Biochemistry Department, which was the first unit in the new medical centre planned for the south-west corner of the University, moved into its new quarters, though the final stages of the building were not completed until 1967. In 1963, the Florey Laboratories were housed in a building adjacent to the site for the new Department of Physiology. Microbiology, the Brownless Medical Library, and Pharmacology followed between 1965 and 1968. The final stage in the transfer of the Medical School involved one major move for the remaining departments to the triradial building which now dominates the south-west corner of the grounds. The design of this building divides the departments into three wings—Physiology in the north, Anatomy in the east and Pathology, Experimental Neurology, and Faculty Administration in the west. This building will be used to full capacity and, to provide for future developments, the structure has been designed to take two extra floors. With the completion and occupation of this last building in the complex, the University now has a well integrated centre for medical training and research.

The planned expansion of the medical departments in the University grounds also involved additions to the teaching hospital facilities required for the later years of the medical course. The University, with the co-operation of the hospital authorities concerned, established two new clinical schools.

The Austin Hospital became the third general teaching hospital affiliated with the University and the Mercy Hospital the second school for training in obstetrics and gynaecology. Plans for the building of an 850 bed hospital and a clinical sciences building at the Austin Hospital are now complete and building has commenced, while a Professorial Unit in Obstetrics and Gynaecology has been planned for the Mercy Hospital.

The increased accommodation and the additional hospital facilities currently available have made it possible to increase enrolments into the second year of the medical course from 160 to 220 and it is anticipated that by 1972 the output of medical graduates from the University of Melbourne will be increased by about one third.

Further Reference, 1963

Monash University

General

Monash University, established in April 1958 and named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian, is situated at Clayton, 12 miles from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway

linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. This hitherto undeveloped site provided the opportunity of adopting a master plan for the whole of the physical development of the University. Within a surrounding belt of trees securing its privacy, the University is served by a perimeter road. Areas between the buildings are being developed with paving, lawns, rocks and ponds. Trees which were already growing on the site were retained as far as possible. A comprehensive scheme of planting, largely of native plants, closely follows the completion of each group of buildings, and a thicket of native vegetation in a gully to the north-east has been preserved as a wild life reserve. Parking facilities for some 3,000 cars have been planned. The whole conception is of buildings arranged around three sides of the campus and partly enclosing a pedestrian precinct open to the east.

The University was opened on 11 March 1961, three years earlier than originally envisaged, and teaching began with an enrolment of 363 undergraduates and graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science. Enrolments rose to 9,542 in 1969, and it is intended that the University should reach a total of 12,000 students and that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962. The University offers the degrees of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher Doctorates, and conferred its first Bachelor degrees at the beginning of the 1964 academic year. A Faculty of Law was established in 1964 and postgraduate studies in education were also introduced in that year. The Faculty of Education was formally constituted in 1965.

Buildings and Accommodation

Building work has proceeded with growing momentum and by the end of 1968, major projects in the University to the value of more than \$27m were either completed or under construction. The following building projects now in progress will be completed by the end of 1970 : main library (second stage) ; education building ; science north building (computer centre, mathematics, and information science) ; science south building and extension to medical school (botany, psychology, physiology, histology) ; science lecture theatres ; engineering extensions ; the Great Hall ; alterations to physics building ; union extensions ; sports building extensions ; fourth hall of residence ; Prince Henry's Hospital clinical school (stage 1), and Prince Henry's Hospital alterations. Clinical and para-clinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash are expected to cost \$4.5m in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed at a total cost of \$2.3m. In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, buildings have also

been completed at the Queen Victoria and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Clinical teaching is given at these hospitals and at the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, and Fairfield Hospital. Plans for the proposed Monash Medical Centre began in 1966 and are proceeding.

The Alexander Theatre, a public lecture theatre commemorating Samuel Alexander, the Australian philosopher, has a capacity for over 700 persons. It has been designed to allow for many different uses and is one of the most flexible auditoria in the State.

At the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve which contains dense native vegetation and covers an area of ten acres, including an artificial lake of four acres, research projects are carried out on the behaviour and physiology of Australian wildlife, in some cases using telemetry techniques. There are numerous species of birds to be found in the reserve including the brush turkey and the rare Cape Barren goose, both of which breed there, the bower bird, bell bird, wagtail, and various species of water birds. Animals to be seen in the reserve include the koala, echidna, wombat, bandicoot, pademelon, black-tailed wallaby, red kangaroo, grey kangaroo, and marsupial rat. The Jock Marshall 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 420, is a gift to the University by the Christian churches and the 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 approximately 320,000 volumes, and subscribes to some 6,500 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, 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.

Halls of Residence

The University has three halls of residence, known as the North-East Halls, each taking both men and women. The halls are non-denominational, and accommodate 525 students. The central building of the complex provides facilities for dining halls, serveries, a kitchen, an administrative centre and a limited number of staff quarters. The total cost of the project was \$2.2m. A fourth hall of residence will be completed by 1971.

Faculties

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

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following Chairs :

Faculty of Arts.—Anthropology and Sociology ; 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 ; Economics (4) ; Economic History ; Econometrics ; Politics (2).

Faculty of Education.—The K. S. Cunningham Chair of Education (Experimental Education) ; the Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education) ; Education (Social Psychology) ; Education.

Faculty of Engineering.—Chemical Engineering ; Civil Engineering (2) (Structural Engineering and Materials Science) ; Electrical Engineering ; Mechanical Engineering (2) (Fluid Mechanics and Engineering Dynamics).

Faculty of Law.—The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law ; the Sir John Latham Chair of Law ; the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law ; the Sir Haydn Starke Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine.—Anatomy ; Biochemistry (2) ; Medicine (2) ; Microbiology ; Obstetrics and Gynæcology ; Pædiatrics ; Pathology ; Physiology (2) ; Social and Preventive Medicine ; Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science.—Applied Mathematics (2) ; Botany ; Chemistry ; Genetics ; Information Science ; Inorganic Chemistry ; Organic Chemistry ; Mathematical Statistics ; Physics ; Psychology ; Pure Mathematics (2) ; Theoretical Physics ; and Zoology.

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 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : STUDENTS ENROLLED

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1969	5,161	2,312	1,425	644	6,586	2,956

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1968 and 1969:

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES

Faculty*	1968				1969			
	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Arts	1,175	1,620	78	43	1,269	1,714	95	59
Economics and Politics	1,231	163	136	13	1,355	239	133	15
Education	308	238	36	12	427	276	38	12
Engineering	620	4	63	..	737	6	102	..
Law	666	95	2	..	758	112	6	6
Medicine	701	132	6	2	720	154	54	24
Science	864	268	171	36	939	345	188	23
Total	5,565	2,520	492	107	6,205	2,846	616	139

* Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 218 taking combined courses in 1968, and 264 in 1969.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in the faculties of Monash University from 1964 to 1968. In addition to degrees shown below some diplomas are granted.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : DEGREES CONFERRED
IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Arts	45	117	185	285	398
Economics and Politics	11	31	62	92	144
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	3	11
Engineering .. .. .	..	4	19	41	64
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	34	60
Medicine .. .. .	..	3	5	32	66
Science	11	25	45	67	182
Bachelors' Degrees	67	175	299	530	887
Higher Degrees .. .. .	..	5	17	24	38
Total	67	180	316	554	925

*Before 1968, figures relate to year ended 31 July. Figures for 1968 are for eleven months ended 30 June.

Finance

The University's funds are derived largely from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and from the academic fees paid by students. 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 through State grants and students' fees.

All full-time undergraduate students pay the same annual fee, irrespective of faculty. Fees payable by part-time students are based on the number of subjects taken in a year, whilst fees for postgraduate work are set at a level designed to encourage students to enrol for higher degrees.

From the incorporation of the University on 30 May 1958 until 31 December 1969, it is anticipated that recurrent expenditure will have totalled approximately \$70m.

Income and expenditure for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government ..	3,459	4,606	5,071	4,852	5,495
State Government	4,265	5,733	6,528	6,342	6,846
Total Government Grants ..	7,724	10,339	11,599	11,194	12,341
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants ..	198	230	756	695	663
Student Fees	280	509	1,025	1,371	1,880
Other Fees	3	..	..	10	5
Charges for Services	3	160	41	38	117
Halls of Residence	62	71	145	276	435
Other Income	21	26	46	59	84
Total Other Sources ..	568	996	2,012	2,448	3,183
Total Income ..	8,294	11,335	13,612	13,642	15,524
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	1,394	2,297	4,093	4,869	6,078
Equipment and Maintenance ..	935	1,571	1,426	2,077	1,986
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	96	188	251	428	608
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure	153	186	238	266	423
Total—Teaching and Research	2,577	4,242	6,008	7,640	9,093
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	188	294	568	726	876
Other Administration Expenditure	98	220	357	377	446
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	103	181	278	324	401
Other Expenditure on Libraries	317	434	295	370	485
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—					
New Buildings	4,248	4,430	3,946	1,822	2,364
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Including Salaries and Superannuation	524	572	700	684	642
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating	88	170	177	213	238
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	44	53	44	93	89
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure ..	67	104	321	502	790
Total Expenditure ..	8,254	10,701	12,693	12,752	15,424

Medical School, Monash University

With the establishment of Monash University by Act of Parliament in April 1958, an Interim Council was constituted by statute and had its first meeting in June 1958. A full-time Dean of Medicine was appointed in October 1960. The need for a second medical school in Victoria had been recognised for a decade, and had been strongly advocated by the Faculty of Medicine of Melbourne University from which about 150 doctors had graduated each year since the Second World War. Although during this period about fifty doctors from the United Kingdom had settled in Victoria each year there was still an acute shortage which was felt most strongly in country areas.

The Interim Council has always accepted the view that the medical school should be in the University grounds and that, ultimately, a teaching hospital which was known to be planned for the region by the Hospital and Charities Commission, should be built in close physical association with the medical school.

The Lindell Report ("Report of the Committee on Medical Undergraduate Education in Victoria") was published in August 1960. It was presented to the Victorian Government by the medical and university committee responsible, and all its main principles were accepted. The rapid development of the second school was guaranteed by the University of Melbourne and two of its affiliated hospitals (Alfred and Prince Henry's) when they agreed to the transfer of their full teaching facilities to the new medical school. Although it was planned for 128 students, three later reappraisals, at the request of the Australian Universities Commission and the Victorian Government, ultimately raised the level to 160, a number achieved in 1966.

In addition to the two teaching hospitals mentioned above, the University gained the agreement of Queen Victoria Hospital for the establishment there of its Departments of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, and Pædiatrics. Finally, affiliation was achieved with Fairfield Hospital for Communicable Diseases, the Psychiatric Hospital at Royal Park, and the Psychiatric Hospital at Larundel.

The pre-clinical staff was recruited and students were admitted to the first year of the course in 1961. Research began at once and plans for new buildings proceeded rapidly, both at the University and at the affiliated hospitals. The intake proceeded as predicted towards a maximum of 950 medical students over the six years of the course. By 1968, there were 123 academic staff and, in addition, 199 clinical instructors in the six affiliated hospitals. Departments of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Pædiatrics, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Psychological Medicine were all established by 1968 and there were fifteen professors. A vigorous building programme at the University and the teaching hospitals cost nearly \$8m and provided a total area of about 250,000 sq ft for teaching and research. A biomedical library of over 21,000 sq ft was also built.

The full concept of the medical school will be realised with the completion of the University medical centre containing 800 beds, planning for which started in 1966. This will follow the original plan to

facilitate the closest collaboration, for teaching and research, between the departments of the medical school, including the medical centre, and the University departments teaching physical, biological, social, and behavioural sciences. This should result in better research and improved patient care.

In all these developments efforts have been made to ensure a proper balance in the principal tasks of the medical faculty. Teaching has included a degree of integration; behavioural sciences have been introduced early in the course; topic teaching is given in the clinical years; elective subjects are offered; residential periods in hospitals have been extended; and a degree of Bachelor of Medical Science has been instituted, to be taken in preclinical or clinical years. Advances have been made in research covering endocrinology, neurophysiology, ultrastructure, immuno-fluorescence, organ transplants, hæmatology, foetal physiology, and virus studies. Broadly these areas include the ductless glands, viruses, cancer, the foetus, and blood diseases. Finally the high standards of patient care, already established in the hospitals with which the University is affiliated, have been preserved by the graduates and the staff.

Further Reference, 1966-69

La Trobe University

La Trobe University, established in 1964 and named after the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Charles Joseph La Trobe, is sited at Bundoora, nine miles north of Melbourne, on land made available by the State Government on the recommendation of the University's planning committee. The Interim Council, which took over the responsibilities of the planning committee in December 1964, prepared a master plan comprising a central 'heart' consisting of the Library and a social-commercial centre with academic buildings around this central area and the colleges forming an arc to the east of the academic area. Buildings catering for the principal activities of the students and staff are being placed within a radius of a maximum of five minutes' walking distance. There is no vehicular traffic inside this area, which will be surrounded by a ring road separating it from car parks and sports fields. The Interim Council planned the development to lead to the emergence of a pattern of academic and social life suited to the needs of both students and staff. All academic staff, senior administrative staff, library officers, and students belong to a college. Each of the ten colleges at present planned will ultimately have a membership of about 1250, of whom at least 20 per cent will be in residence. Besides providing residential accommodation, each college will offer academic, social, dining, cultural, and recreational facilities for its members.

The academic organisation of the University is not based on conventional faculties but on smaller units known as schools, each responsible for teaching and research in its own area. This arrangement, allowing academic flexibility, is designed to encourage staff and students to engage in inter-disciplinary studies. The first four schools established in 1967 were Biological Sciences, Humanities, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences. The School of Agriculture admitted

students for the first time in 1968, and a School of Education is being planned to open in 1970. By 1969 professors had been appointed as follows: *School of Agriculture*—Agriculture; *School of Biological Sciences*—Botany, Genetics, Zoology; *School of Humanities*—English, French, History, Philosophy (2), Spanish; *School of Physical Sciences*—Chemistry (3), Mathematics (3), Physics (2); *School of Social Sciences*—Economics (2), Politics (2), Sociology.

The University opened in March 1967 with an enrolment of 552 students, which had increased to 2,052 in 1969. One thousand first year students enrolled in 1969 and it is expected that the numbers of both undergraduate and postgraduate students will continue to increase rapidly until the middle of the 1970s. In 1969, 128 students were enrolled for the postgraduate degree of Master or Doctor. Since the establishment of the University, members of staff have been undertaking research work in various fields, in many cases with the assistance of outside grants from non-Government sources.

The only buildings available during 1967, the first teaching year, were Glenn College and the first stage of the Library. By the end of 1969, Menzies College had been completed, together with a lecture theatre block and six major teaching buildings for general science, biological sciences, chemistry, humanities, physics, and social sciences. By the end of 1968, the Library, which had accommodation for 400 and is open for up to 87 hours each week, contained 82,000 bound volumes and had subscriptions to 1,800 serial titles.

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments and from student fees. In the period of 1969, Menzies College had been completed, together with a lecture theatre block and six major teaching buildings for general science, biological sciences, chemistry, humanities, physics, and social sciences. By the end of 1968, the Library, which had accommodation for 400 and is open for up to 87 hours each week, contained 82,000 bound volumes and had subscriptions to 1,800 serial titles.

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments and from student fees. In the period of 1969, just over five years from the passing of the establishing Act, the University received \$16.5m for capital purposes. For recurrent purposes in 1969, grants from Government sources totalled \$3.6m. A composite tuition fee—\$420 in 1969—is payable by all full-time undergraduate students irrespective of their course of study.

The following table of enrolments at La Trobe University for 1967, 1968, and 1969 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			1969		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Higher Degree Courses ..	19	29	48	30	23	53	71	57	128
Bachelor Degree Courses ..	428	66	494	864	186	1,050	1,531	319	1,850
Miscellaneous Courses ..	1	9	10	11	42	53	17	57	74
Total ..	448	104	552	905	251	1,156	1,619	433	2,052

The following table shows enrolments of students for bachelor degrees in the various schools at La Trobe University for 1967, 1968, and 1969.

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : SCHOOLS, COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

School	Degree Course Pursued								
	1967			1968			1969		
	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science
Humanities ..	189	..	..	404	..	..	666	..	..
Social Sciences ..	110	96	..	203	201	..	354	317	..
Physical Sciences ..	..	..	58	..	..	140	..	..	273
Biological Sciences ..	..	..	43	..	..	80	..	..	177
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	63
Total ..	299	96	101	607	201	242	1,020	317	513

Income and expenditure for the years 1965, 1966, and 1967 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1965	1966	1967
SOURCE OF INCOME			
Commonwealth Government	482	1,720	1,558
State Government	375	2,099	3,122
Total Government Grants	857	3,819	4,680
Other Sources—			
Donations and Special Grants .. .. .	..	18	38
Other Income .. .. .	..	19	231
Total Other Sources .. .. .	..	37	269
Total Income	857	3,855	4,950
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE			
Teaching and Research—			
Salaries and Superannuation .. .. .	..	141	692
Equipment and Maintenance .. .. .	..	56	58
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave .. .. .	..	2	22
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure .. .. .	..	67	126
Total Teaching and Research .. .. .	..	265	899
Administration and General Overhead —			
Salaries and Superannuation	27	161	238
Other Administration Expenditure	60	117	95
Libraries—			
Salaries and Superannuation	33	85	163
Other Expenditure on Libraries	173	214	176
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—			
New Buildings	78	1,832	3,072
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation .. .. .	..	3	69
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating .. .. .	..	24	62
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	164	759	950
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure .. .. .	..	4	96
Total Expenditure	536	3,466	5,819

Further references, 1967-1969; University Development in Victoria, 1966; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968

Victoria Institute of Colleges

Introduction

In Victoria the co-ordination of tertiary education in institutions other than universities is the responsibility of the Victoria Institute of Colleges, established by Act of the Victorian Parliament in June 1965.

The Institute is empowered to affiliate senior technical colleges and other tertiary institutions outside the Victorian university system whose work is conducted at a standard acceptable to the Institute. It is responsible for making recommendations to the State and Commonwealth Governments on the financial requirements of colleges of advanced education in Victoria. Its objects are to foster the development and improvement of such institutions and the welfare of their students, and it can grant degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students who have completed approved courses.

The Institute is governed by a Council of thirty-two members drawn from the councils and staffs of affiliated colleges, the universities, the Education Department, the Victorian Parliament, and industry and commerce. The main academic body of the Institute is the Board of Studies, which is responsible for all academic matters relating to courses of study, examination standards, types of instruction, research and the awards of the Institute or its affiliated colleges. The Board of Studies receives submissions from and is advised by six schools boards which deal with the following course areas: Pharmacy and Biological Studies, Engineering, Architecture and Building, Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Business Studies, Administration and Management, Fine Art and Industrial Design, and Humanities. The schools boards, in turn, work through specialist course development committees.

Affiliated Colleges

The affiliated colleges function as autonomous tertiary institutions whose governing councils have the powers and responsibilities associated with day-to-day teaching operations, including the enrolment of students, the organisation of courses, the appointment of staff, and the financial management of the colleges. Fifteen colleges are affiliated with the Institute. The Melbourne metropolitan colleges are the Caulfield Institute of Technology, Footscray Institute of Technology, Prahran College of Technology, Preston Institute of Technology, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Swinburne College of Technology, Victorian College of Pharmacy, Victorian School of Speech Therapy, Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, and Physiotherapy School of Victoria. The affiliated country colleges are the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education, Bendigo Institute of Technology, Gordon Institute of Technology, Yallourn Technical College, and Warrnambool Technical College affiliated in 1969.

Range of Courses

Details of the range of tertiary (diploma or degree) courses conducted by the individual colleges are included under the relevant college headings. A summary of the numbers of students enrolled in these courses is given below. The ten affiliated colleges which have developed from technical colleges operate courses over a wide range of levels. In addition to the professional courses conducted by the tertiary divisions of the colleges, all at present operate non-tertiary divisions which conduct trade, technician, and other vocational

courses in various occupations. In the administration of these non-tertiary courses, the colleges are responsible to the Education Department of Victoria. The details of the trade courses undertaken by apprentices are prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria.

In a few instances the affiliated college is also responsible for the administrative oversight of a junior technical school, associated with the college, which caters for secondary pupils from Forms 1 to 5 and offers courses leading to the Leaving Certificate (Technical). These schools are being separated progressively from the affiliated colleges and placed under their own separate administrations as part of the network of technical schools conducted by the Education Department.

Finance

The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education was set up in 1965 by the Commonwealth Government to advise it upon the financial requirements of the colleges of advanced education in the various States. In general the State Governments accept the assessment of this Committee. The affiliated colleges of the Institute receive their financial support from both State and Commonwealth Government sources. The Commonwealth matches the State grants on the basis of \$1 for \$1 for capital expenditure and \$1 for \$1.85 for recurrent expenditure.

For the 1967—69 triennium, fees and grants from State and Commonwealth sources totalling \$22,571,770 for recurrent expenditure and \$19,522,000 for capital expenditure will have been made to the affiliated colleges of the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

VICTORIA—TERTIARY EDUCATION : VICTORIA INSTITUTE OF COLLEGES : NUMBER OF DIPLOMA STUDENTS ENROLLED AT AFFILIATED COLLEGES *

College	1967			1968		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Metropolitan Colleges—						
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology ..	2,356	4,109	6,465	2,525	4,544	7,069
Swinburne College of Technology ..	1,125	1,075	2,200	1,219	1,189	2,408
Caulfield Institute of Technology ..	761	628	1,389	905	997	1,902
Footscray Institute of Technology ..	701	399	1,100	642	357	999
Prahran College of Technology ..	236	107	343	382	189	571
Preston Institute of Technology ..	421	400‡	821	509	400‡	909
Victorian College of Pharmacy† ..	438	..	438	422	..	422
Victorian School of Speech Therapy ..	65	..	65	69	..	69
Occupational Therapy School of Victoria ..	106	..	106	102	..	102
Physiotherapy School of Victoria ..	178	..	178	172	..	172
Total Metropolitan Colleges ..	6,387	6,718	13,105	6,947	7,676	14,623
Country Colleges—						
Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education ..	242	28	270	286	55	341
Bendigo Institute of Technology ..	274	76	350	322	139	461
Gordon Institute of Technology ..	504	142	646	602	147	749
Geelong ..	137	71	208	172	62	234
Yallourn Technical College ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Country Colleges ..	1,157	317	1,474	1,382	403	1,785
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,544	7,035	14,579	8,329	8,079	16,408

* First term enrolments.
 † Degree course.
 ‡ Estimated.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded as the Working Men's College in 1882. In 1934, the name was changed to Melbourne Technical College. In July 1954, Her Majesty the Queen conferred the title "Royal" upon the college and authorised the use of the Royal Cypher on its diplomas. In December 1960, the college was renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

From 600 part-time students in 1887, enrolled for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects, the College has grown to an institution providing professional courses to thousands of students in five subject areas associated with industry: engineering, applied science, applied art, commerce, and librarianship. In addition to the common four year Associate diploma, a five year Fellowship diploma is offered in some courses. Certain postgraduate diploma courses are also conducted. A number of short professional courses are offered to graduates and persons intending to improve their knowledge and efficiency in more highly specialised subjects.

Through its department of external studies, the Institute offers a number of correspondence courses in art, commerce, mathematics, librarianship, and various technical and trade subjects.

In 1964, a computer was installed at the R.M.I.T. and in 1968 a service department was formed to provide computing facilities and information processing services to all departments of the Institute. The computing facility of the centre was significantly raised with the installation of an English Electric Model 4/50 computer system in 1968.

In 1968, a twelve-storey building was completed, facing Swanston Street, providing accommodation for the central library and the departments of Civil, Electrical, and Production Engineering, as well as temporary quarters for the departments of Mathematics and Commercial Practice. This building represents the first stage of a planned large scale re-development of the Institute's site. The Library occupies the first and second floor of the building. In 1968, 40,000 volumes were available. This number is expected to rise to 70,000 by 1972.

Further Reference, 1962

Swinburne College of Technology

The College owes its foundation to the late Hon. George Swinburne who, in 1907, conceived the idea of establishing a technical school in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Classes in carpentry, plumbing, and blacksmithing began in March 1908 with a total of 80 students. Day diploma courses in engineering were started in 1915. The Chemistry School was opened in 1949 and the first central library in 1952. In 1966, a master plan for building development was prepared, and since then a major re-organisation and building programme have been effected. Additions to the Chemistry School were completed in 1966, the first three floors of a new seven-storey Engineering School were occupied during 1969, and plans provide for a new library and Humanities Block.

The tertiary division of the college offers professional diploma courses in applied chemistry, art, biochemistry, business studies, and engineering. In 1969, the Department of Humanities introduced language courses in Italian and Japanese, and, to meet the growing demand for courses in automatic data processing, an I.C.L. 1901A computer was installed.

Caulfield Institute of Technology

Established in 1921 as the Caulfield Technical School with classes for wheelwrights and blacksmiths, the Institute serves the south-eastern part of Melbourne. Full-time diploma courses in electrical and mechanical engineering commenced in 1944 and the Institute now offers a wide range of full-time and part-time professional diploma courses in applied chemistry, engineering, information processing, electronic computation, business studies, and art. In 1963, a computer was installed at the Institute, opening the way for the first full-time computer course in 1964. An I.C.L. 1903A computer was installed in 1969.

To meet the rapidly growing student population, a major development project was commenced in 1968 and the new Engineering and Applied Science building was occupied during 1969. The Institute was formerly administered by the Education Department. Since 1968, it has been an autonomous council controlled college.

Footscray Institute of Technology

Built by the Education Department, Footscray Technical College was opened in 1916 and offered instruction in applied science, engineering, management, art, and trade subjects. The Institute's tertiary division now provides professional diploma courses in applied chemistry, engineering physics, engineering, metallurgy, and business studies. An I.C.L. 1901A computer was installed in 1969 and is used in training computer specialists and other students. A new building to house engineering, physics, chemistry, the library, and administration was completed in 1969. Before 1968, the Footscray Institute of Technology was administered by the Education Department. Now it is an autonomous, council controlled college.

Prahran College of Technology

With the assistance of an Education Department maintenance grant, Prahran College of Technology was founded as a technical art school in 1915. The School was controlled by a Council representative of the Prahran Mechanics Institute and the Education Department, together with Government members. For many years the college was known for its courses in art and artistic trades. In 1961, the Business Studies division was established and since then the college has offered professional diploma courses in art, including industrial design, and full and part-time diploma courses in business studies. A new five-storey art building was completed and occupied in 1968.

Preston Institute of Technology

The Institute serves an extensive, populous area in the northern part of Melbourne and is the most rapidly growing college in Victoria. Built by the Education Department in 1937, it remained under the control of the Department until 1968, when it became an autonomous, council controlled college. The tertiary division of the Institute provides professional diploma courses in engineering, applied chemistry, art, and business studies. In 1969, an I.C.L. 1901A computer was installed which is used in training computer specialists undertaking courses in business studies, engineering, and science.

It is planned in the near future to acquire a new site to which the tertiary division will be transferred ; the present site has reached the limit of its capacity for development.

Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education

Established in 1870, the Ballarat School of Mines was the first college of technical education founded in Australia. Its original object was "to impart instruction in the various branches of science relating to mining". The activities of the school can be divided into two sections. The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education is the tertiary division of the school, providing professional diploma courses in engineering, applied science, art, and business studies. The Ballarat School of Industries provides trade courses designed chiefly for the training of apprentices.

In 1966, permission was granted for the School Council to develop the tertiary division on a new site. An area of approximately 240 acres was acquired at Mt Helen. A new type of college has been planned, which will include residential facilities. Construction of the first building was started in 1968 and in 1969 blocks for civil, mining, and mechanical engineering, metallurgy, and geology were completed.

Bendigo Institute of Technology

As early as 1871, the need for technical education was realised by the mining industry in Bendigo. Under the auspices of the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute the first council of the School of Mines, Bendigo, was elected in December 1872. Mining, chemistry, geology, metallurgy, and art were taught. The Bendigo Institute of Technology now offers professional diploma courses in art, business studies, applied science, and engineering. In 1966, the Council was authorised to develop a new site at Flora Hill for the tertiary division of the Institute. The first building on the new campus was occupied by the Engineering School in 1968. An Electrical Engineering Wing and Engineering Lecture Theatre were completed in 1969. In 1967, an I.C.L. 1901A computer was installed to train computer specialists and students undertaking courses in business studies, engineering, and science.

Gordon Institute of Technology

At present the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong, which commenced its activities as the Gordon Technical College in 1887, offers a wide selection of professional diploma courses in applied science, architecture, art, engineering, business studies, and dietetics. The Textile School at the Institute, conducting diploma courses in textile chemistry and technology, is well known throughout Australia and overseas, both for its professional training and its research activities. In December 1968, the Council of the Institute was authorised to develop a new site of about 200 acres at Waurin Ponds for the tertiary division of the Institute. The first major building on the new site (the Applied Science Building) is under construction. A computer (I. C. L. 1901A) was installed in 1969. As in other colleges, the computer provides training for students enrolled in business studies, engineering, and science.

Further Reference, 1962

Yallourn Technical College

Yallourn Technical College was established by the Education Department in 1928. Between 1956 and 1964, a new college was built three miles from Yallourn on a site of 34 acres which accommodates both the tertiary and non-tertiary divisions of the college. The tertiary division offers courses in engineering, applied chemistry, and business studies. Owing to the restricted nature of this site, the council of the College was authorised in 1968 to develop a new site of about 100 acres at the town of Churchill to serve as a regional college of advanced education for eastern Victoria. The plans envisage residential facilities and courses in science, art, business studies, and farm management. Development commenced in 1969. The control of the college was transferred from the Education Department to its own council in 1968.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

The Victorian College of Pharmacy, located at Parkville, Melbourne, is owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Since 1884, it has taught specifically to a syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has prepared students for examinations, conducted and controlled by the Board, which lead to employment as a registered pharmacist. In practice, much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy.

The college is a meeting place for the pharmaceutical profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed \$500,000 towards the main building block which was completed in 1960. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

In July 1966, the Victorian College of Pharmacy was affiliated with the Victorian Institute of Colleges. The three year full-time course conducted by the College now leads to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy awarded by the Victoria Institute of Colleges. In 1969, the first stage of a new teaching block was completed to provide accommodation for the departments of physics and pharmaceuticals and for the library.

Physiotherapy School of Victoria

Teaching of physiotherapy began in Victoria in 1905 with a course which was conducted at the University of Melbourne and the Royal Melbourne Hospital. There was no established physiotherapy school in Victoria until 1960, when space was made available at the Fairfield Hospital. The next major steps in the development of the Physiotherapy School were the move in 1966 to Lincoln House where it shares some facilities with the Occupational and Speech Therapy Schools, and the affiliation with the Victoria Institute of Colleges in 1967. The school offers a three year full-time course leading to the Diploma of Physiotherapy and is administered by the Masseurs Registration Board, Victoria, under the *Masseurs Act* 1958.

Occupational Therapy School of Victoria

The Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, which was established in 1948, derived from the need for post-war rehabilitation services in Australia. Housed first in inadequate premises made available in

the Try Boys Society Building in Hawksburn, the School later moved to an old mansion in Toorak obtained for it by the Health Department. Here it remained until the move together with the other two therapy schools to Lincoln House in 1966. The School is controlled by a Board of Management, and conducts a three year full-time course leading to the Diploma of Occupational Therapy, which is recognised by the Victorian Association of Occupational Therapists and the World Federation of Occupational Therapists.

Victorian School of Speech Therapy

A training centre for speech therapists was first established in Melbourne in 1945 at the Royal Children's Hospital with twenty-four students. The School underwent successive moves until, in 1966, increased intake of students and developments in training, organisation, and facilities demanded an extension of accommodation and the School joined the other two therapy schools in the move to Lincoln House. The Victorian School of Speech Therapy is conducted by the Victorian Council of Speech Therapy. The course extends over a period of three years and the students are prepared for the examination for the Diploma of Licentiatehip of the Australian College of Speech Therapists, which is the Federal examining, qualifying, and registering body for the profession in Australia.

Further References, 1969 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Commonwealth Scholarships, 1963 ; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965 ; Technical Education, 1965

Education for Management

General

A wide range of facilities exists in Victoria for management education. These range from the Australian Administrative Staff College, catering for senior and middle level executives, to the universities and technical colleges catering for both graduate and undergraduate levels. In addition, management training is conducted by professional and other societies such as the Victorian Division of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, the Melbourne Division of the Australian Institute of Management, and the Bankers' Administrative Staff College.

Australian Administrative Staff College

This College is a private, non-profit making company, sponsored by leading Australian businesses, and is situated near Mount Eliza on the eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay. It is open to men and women from industry, commerce, government, semi-government and local government authorities, the trade unions, the armed forces, and other bodies in Australia and overseas.

The Advanced Course covers ten weeks, is residential, and aims to raise administrative and management standards in the senior executive fields so as to prepare course members to accept increased management responsibilities. The main instructional method used is to divide the students into syndicates of eleven members each. These syndicates, which operate under the general guidance of the College staff, comprise members with a wide variety of skills and experience, and the work is arranged as a series of assignments and case studies leading up to a presentation of the findings to the College in full session. This method calls for sustained effort from each member, and gives in return every opportunity for building personal skills of leadership.

The syndicate work is organised round the principal themes of the enterprise and its people, the enterprise and its environment, management information, and constructive administration. Syndicate work is supplemented by field visits, lectures and discussions conducted by College staff, and by numerous visits and lectures by outside specialists who are leaders in private and public organisations, and who discuss problems in their own specialised fields.

The Advanced Course, which attracts candidates usually between 35 and 50 years of age, is supplemented by a residential Intermediate Course of four weeks duration, designed for promising junior executives in the 26 to 34 years age bracket. The aim is to broaden the course members' experience, develop their personal skills, and increase their understanding of administration and management. As in the Advanced Course the syndicate method is used, and the course is organised around the principal themes of the nature of administration, administration and personal skills, and administration and the community.

The College caters for 165 Advanced Course students each year and 110 in the Intermediate Course. By the end of 1969 over 2,200 persons had completed courses at the College.

Universities

The University of Melbourne provides education for management at three levels. These are the undergraduate level leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, the graduate level leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration, and external studies under which a summer school of business administration for experienced businessmen is conducted regularly. The undergraduate course can be taken full-time in three years or on a part-time basis. This degree provides the main course of studies for students who aspire to obtain managerial positions. Generally, subjects taken deal with the more theoretical aspects of economics, accounting, and commercial law.

The degree of Master of Business Administration is designed to give the students some knowledge of the factors that affect the task of the manager and the methods of analysing those factors developed in statistics, accounting, and the social sciences. It is also concerned with the manager as a decision maker and gives the student the opportunity to practise and improve problem solving and decision making. The course is a two year course demanding a necessary amount of practical experience before commencing the final year.

The Summer School of Business Administration is fully residential for six weeks and covers, by case studies, the analysis of specific problems, syndicate and group discussions, written assignments and lectures, the following seven main subjects: business economics, business policy and administration, management and society, management control accounting, marketing policy, organisational behaviour and labour relations, and quantitative methods of business.

Monash University provides education for management at three levels. These are the undergraduate programme (Bachelor of Economics); the graduate programme (Master of Administration and Master of Economics); and the special (non-degree) programme. The undergraduate degree at pass level is normally completed in three years full-time, with an extra year full-time for a degree at honours level.

The degree at pass level may be taken part-time within a limit of eight years. The Master of Administration degree can be completed in two years full-time or on a part-time basis over five years. The Master of Economics degree may be approached by course work (two years full-time, five years part-time) or thesis (two years full-time). The special programmes are offered as educational programmes for practising executives to serve as refresher courses in economics and its related disciplines.

Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education

Management education in technical colleges is largely concentrated in the Department of Management of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Other metropolitan technical colleges and the provincial colleges provide regular education in supervision and some management education. Courses at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology are taught at the traditional diploma level, with entrance from the Leaving examination, which includes training in marketing administration, personnel administration, operations administration, and public relations. At the postgraduate level one course leads to the qualification of Associateship Diploma of Management, and the other course leads to the Fellowship Diploma of Management. Generally, all students require work experience and must be adults. The courses are designed to be a formal, academic approach to examining applied aspects of theory in understanding and solving management problems.

The aim of the courses of five to six years duration leading to an Associate Diploma in the four disciplines listed above is to train persons for ultimate promotion to senior management positions in the particular functions indicated. The aim of the four year courses leading to an Associateship Diploma of Management is to provide a broad general education in management so professionally qualified persons may reach middle and senior management positions. The aim of the courses leading to a Fellowship Diploma of Management is to provide an advanced education in management subjects for those who have already acquired a suitable first degree or diploma involving management studies. The course normally takes two years.

Associations, Learned Societies, and Industry Schools

A number of associations and learned societies in Victoria conduct courses or lecture series for their members in management improvement subjects.

The Australian Institute of Management, Melbourne Division, arranges programmes of management education and management training. The broad purpose of these activities is to keep management informed and aware of management techniques and practices, trends and developments, and to provide additional insight into specific management problems and their solutions. The education activity may take the form of lecture or lecture series, study series, day conferences, residential conferences, conference groups, appreciation, and seminars. Discussion leaders come from industry, government, and the universities, and participants have ranged from middle level executives to board members of national companies. The training activities also aim to develop and to raise the performance potential of managers in their current positions and to prepare them

for further advancement. The programme comprises a large number of courses each of which forms an integral part of the overall pattern. These courses vary in length and course leaders are selected for their expertise in their subjects and for their ability as trainers. The current pattern covers middle management, functional management, supervisory management, introduction to management, and business skills.

Among the other associations and societies are the various technical institutions, such as the Institution of Engineers, Australia ; professional societies, such as the Australian Society of Accountants ; employers' associations, and industry groups, all of whom carry out management education lectures and courses for their members. The Bankers' Administrative Staff College is maintained jointly by the major banking institutions in Australia. It conducts, annually, an eight week course alternating in New South Wales and Victoria. The course is on similar lines to those of the Administrative Staff College and banking problems are the subject of particular study.

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 1966 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966		1967		1968	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered ..	134	286	150	331	138	383
Students Enrolled ..	4,356	9,457	4,293	10,536	4,144	12,129

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1966	1967	1968
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups	472	500	505
Students Enrolled	5,169	5,511	5,611
Art Exhibitions	26	25	21

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1963–64 to 1967–68 :

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

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
INCOME					
Government Grant ..	158	161	160	166	176
Lecture Fees, etc. ..	71	83	100	122	154
Conferences	18	14	21	33	34
Miscellaneous	48	14	13	4	4
Total Income	296	272	293	325	368
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	87	91	100	107	116
Classes, Library, and Discussion Groups ..	72	83	93	111	139
Administration	56	60	59	66	71
Miscellaneous*	85	38	40	42	42
Total Expenditure	299	272	292	325	368

* Including expenditure for country touring activities in 1964.

Further Reference, 1963 ; State Film Centre, 1964 and 1969

*Health and Medical Research***Health Department**

Under the *Health Act* 1958, responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health and in exercising control of various aspects of health work he is supported by such bodies as the Commission of Public Health, the Mental Health Authority, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and various bodies exercising oversight of special services and of groups of persons engaged in particular professions or industries.

The principal advisers of the Minister on matters which come within their respective fields of responsibility are the Permanent Head of the Department, the Chief Health Officer, the Chairman of the Mental Health Authority, and the Chairman of the Hospitals and

Charities Commission. Under the Health Act the Minister may also appoint, from time to time, consultative councils of experts to advise him on special problems such as poliomyelitis, maternal and infant mortality, and any other matters concerned with public health. The Minister is assisted by a central administrative branch containing a Secretariat with its various service sections. The Department is divided into the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis Branches. The Mental Health Authority is responsible for the Mental Hygiene Branch while the remaining three branches are each under the control of a medical specialist and an administrator all of whom are responsible to the Chief Health Officer for the purposes of co-ordination.

The Commission of Public Health, with the Chief Health Officer as its Chairman and with six other members, is constituted under the *Health Act* 1958, and is responsible for all aspects of environmental health including such matters as the prevention of pollution of the air and of sources of water supply, control of food standards and purity, and regulation of the use and transport of radio-active substances. The policies of the Commission are carried out either directly by officers of the General Health Branch acting under the direction of the Chief Health Officer or by the exercise of oversight by those officers over the work of municipal councils. The General Health Branch supervises community services which help to care for older persons in their own homes, thereby considerably reducing the demands upon hospitals for the aged.

Under the direction of the Mental Health Authority a comprehensive service for the mentally ill has been developed in recent years, emphasis being given to out-patient services throughout the State.

Intensive treatment for early cases requiring hospital treatment is provided in special psychiatric hospitals, while mental hospitals provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for patients requiring long term care. Residential special schools for intellectually handicapped children are operated by the Authority which also subsidises the operation of large numbers of day training centres throughout the State. Research into the causes of mental and emotional illness and investigations of new and improved methods of treatment are being carried out, while community education programmes increase the understanding of the problems of mental ill-health. A personal emergency service provides a continuous service for persons with urgent emotional problems. Concerning treatment of alcoholics and drug dependent persons, legislation dating back 90 years has been brought up to date and suitable institutions developed for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction. In the development of this service early diagnosis and voluntary treatment of patients are emphasised.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission, operating under the Hospitals and Charities Act, exercises general supervision over all public institutions subsidised by the Government and thereby contributes to the maintenance of a high standard of community health. The Commission recommends allocations of money from the Hospitals and Charities Fund to these bodies, and registers and supervises the operation of private hospitals, ambulance services, and other bodies

established for charitable purposes. In a community in which the proportion of older persons is increasing, the Commission helps to deal with a problem which faces health administrators by recommending financial assistance to institutions providing care for the aged. It also conducts a placement service in private hospitals for older persons awaiting admission to hospitals for the aged.

The Minister of Health, through the Department, is responsible to Parliament for the activities of a number of other important bodies such as the Anti-Cancer Council, the Cancer Institute Board, the National Fitness Council, and the Fairfield Hospital Board, together with a number of registering authorities associated with practice by doctors, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, psychologists, etc.

Further References, 1964-69 ; Industrial Hygiene, 1964 ; Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964 ; Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964 ; Communicable Diseases, 1964 ; Control of Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965 ; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965 ; School Dental Service, 1966 ; Epidemics, 1967 ; School Medical Service, 1968 ; Public Health Engineering, 1969

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

Development has been on a decentralised pattern with infant welfare centres being established in municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants, up to a maximum of \$6,000, towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but the State Government pays a maintenance grant of \$1,900 per annum for each sister employed.

The infant welfare services provided for a community depend upon its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. A town with a population of 8,000, with approximately 200 birth notifications per year, needs a full-time infant welfare sister and requires at least one infant welfare centre building. Smaller towns do not require a full-time sister and a municipality may employ one sister to provide infant welfare services to four or five townships. In this case the sister requires a car and the State Government pays a subsidy of \$1,400 to the Council towards the cost of purchasing the car, and also a transport subsidy based on the mileage travelled.

As well as supervising the health of the children under five years of age and advising mothers, the sister may take part in immunising the children, and may give mothercraft demonstrations and arrange other health education activities for the parents, such as discussion groups, film nights, and talks from visiting specialists in health, education, and welfare.

In country areas, where the sister has to spend more of her time travelling, she will not be able to see as many mothers and babies in one week as in the urban areas. In some country areas, the municipalities are not able to provide full infant welfare service. Many mothers would also have too great a distance to travel to a centre and in these cases the Department of Health provides a mobile infant welfare service, that is, an infant welfare sister with a van specially fitted for her use. Several municipalities may be served by one of these vans and they contribute towards the cost in proportion to the amount of service received. Every municipality in the State has an infant welfare service. Some mothers in remote parts of the State are unable to use either of these services; for them a service is provided by an infant welfare correspondence scheme. Mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters during the early years of their child's life.

Health education is an important part of the maternal and child welfare service. Teaching of mothercraft and care of the young child in the family is given to girls in secondary schools by infant welfare sisters and the aim is to reach all girls at some stage before they leave school.

Particulars of Infant Welfare Services in Victoria for the years 1966 to 1968 are listed below :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Particulars	1966	1967	1968
Municipal Centres	659	676	689
Centres on Mobile Circuits	17	17	11
Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels	9	9	8
Commonwealth Defence Stations	1	1	1
Total All Types	686	703	709
Number of Infant Welfare Sisters in Centres ..	353	360	371
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	63,971	65,387	69,903
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	178,390	186,395	251,039
Number of Attendances of Children at Centres	1,379,027	1,432,815	1,452,457
Number of Expectant Mothers Attending Centres	8,489	9,375	9,335
Number of Attendances of Expectant Mothers ..	16,336	17,453	18,931
Number of Post-natal Visits to Mothers in Hospital	25,849	25,929	27,049
Number of Home Visits after Birth of Baby ..	148,924	159,468	151,139
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled	65	68	74
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	2	8	6
Mothercraft Teaching in Schools—			
Number of Schools	173	166	152
Number of Special Groups	7	8	5
Total Schools and Groups	180	174	157
Number of Courses	412	386	358
Number of Lectures	4,170	4,060	3,708
Number of Students	11,081	10,848	9,660
Certificates Issued	9,842	9,637	8,293

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 twenty-eight 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	1966	1967	1968
Total Number	31	30	28
Patients Attending	7,058	6,718	8,350
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	32,742	29,940	32,763

Pre-school Services

The building of pre-school centres has been aided in Victoria in a similar way to infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the municipal council, a church body, or a voluntary kindergarten organisation. If the building is owned by an independent committee, the municipal council must be willing to sponsor the project and receive the subsidy.

A building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000 for a single unit centre, or \$10,000 for a double unit, is paid towards the erection of a pre-school centre, which, like the infant welfare centre, has to be approved in the planning stage. These buildings vary in size and complexity according to the needs of the municipality. In general, the unit is a single one providing for twenty-five to thirty children ; but in bigger areas a double unit accommodating up to fifty to sixty children at one time may be provided. To give as many children as possible the benefit of attending these centres different groups may be taken in the morning and afternoon.

Even though the pre-school centre may not adjoin the infant welfare centre, the functions of these two centres are closely linked and give continuity in the health supervision of the child in the first five years of life.

The most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is the kindergarten, but in some areas a pre-school play centre may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre may be conducted by a pre-school play leader, who has less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children may be cared for by a pre-school play leader and she is not qualified for parent education work, which is an important part of the pre-school kindergarten programme.

In urban areas a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers go to work. There are fourteen day nurseries and one crèche, which provides emergency care, subsidised by the Government of Victoria. They may take

children from infancy to five years of age and then the person in charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children. She has mothercraft nurses on her staff. In addition to the subsidised day nurseries, the Department of Health supervises private child minding centres to ensure that the minimum standard of service required for registration is being maintained.

Children attending pre-school centres may have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Department of Health or the municipal council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 751 subsidised pre-school centres existing in 1968, 552 were visited by Department of Health medical officers, 33 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 23 by private doctors. Department of Health doctors examined 24,668 children.

Pre-school Maintenance Subsidy

The subsidy paid to a pre-school kindergarten is equal to the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher and at December 1968 ranged from \$2,270 to \$3,257 a year. In the case of a pre-school play centre the subsidy is \$1,500 for a full-time centre. The subsidy paid to a day nursery is \$250 per child per year.

The number of subsidised pre-school centres during the years 1966 to 1968 and their particulars are listed below :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : TYPE AND ENROLMENTS

Pre-school Centres	1966		1967		1968	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	569	28,760	605	30,617	641	32,393
Play Centres	111	3,456	112	3,285	110	3,264
Day Nurseries	13	656	14	716	14	716
Crèche (Emergency Care)	1	100	1	100	1	100
Total	694	32,972	732	34,718	766	36,473

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 1968—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 1968.

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 1966 to 1968 :

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

Buildings Subsidised	1966		1967		1968	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Infant Welfare Centres ..	15	\$'000 84	15	\$'000 90	18	\$'000 101
Pre-school Centres ..	29	165	32	190	45	241
Day Nurseries ..	..	..	1	20	..	..
Supplementary Grants ..	..	71	..	100	..	23
Total ..	44	320	48	400	63	365

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE (\$'000)

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Salaries	281	311	317
Subsidies to Municipalities, etc., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres ..	540	544	670
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-school Centres ..	1,409	1,588	1,847
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches ..	151	164	182
Subsidies to Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Training Schools ..	34	34	60
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-school Training	73	78	94
Other Expenditure	78	73	74
Total	2,565	2,792	3,244

Further Reference, 1969

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service was founded in 1909 as a branch of the Victorian Education Department and was incorporated in the Department of Health in 1944. Before 1967, the service examined school children three times during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and in Form 3. Teachers also referred for examination any children they suspected were in ill health or were medically handicapped: 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, with follow-up examinations and examinations as the result of teacher referrals in higher grades. Screening procedures to check vision and hearing were instituted in later grades. When any illness is discovered the child is referred to the source of medical care the parents nominate—usually the family doctor.

The assessment of children who are unable to cope at school takes most of the school doctor's time. Mentally defective children become the specific responsibility of the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Emotionally disturbed children may be referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and children who are physically handicapped, are helped to receive the necessary medical treatment and any special educational help needed. In addition to this work, the medical officers and nursing sisters work in liaison with private medical practitioners, parents, and teachers.

Familiarity with welfare services and community facilities 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. This is particularly 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.

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

During 1968, there were 157,128 examinations in schools; 3,942 special examinations, including referrals to specialists; and 13,467 medical examinations of teachers and student teachers.

Further Reference, 1968*School Dental Service*

In co-operation with the Education Department, the School Dental Service began in 1921 with the opening of a dental clinic at South Melbourne. State school children visited the clinic for treatment and returned each year for a dental check-up. As children in country districts also needed dental care the service was extended to country areas, using portable equipment carried in dental vans. At this

time there was a staff of only nine dentists. The dental service was limited to schools in the inner industrial suburbs of Melbourne, orphanages, and certain country districts. The emphasis was placed on the treatment of children aged up to twelve years; this covers the period when first teeth are replaced by the permanent teeth. In 1944, the dental service was transferred to the Health Department. The Department bought new vans and twin semi-trailer units in 1951 and the service extended into more country areas. The clinic at South Melbourne had moved to larger premises by 1951, and centres were opened at North Fitzroy in 1953 and Footscray in 1959. These small inner suburban centres serve only schools in their own locality. In country districts, the emphasis is on the provision of dental treatment in the more remote areas.

The rapid increase in the number of school children, the inclusion of Catholic schools, and the acute shortage of dentists are factors that limit the extension of the Service to additional schools. Treatment is currently available to 60,000 children, including those attending primary school, and children at various institutions in metropolitan and country areas.

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 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, resulting in marked improvements. Recorded rates for deaths from tuberculosis declined from 58·24 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 2·0 in 1968, and morbidity rates for new notified cases have declined from 71·79 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 15·94 in 1968.

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 usually depends on continued chemotherapy for up to two years after discharge, and continued supervision by chest clinics. This programme is proving very effective and almost all patients are rendered non-infectious and regain 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 every three years and for tuberculin surveys of school children over the age of 11 years every 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 covered by 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 per cent of the enrolled population had attended for X-ray at the time of the 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		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
ACCOMMODATION						
Metropolitan	..	526	517	518	518	499
Country	.. ..	203	198	187	187	187
Total	.. ..	729	715	705	705	686
ADMISSIONS						
Metropolitan	..	977	1,005	1,032	1,039	831
Country	.. ..	230	234	178	224	212
Total	.. ..	1,207	1,239	1,210	1,263	1,043
DISCHARGES						
Metropolitan	..	994	970	919	1,031	815
Country	.. ..	200	211	170	195	180
Total	.. ..	1,194	1,181	1,089	1,226	995
DEATHS						
Metropolitan	..	65	62	88	71	67
Country	.. ..	18	21	29	12	15
Total	.. ..	83	83	117	83	82

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New Cases Referred for Investigation	12,757	12,665	11,944	13,483	13,690
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	55,975	54,391	57,149	53,007	54,700
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	22,464	20,372	22,271	24,870	23,808
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	37,290	37,943	39,555	41,122	37,484
Micro	14,336	12,741	15,673	13,732	17,847
Tuberculin Tests	10,424	10,579	11,756	10,884	12,626
B.C.G. Vaccinations	3,194	3,861	4,829	4,326	4,550
X-rays Taken—Chest X-ray Surveys	428,306	596,994	662,576	641,974	663,707
School Tuberculin Surveys—Mantoux Tests	75,897	78,945	90,643	72,636	90,116

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Compulsory Chest X-rays, 1965 ; Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys, 1967 ; Maternal, Infant, and Pre-school Services, 1969

Drug and Poison Control

The sale and distribution of drugs and poisons in Victoria is controlled principally by the *Poisons Act* 1962. This is administered by the Chief Health Officer of the Victorian Department of Health, acting on the advice of a fourteen member Poisons Advisory Committee and through the Poisons Division of the Department. The Poisons Advisory Committee consists of representatives of the medical, veterinary and pharmaceutical professions, manufacturers, and two members nominated by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Act and the Regulations provide for the licensing of manufacturers and wholesalers of drugs and poisons. Licensed companies are now required to employ qualified or experienced personnel, and to ensure that their premises are sanitary and adequately equipped. All industrial users of poisons must secure an industrial permit to purchase, possess, and use any poisons coming within the scope of the Act. Officers of the Department visit manufacturing and industrial establishments frequently to ensure that dangerous substances are handled safely. All controlled substances are listed on eight schedules. It is hoped that similar action by other States and by the Commonwealth will lead to uniform labelling and packaging of all poisons. The legislation also provides for new drugs and all potentially harmful substances to be listed on a particular Schedule until they have been thoroughly evaluated. This will provide a safeguard against the indiscriminate use of drugs and poisons until they are thoroughly tested.

Many regulations have been made under the very wide powers in the Act. They provide for stringent control over substances and in many instances confine distribution to prescription only by a

medical practitioner, dentist, or veterinary surgeon. Storage and recording of the drugs of addiction (the true narcotics) are subject to strict controls. Doctors are also required to notify the Chief Health Officer if a patient uses narcotics for periods greater than two months. Amphetamines, barbiturates, antibiotics, and other restricted substances are not controlled as stringently as the narcotics, but are supplied only on prescription. Here also the Department acts on the advice of its Poisons Advisory Committee and on the advice of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Poisons Information Centre, 1969

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. 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. They provide a service for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and the assistance to 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, 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 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 1964 to 1968 :

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

Particulars	At 31 December—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	4,842	4,594	3,682	3,529	3,316
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	303	310	299	291	277
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	168	141	153	160	177
Approved Patients					
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	958	958	1,047	999	942
Voluntary Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	1,322	1,455	1,937	1,910	1,828
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	2	2	7	14	20
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	335	381	374	374	355
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	769	874	1,095	1,186	1,883
Informal Patients					
In Informal Hospitals ..	78	94	112	115	105
In Training Schools ..	519	533	521	557	184
Total Resident Patients ..	9,296	9,342	9,227	9,135	9,087
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, etc.	2,214	1,905	1,537	1,362	1,239
Total under Care ..	11,510	11,247	10,764	10,497	10,326

*In 1968 various areas previously designated as Mental Hospitals and Training Schools were gazetted as Training Centres.

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1968 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1968

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 ..	5,439	995	6,434	3,000	2,745	693	5,144	852	5,996
Repatriation Mental Hospital ..	305	84	389	209	166	41	297	94	391
Psychiatric Hospitals ..	534	165	699	6,356	6,283	65	532	175	707
Informal Hospitals ..	115	..	115	1,484	1,492	2	105	..	105
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres ..	2,270	118	2,388	1,224	603	66	2,825	118	2,943
Training Schools ..	472	..	472	79	364	3	184	..	184
Total	9,135	1,362	10,497	12,352	11,653	870	9,087	1,239	10,326

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

Further Reference, 1966 ; Mental Hygiene Authority, 1963 ; History of Hospitals in Victoria, 1964 ; Mental Health Research Institute, 1969

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. The Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals, 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 1968-69 amounted to \$5.7m.

In the year 1967-68, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$12.4m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions, and ambulance services. It distributed \$42.8m 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 30th June 1968, the Commission had on its register 1,649 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 Britain before 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 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2 a 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 now 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 539.)

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 1968, there were, in the metropolitan area, 214 registered private hospitals with 5,505 beds, whilst in country areas there were ninety registered private hospitals with a total of 1,683 beds.

Regional Planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centred on 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.

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 1965-66 to 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Ambulances	271	282	283
Other Vehicles	44	46	46
Staff	535	558	574
Contributors	347,311	361,095	345,462
Patients Carried	280,052	280,695	273,475
Mileage Travelled by Ambulances ..	4,342,920	4,077,881	4,216,386
Maintenance Grants \$	621,414	641,054	759,000
Capital Grants \$	247,093	235,799	240,218

Nurse Training, 1962 ; Care of the Aged, 1965 ; Hospital Architecture, 1966 ; Charities in Victoria, 1968 ; Care of the Elderly, 1969

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and subsidised charitable institutions in Victoria during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	12	12	12	12
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	21	22	22	22	22
Country	110	111	112	112	112
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	5	5	6	7	7
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	8	8	9	9	9
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools ..	8	9	10	10	10
Total Hospitals	177	181	185	186	186
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	36	36	36	35	35
Maternity Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare	3	3	3	4	4
Rescue Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes	6	6	5	4	4
Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	12	12	11	12	11
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	81	81	79	79	78

* 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 1968, 1,417 other institutions registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Institutions	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hospitals†—					
Receipts—					
Government	44,001	47,034	48,966	54,481	58,650
Patients‡	23,025	25,982	28,929	36,103	39,850
Other	7,167	6,291	8,203	6,852	9,842
Total	74,193	79,307	86,098	97,436	108,342
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	35,074	45,559	50,635	58,379	63,938
Capital	10,787	11,327	12,713	16,073	16,936
Other	26,245	21,080	22,169	23,988	25,959
Total	72,106	77,965	85,518	98,440	106,834
Sanatoria—					
Receipts§	1,274	1,255	1,330	1,394	1,399
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	777	786	808	864	903
Other	497	469	522	530	496
Total	1,274	1,255	1,330	1,394	1,399
Mental Health Institutions||—					
Receipts§	19,446	20,428	22,624	24,162	25,662
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	10,905	11,748	13,074	14,160	15,329
Capital	3,522	2,300	3,337	3,423	3,495
Other	5,019	6,380	6,212	6,579	6,839
Total	19,446	20,428	22,624	24,162	25,662
Other Charitable Institutions¶—					
Receipts—					
Government	6,527	5,906	6,424	6,724	6,688
Patients‡	2,887	3,161	3,976	3,115	3,315
Other	4,892	5,818	5,740	6,280	6,507
Total	14,306	14,885	16,140	16,119	16,509
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	5,903	6,408	6,916	7,544	7,992
Capital	2,995	2,476	2,110	1,888	1,738
Other	5,400	6,374	7,330	6,903	7,177
Total	14,300	15,258	16,355	16,335	16,907
Total Receipts	109,220	115,876	126,192	139,111	151,911
Total Expenditure	107,125	114,907	125,826	140,331	150,801

* 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.

† Hospitals include Hospitals for the Aged.

‡ 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.

¶ Infant Welfare Centres and Bush Nursing Hospitals and Centres are included in this and the following table in Other Charitable Institutions.

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

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
INCOME					
Government Aid	69,760	73,687	78,335	85,787	91,590
Charitable Contributions	2,729	4,931	4,968	4,784	4,788
Fees—					
Out-patients	2,175	2,922	3,734	3,464	3,177
In-patients—					
Public	15,405	16,456	17,593	20,973	24,086
Private and Intermediate	8,372	10,081	11,922	14,975	16,156
Other	10,778	7,799	9,640	9,128	12,114
Total	109,220	115,876	126,192	139,111	151,911
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	52,659	64,501	71,432	80,946	88,162
Other Operating Expenses	35,487	31,854	34,833	36,146	38,737
Non-operating Expenses	1,675	2,448	1,401	1,855	1,734
Capital	17,305	16,103	18,161	21,384	22,169
Total	107,125	114,906	125,826	140,331	150,801

* See note (*) to previous table.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1968

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	
Special Hospitals*	2,099	385	1,590	269	55,244	12,832	191,005
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	2,951	1,260	2,467	917	75,128	51,123	324,731
Country	2,948	3,351	2,048	1,929	42,463	104,545	320,882
Auxiliary Hospitals	419	10	384	2	2,590	18	81
Hospitals for the Aged	3,471	..	3,191	..	6,171	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	32	12	31	9	70	40	..
Sanatoria	363	..	177	..	598	..	..
Total	12,283	5,018	9,888	3,126	182,264	168,558	836,699

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

* Special Hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

Hospital Benefits

Information about the various types of benefits are set out on page 559.

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 1968, there were thirty-nine hospitals with a total of 492 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 1968, 11,648 in-patients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,106, surgical and medical 9,542, and there were 15,139 out-patient treatments. There were no maternal deaths, and perinatal mortality was 13·3 per 1,000 live births. The total number of centre treatments was 29,314: 17,187 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 12,127 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 \$375,000 for 1967–68. 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 1967–68 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 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government* and Municipal	509	575	566	789	616
Collections, Donations, etc. ..	136	89	69	82	112
Proceeds from Entertainments	13	18	18	18	18
Patients' Fees	542	611	665	828	932
Members' Fees	47	49	49	55	56
Interest and Rent	7	7	10	14	15
Miscellaneous	20	11	24	32	27
Total Receipts ..	1,274	1,360	1,401	1,818	1,778
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	395	433	506	675	760
Other	242	276	269	295	303
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, etc.	170	159	148	177	188
Surgery and Medicine	41	38	47	57	54
Repairs and Maintenance	36	38	53	42	46
Furniture and Equipment	57	28	72	23	27
Printing, Stationery, etc.	15	18	19	23	23
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, etc.	2	3	4	6	6
Miscellaneous	29	56	61	78	105
Loan and Interest Repayments	17	19	19	17	15
Land and Buildings	72	201	46	215	81
Alterations and Additions	86	88	25	70	128
Total Expenditure ..	1,162	1,358	1,269	1,680	1,736

* Includes \$34,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1964, \$35,000 for 1965, \$34,000 for 1966, \$39,000 for 1967, and \$36,000 for 1968.

Royal District Nursing Service

The Royal District Nursing Service was established in Melbourne in 1885 as the Melbourne District Nursing Society. At the time of its inception, the need for such a service was extensive, not only because of limited hospital accommodation but because of sub-standard housing, long work hours, and low incomes.

The Service is incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act as a philanthropic society and is subsidised by the State and Federal Governments. Administration is from Melbourne, with centres at Camberwell, Essendon, Footscray, Frankston, Ferntree Gully, Melbourne, Moorabbin, and Preston. The work has expanded and almost 200 personnel are now employed.

Originally the Society's aim was to nurse the sick poor in their own homes, but owing to social changes and the introduction of more complicated and expensive forms of hospital, medical, and surgical treatment, the services of the district nurse have come to be made generally available. The Service now aims to provide comprehensive nursing service on a daily visiting basis. This includes active bedside nursing care, health teaching, rehabilitation nursing, provision of aids to nursing, linen service as deemed necessary, a limited chiropody service, and some degree of social assistance. Close liaison has been established with several of the major metropolitan hospitals to ensure continuity of nursing care according to medical orders. Patients are admitted to the care of the Royal District Nursing Service by direct referral from hospitals or general practitioners.

There have been great changes in the type of nursing service provided during the past decade for the care of the physically disabled and elderly. Every effort is now being made to encourage them to maximum independence and rehabilitation. There has been a noticeable increase in requests for service for the young physically handicapped, largely as a result of the high incidence of road accidents. This type of nursing is exacting and time consuming.

Over the years the mode of transport has graduated to motor vehicles, and each day 100 cars transport district nurses to their patients. At the present time there are 2,500 patients receiving visits, the total number of patients visited for the year ended 30 June 1968, being 15,236 with a total of 361,617 visits.

Further Reference, 1969

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

Introduction

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, which celebrated its jubilee in August 1965, is an independent medical research institute, affiliated with the Royal Melbourne Hospital and the University of Melbourne.

While the Institute's main function is in basic medical research, it is also a postgraduate training centre by virtue of its affiliation with the University of Melbourne where its Director is Professor of Medical Biology. The Institute trains many students for the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy, and scientists come from the United States, England, Europe, and Asia to gain postgraduate training in research methodology.

Since 1957 the work of the Institute has moved largely in the field of immunology, a study of the body's defences against disease. This is an expanding branch of medicine, as apart from the obvious importance of vaccination for the control of epidemics, immunology research is also closely linked up with cancer research, the study of organ transplantation, and the field of auto-immune and allergic diseases in man.

The work of the Institute is conducted by five units.

Cellular Immunology Unit

This Unit is devoted to a study of the normal immune process, and of auto-immune diseases in a series of special strains of inbred mice—the New Zealand Black and related strains. Cellular work on normal animals is gaining insight into how the body manufactures antibodies, the protective substances in the bloodstream which guard against disease. Attention is also being given to specific ways of turning the immune response off (including immunological tolerance), a procedure which is vital for the successful performance of organ transplantation (such as kidney transplantation). The Unit has developed tissue culture systems which allow the study of the whole immune response, from initiation to antibody production, in the test tube. These techniques are of great assistance in studying how to make the body tolerate foreign material, which is the most important problem hindering progress in the field of organ transplants.

Cancer Research Unit

The Unit is devoted to the study of leukæmia, plasma cell tumors, and cancer of the immune defence cells of the body. Newly developed techniques allow the Unit to grow normal and cancerous white cells in small plastic dishes and to determine which processes become abnormal when white cells become cancerous. Recent work has led to the discovery of a new hormone regulating the growth of white cells. Levels of this hormone are abnormally high in patients and animals with leukæmia.

Clinical Research Unit

The Clinical Research Unit is concerned with gaining deeper insight into auto-immune disease in man. Many of the patients in its twenty-six bed ward in the Royal Melbourne Hospital suffer from one of these diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus, hæmolytic anæmia, and certain forms of chronic kidney and liver disease. New methods of treating these conditions with cytotoxic drugs are being investigated. New animal models have been developed for human auto-immune nervous diseases. These models have been of great assistance in increasing knowledge about the cause of these human diseases.

Biochemistry and Biophysics Unit

This Unit is devoted to a study of the biochemistry of various bodily defence mechanisms, and to an understanding of how vaccines (antigens) really act. The Unit also collaborates actively with all the other groups on molecular aspects of their research problems.

Experimental Pathology Unit

This Unit is devoted largely to a study of the thymus gland and its importance in the development of normal immune functions. It has been found that removal of the thymus on the first day of life in the mouse causes a profound disturbance of bodily immune mechanisms, frequently leading to the death of the animal at a young age. Further studies have shown that the thymus is important throughout life in regulating immune responses because it delivers white cells to the other immune organs where they take part in a complex

sequence of events, leading ultimately to the production of protective antibodies. Studies are also being made on the nature and mechanism of action of anti-white cell antibodies which may prove to be of great value in preventing rejection of organ grafts in patients.

Conclusion

The research programme of the Institute co-ordinates studies into the body's immune defences and the function of lymphocytes. This pattern of collaborative experimentation in medical research and the teaching role of the Institute is becoming increasingly important. The Institute is financed almost entirely through grants from Australian and Victorian Government sources, private foundations, private individuals, and companies.

Cancer Institute

Functions

The functions of the Institute are to carry out research into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, to provide outpatient and inpatient hospital treatment within the Institute, and to provide for the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, medical practitioners, nurses, technicians, and physicists.

That section of the Institute which is concerned with the treatment of patients is designated the Peter MacCallum Clinic and is approved as a public hospital for the purpose of Part V of the *National Health Act 1953*. The Institute is governed by a Board and, for the purpose of administration, an executive committee exercises wide powers delegated to it by the Board.

Activities

Specialist hospital services are provided particularly in the field of radiotherapy and in the investigational and clinical use of radioactive substances. Use is made of orthovoltage and megavoltage radiotherapy equipment, and diagnostic services include pathology, biochemistry, medical physics, diagnostic X-ray, isotopes, and clinical investigation. A three year training course for radiotherapy technicians and isotope technicians is conducted in conjunction with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. There are also consultative and treatment services for general and special hospitals in Melbourne, and a consulting service is provided for regional base hospitals in country areas. Superficial therapy treatment is given at Mildura, Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong.

Tasmanian clinics at the Launceston General and Royal Hobart Hospitals also receive assistance. A Central Cancer Library Service has also been established where texts, reprints, and journals are available.

An out-patient transport service is operated for those unable to use public transport for medical reasons, and there is also a domiciliary nursing service for patients in the metropolitan area. This service is available to those referred from hospitals or by general practitioners. Hostel accommodation is available for country patients, and a post-graduate school in radiotherapeutic nursing is provided in association with the Victorian Nursing Council. A special teaching hospital and clinical school at the University of Melbourne provide for undergraduate and postgraduate medical education and for higher degrees in the science faculties.

Research

Activities include biological research, endocrine studies involving especially the 'Discriminant Factor' in breast cancer, medical physics, barotherapy—high oxygen tension studies, clinical research, the development of improved treatment techniques, and the study of the application of radioactive substances.

Further Reference, 1969

Anti-Cancer Council

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

The Council conducts an active educational programme in co-operation with the State departments of Health and of Education, aiming to encourage persons with symptoms suggesting cancer to seek treatment at the earliest and most curable stage. A continuous campaign is conducted to inform school children of smoking hazards and of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

The Council provides advice and assistance for cancer patients who need financial or other help. Some 500 patients are so assisted each year, involving an annual expenditure of from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Research	248,028	241,610	148,283	138,483	156,877
Professional and Public Education	66,542	65,094	41,247	44,120	44,596
Aid to Patients	38,106	55,332	41,858	48,492	30,239
Central Cancer Registry	23,302	16,234	14,694	15,196	17,227
Australian Cancer Society Administration and Public Relations ..	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	33,092	35,490	36,845	35,782	38,142
Total Expenditure	417,070	421,760	290,927	290,073	295,081

Paramedical Services, 1969

Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation

The Foundation was established by the Committee of Management of the Royal Children's Hospital in 1960 to co-ordinate the administration and finance of the research activities carried out within the hospital. It is designed to develop and promote research, recruit and

train research workers, and undertake teaching, so that its knowledge, practice, and influence will permeate through the Royal Children's Hospital and into other institutions concerned with the health and welfare of children.

The activities of the Foundation are directed by a Board consisting of four representatives of the Committee of Management of the Royal Children's Hospital, two members of the Senior Medical Staff Committee of the Hospital, two members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Melbourne, and two members from the general scientific and business world not represented by the three preceding organisations. It is part of the Royal Children's Hospital Teaching Centre which comprises the Royal Children's Hospital, the Department of Pædiatrics of the University of Melbourne, and the Research Foundation. The offices and laboratories of the Foundation are situated within the hospital, and the metabolic, general, medical and surgical wards, and special clinics are the responsibility of members of staff of the Foundation.

In scientific matters and teaching, the staff of the Foundation works in close collaboration with the scientific and clinical staff of the hospital, and also with the Department of Pædiatrics. It is affiliated by deed with the University of Melbourne for specific purposes, the most important of which are teaching, providing facilities, and supervising selected postgraduate students to carry out research work for a higher degree.

The scientific work of the Foundation has developed around clinical scientists who have studied a specific pædiatric problem in depth and then organised a group of laboratory and clinical projects to further develop the field of study. Accordingly the emphasis of the work of the Foundation has been principally in clinical research. Units in the fields of gastroenterology, genetics, immunology, hæmatology, urology, and respiratory diseases have been established and have made a significant contribution to original knowledge in these various fields, at the same time providing a specialised consultative and treatment service of the highest standard.

Education is an integral part of the work of the Foundation and the staff play an active role in graduate and postgraduate medical training. The fact that a steady flow of postgraduate workers from Europe and America come to train for periods of one to two years in the Foundation is evidence of its standing in the field of pædiatrics.

The annual expenditure of the Foundation at present is approximately \$250,000 per year. These moneys are provided by a substantial grant from the annual Good Friday public appeal for the Royal Children's Hospital, and also from other grant giving bodies such as the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Baker Medical Research Institute

The Thomas Baker, Alice Baker, and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute is situated in the grounds of the Alfred Hospital. It was founded in 1926 under the terms of a Deed of Settlement with the object of providing facilities for medical research, an efficient hospital laboratory service, and postgraduate instruction.

In the course of time it was found more satisfactory for the routine laboratory services to be placed under the control of the hospital staff and transfer of these from the Institute was completed in 1948. At this time a Clinical Research Unit was set up by the hospital to provide facilities for clinical research complementary to the laboratory facilities of the Institute. These two research groups have been functionally integrated and are generally included with the title "Baker Medical Research Institute".

Postgraduate instruction has always been carried out by the Institute staff, and degrees received for work done in the Institute include D.Sc., M.D., Ph.D., and M.Sc. Formal affiliation of the Institute with Monash University in 1965 has placed postgraduate instruction on an even firmer basis.

Conduct of medical research, the prime object of the Institute, has been unimpeded since 1948 by the need to provide routine investigational services. Before 1949, research activities were in the fields of bacteriology, serology, and biochemistry, with clinical interests in a variety of subjects. Since 1949, both basic science and clinical projects have been oriented to studying diseases of the cardiovascular system. Currently this system is being studied from the aspects of physiology, biochemistry, physics, pharmacology, clinical medicine, and surgery. Due to the unity of biological science, it has been found advantageous to encourage projects in fields other than the cardiovascular system in order that the techniques and ideas of those fields will be readily available to workers in the cardiovascular field. For example, a group at the Institute, actively studying problems of carcinogenesis, provides knowledge and skills in the field of nuclear metabolism for a related field in cardiac muscle.

In 1969, the staff engaged in this work included twenty-five graduates (ten medical and fifteen science).

Originally housed in an unsuitable building which was altered from time to time to provide for the ever increasing demands of medical research, the Institute is now situated in a modern laboratory building of three floors and with adequate space for foreseeable expansion.

This autonomous Institute derives its main financial support from the Thomas Baker, Alice Baker, and Eleanor Shaw benefactions supplemented by grants-in-aid of research from various bodies and donations from private sources. The independence arising from this support provides freedom to select and prosecute projects, and affiliations with hospital and university provide greater general facilities than the Institute alone could provide.

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; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1967; Epidemiological Research and Fairfield Hospital, 1969; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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
1964	486	65	551
1965	515	60	575
1966	513	57	570
1967	483	57	540
1968	493	55	547

Further Reference, 1962

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 is shown on the following table :

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

Service	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Funeral Benefits	210	224	282	358	362
Age and Invalid Pensions* ..	100,236	107,408	111,019	120,930	129,334
Widows' Pensions	10,316	11,764	12,692	14,387	15,807
Maternity Allowances	2,065	2,058	2,040	2,104	2,102
Child Endowment†	46,866	48,018	49,235	56,232	52,675
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	5,047	3,351	3,434	4,238	4,734
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	412	432	427	461	493
Medical Benefits	6,377	8,961	11,156	11,776	12,301
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	2,450	2,413	3,404	3,746	4,242
Hospital Benefits ‡	13,094	13,267	13,349	15,208	16,672
Pharmaceutical Benefits	17,680	18,556	18,951	21,138	20,031
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	4,819	5,165	5,674	6,933	7,505
Nutrition of Children	2,183	2,066	2,382	2,391	2,623
Miscellaneous Health Services ..	138	162	104	474	391
Tuberculosis Benefits	3,149	2,997	3,310	3,556	3,557
Home Savings Grants§ .. ..	..	3,536	4,184	3,891	4,470
Total	215,041	230,379	241,645	267,823	277,301

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† From 1964 includes student child endowment. In 1967 there were five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four.

‡ 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 its 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; and, 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 1968, there were 682,265 age pensioners in Australia, of whom over 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 1968, there were 114,745 people receiving invalid pensions of whom 63,019 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 1968 was 0.95.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners between 1963-64 and 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Pensioners			Total Payments *
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1964	159,658	24,962	184,620	\$'000 100,236
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
1968	174,777	26,718	201,495	129,334

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

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

‡ There was a means test liberalisation in April 1967 resulting in a higher number of grants of age pension.

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 1968, there were in Australia altogether 75,069 widow pensioners.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria between 1963-64 and 1967-68 are shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—						Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
							\$'000
1964	..	..	..	..	..	15,581	10,316
1965	..	..	..	..	..	16,426	11,764
1966	..	..	..	..	..	17,251	12,692
1967	..	..	..	..	..	18,481	14,387
1968	..	..	..	..	..	19,372	15,807

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 1968, the number of maternity allowances paid had increased to 230,776, involving expenditure of \$7,349,110. 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30 June—						Number Granted	Total Payments
							\$'000
1964	..	..	..	..	..	64,438	2,065
1965	..	..	..	..	..	64,424	2,058
1966	..	..	..	..	..	63,934	2,040
1967	..	..	..	..	..	66,098	2,104
1968	..	..	..	..	..	66,083	2,102

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 1968 was 1,669,629, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,689,839. There were also 27,239 endowed children under sixteen years and 699 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1967-68 was \$188m.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1964 :

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
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*
1968	..	..	..	..	..	462,300	1,015,234	5,303	52,675

* 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, at 30 June 1967, 54,199, and at 30 June, 1968, 54,934, 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 1967-68, a total of 158,133 unemployment benefits was granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1968 there were 21,275 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 32,653 and 6,141.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 72,924 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1967-68 (16,731 in Victoria), and there were 9,370 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,309 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1967-68 was \$18,832,000; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was \$4,734,000.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

**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	
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
1968	32,653	16,731	7,317	6,141	2,309	1,195	2,425	1,646	664

* 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 1967-68, 1,441 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 265 of them being in Victoria; 1,174 were placed in employment, 200 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$493,380.

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, 1,658 grants amounting to \$80m had been approved to 30 June 1968. The projects gave accommodation to 29,275 aged persons. In Victoria, 451 grants had been approved amounting to \$23m. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 8,093 aged persons.

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 670 pensions paid to miscellaneous personnel, there were 615,976 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30 June 1968, and the annual expenditure on both types of pension was \$164,448,756. Of these pensions, 170,369 war pensions and 151 miscellaneous pensions were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$47,216,362.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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					
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
1968.. ..	61,323	92,107	16,939	170,369	47,216
SERVICE PENSIONS					
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
1968.. ..	12,961	3,414	556	16,931	7,420

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 5,770 doctors participating in the Local Medical Officer Scheme, of whom 1,537 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, an Anzac Hostel is maintained in Victoria.

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.

Under agreements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at departmental expense to separate Repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities. In addition, the Department provides a full range of ancillary services including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, rehabilitation, and social worker services.

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 1968, the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,414 and during 1967-68, 12,229 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of twenty-one 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.

Korea and Malaya Training Scheme

Under this scheme, eligible ex-servicemen who served in the Korea and Malaya operations could train for professional, industrial, or rural occupations. The time limit for lodging applications for training under this scheme has now expired but trainees who are still undertaking courses are eligible to have their fees paid at training institutions for an allowance towards the cost of essential books, equipment, and fares. A weekly training allowance is payable for full-time trainees.

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.

National Health Benefits

Before the entry of the Commonwealth into the field of hospital and medical benefits in 1946, the main, if not the only agencies for these services, were the friendly societies which had provided medical and pharmaceutical benefits for their members for over a century. The societies also introduced hospital benefits in the early 1930s. In addition a number of non-profit organisations came into being at about this time, catering mainly for industrial groups. There were also several commercial organisations registered under the Victorian Companies Act. These operated on a similar basis but their activities were brought to an end by the enactment of the *Victorian Benefits Association Act* 1951.

The major organisations in Victoria, registered under the National Health Act, provide both hospital and medical benefits, and in most cases certain ancillary benefits, in the form of a rebate on operating theatre fees, spectacles, ambulance fees, etc. Several smaller organisations provide hospital benefits only, and a few commercial establishments provide a fund membership restricted to their own employees.

Registered organisations in Victoria set up a council comprised of representatives of some twenty-three major organisations in 1954. Similar councils were also formed in each of the other States. An executive committee, appointed to deal with the problems commonly encountered by member organisations, made any representations deemed necessary on behalf of the constituent members. Subsequently the Commonwealth established the Commonwealth Health Insurance Council, composed of representatives of the Health Department, and, as appointees, certain leading officials of the various State Councils, plus one representative appointed directly by each State Council. This Commonwealth Council, under the chairmanship of the Director-General of Health, conducts a periodical review of the operations of the National Health Plan, together with consideration of proposals and representations, upon various aspects of the plan, put forward by the State Councils. Any decisions made by the Commonwealth Council go to the Minister for Health in the form of recommendations for his consideration and determination, and also for submission to Federal Parliament, if an amendment of the Act is involved.

In Victoria, some 88 per cent of the community is covered under the plan for varying rates of hospital benefits. A slightly lower percentage is covered for medical benefits. These percentages exclude pensioners of various types, persons covered by repatriation provisions, the indigent, and others of a non-insurable nature.

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 introduced in 1946 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 1963-64 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Registered Organisations ..	44	44	44	43	42
Number of Members ..	955,902	1,006,780	1,024,209	1,063,335	1,092,123
Benefits Paid during Year—	\$'000				
From Registered Organisations' Funds ..	8,408	10,049	13,777	17,870	21,353
Commonwealth Benefits	12,052	12,353	12,895	14,393	15,670
Total Benefits ..	20,460	22,402	26,672	32,263	37,023

Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits, which were introduced in 1953, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Registered Organisations ..	21	20	20	19	19
Number of Members ..	869,221	916,189	929,693	969,018	1,009,926
Number of Services Received ..	6,378,157	6,977,006	8,000,119	8,086,044	8,601,743
Benefits Paid during Year—	\$'000				
From Registered Organisations' Funds ..	7,752	8,525	10,539	11,788	12,794
Commonwealth Benefits	6,270	8,850	11,030	11,644	12,183
Total Benefits ..	14,022	17,375	21,569	23,432	24,977

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme which was introduced in 1948, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Prescriptions	11,597	12,520	12,947	14,136	14,296
Cost of Prescriptions—	\$'000				
Commonwealth Contribution—	\$'000				
Pensioners	4,820	5,165	5,674	6,933	7,505
Other Population	13,314	14,101	14,872	16,040	15,821
Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services	4,300	4,455	4,000	5,000	4,103
Patients' Contribution	4,246	4,652	4,767	5,087	5,045

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service, which commenced in 1951, 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 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 1963-64 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled ..	215,373	220,315	252,258	260,009	282,276
Number of Participating Doctors ..	1,744	1,640	1,661	1,733	1,767
Number of Services—					
Surgery ..	1,015,961	1,015,942	1,074,055	1,231,859	1,379,392
Domiciliary ..	882,360	836,007	817,463	877,609	870,231
Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (\$'000) ..	2,421	2,384	3,379	3,721	4,218

History of Social Services, 1962; Sheltered Employment Assistance, 1969

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.



Laying the natural gas pipeline from Gippsland to Melbourne.

(Victorian Pipelines Commission)

Victoria Today

Hand feeding sheep during the 1967-68 drought.

[*The Age*



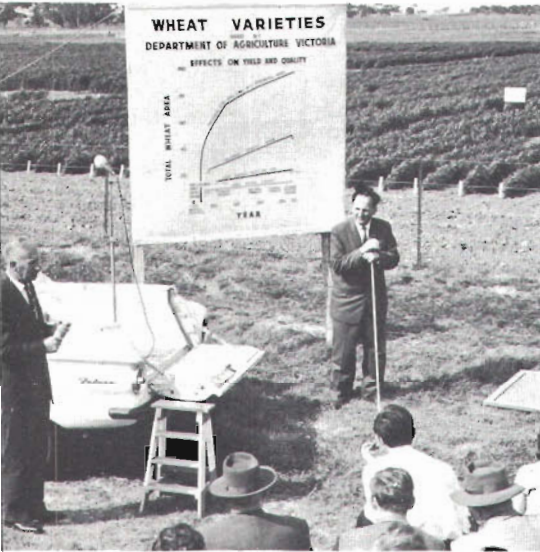
Drought low water level
at Eildon.

[*The Age*



Strategic use of dams at Tallangatta to minimise soil erosion.

[Soil Conservation Authority]

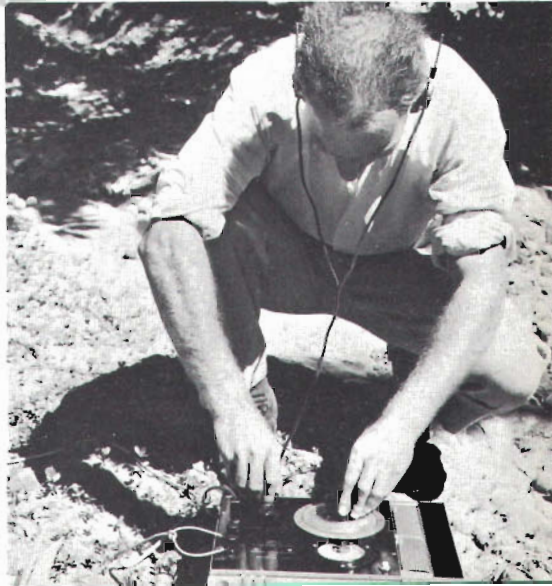


A field day at the State Research Farm, Werribee.

[Department of Agriculture]

Soil moisture testing apparatus in use at the Horticultural Research Station, Tatura.

[Department of Agriculture]





Primary producers' planes at the Horsham Machinery Field Days, at Longerenong Agricultural College.

[Department of Agriculture

The Governor-General, Lord Casey, opening the 1968 Horsham Machinery Field Days.

[Department of Agriculture





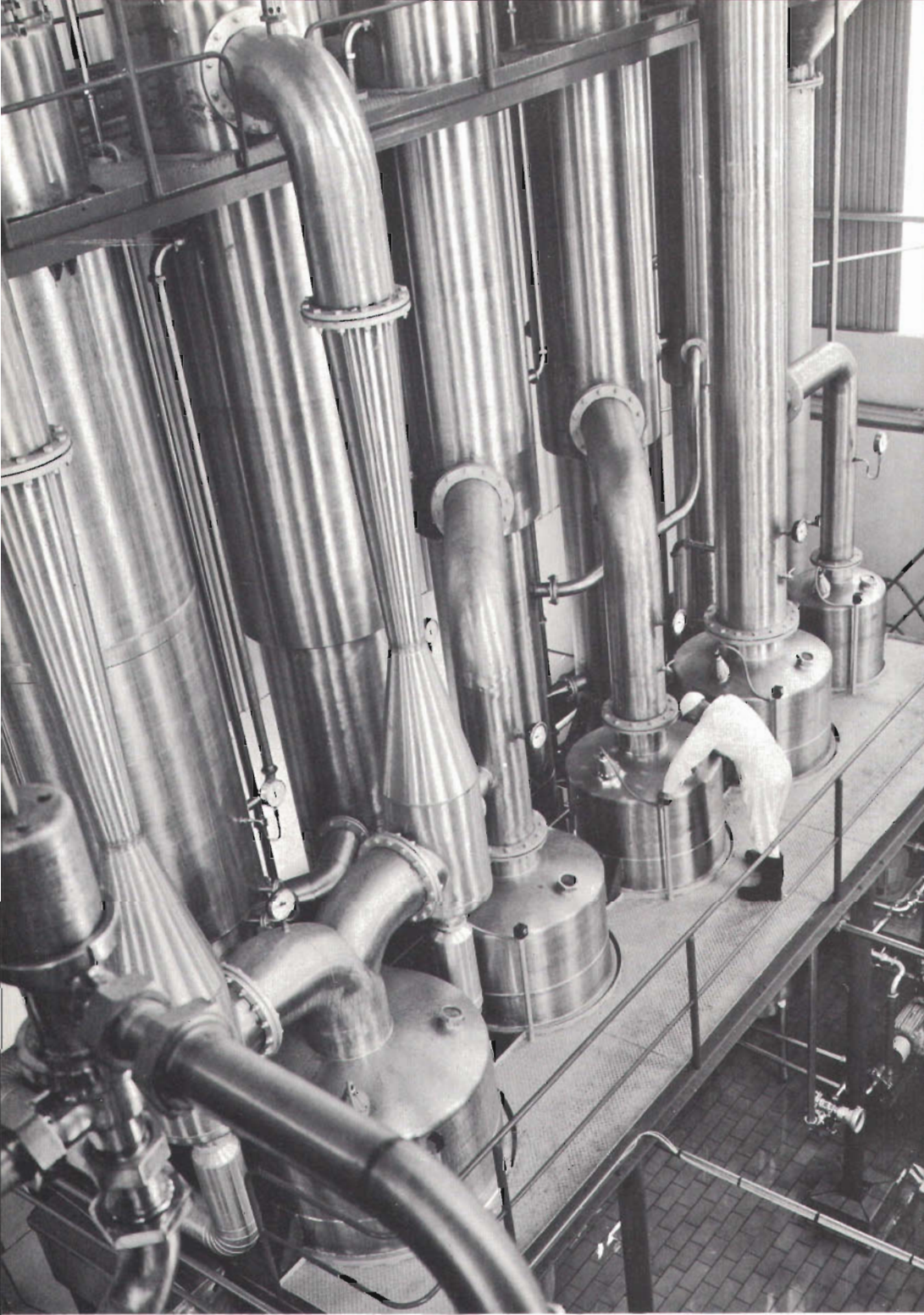
Harvesting wheat in the Wimmera. These self-propelled headers each harvest a 16 ft strip, store the grain in a bin, and transfer it to trucks through their elevators.

[Department of Agriculture

Adult reading area of the Mibus Library at Horsham.

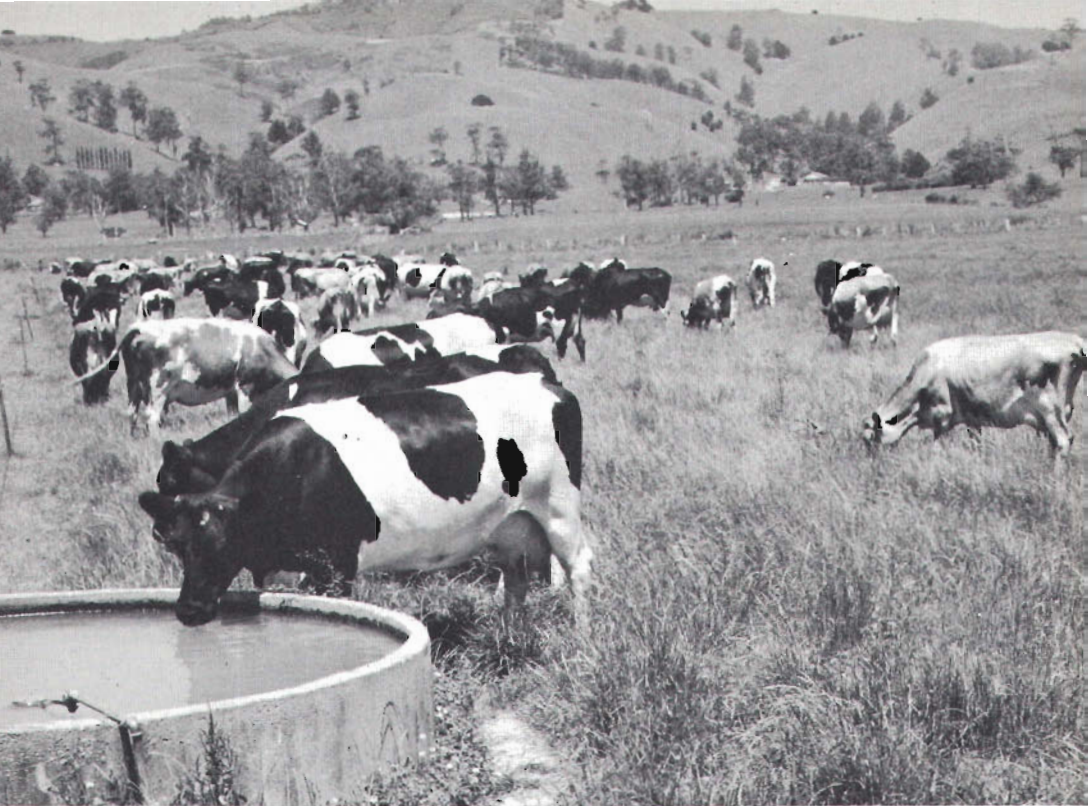
[Mibus Memorial Cultural Centre





These evaporators at a Gippsland factory can process 5,000 gallons of skimmed milk an hour to produce dried milk for export.

[Val Foreman

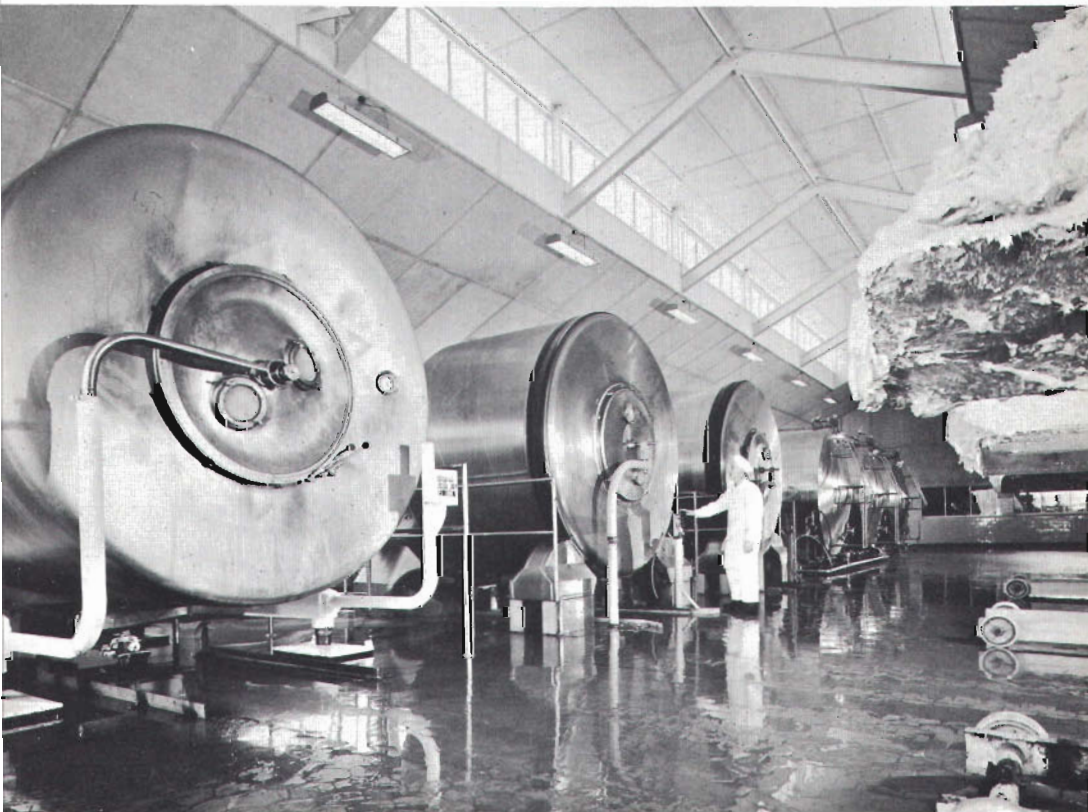


A herd of cows in the Gippsland area.

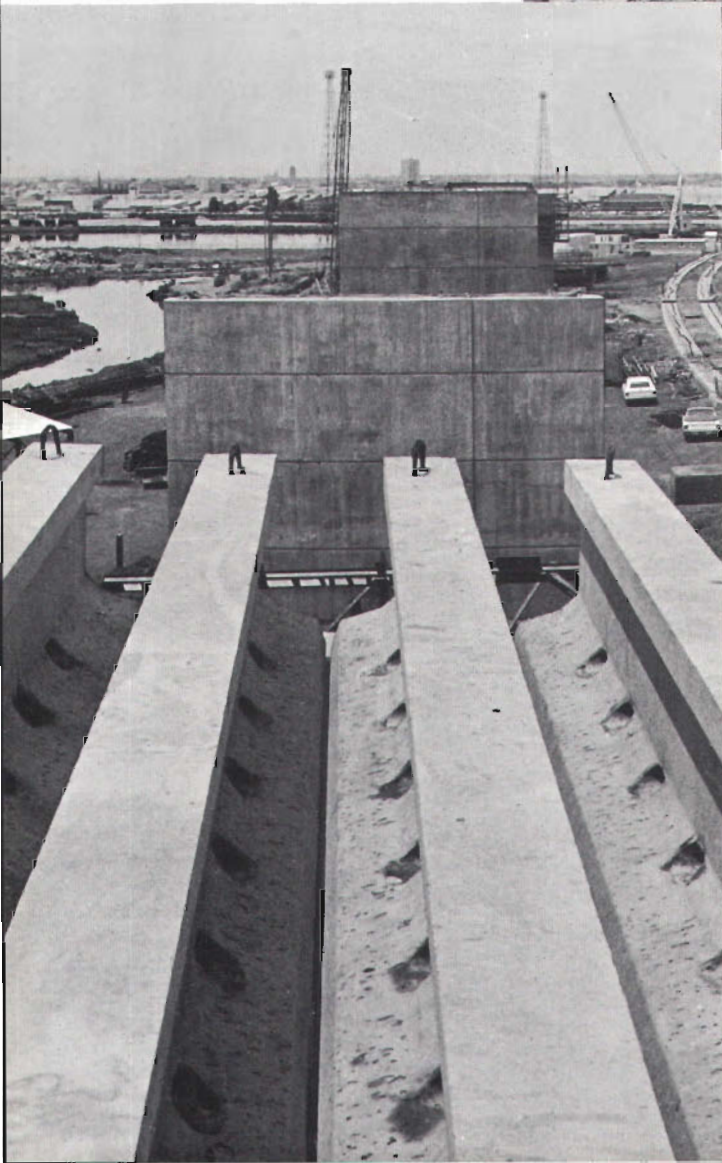
[Val Foreman]

The making of butter, Victoria's chief dairy product.

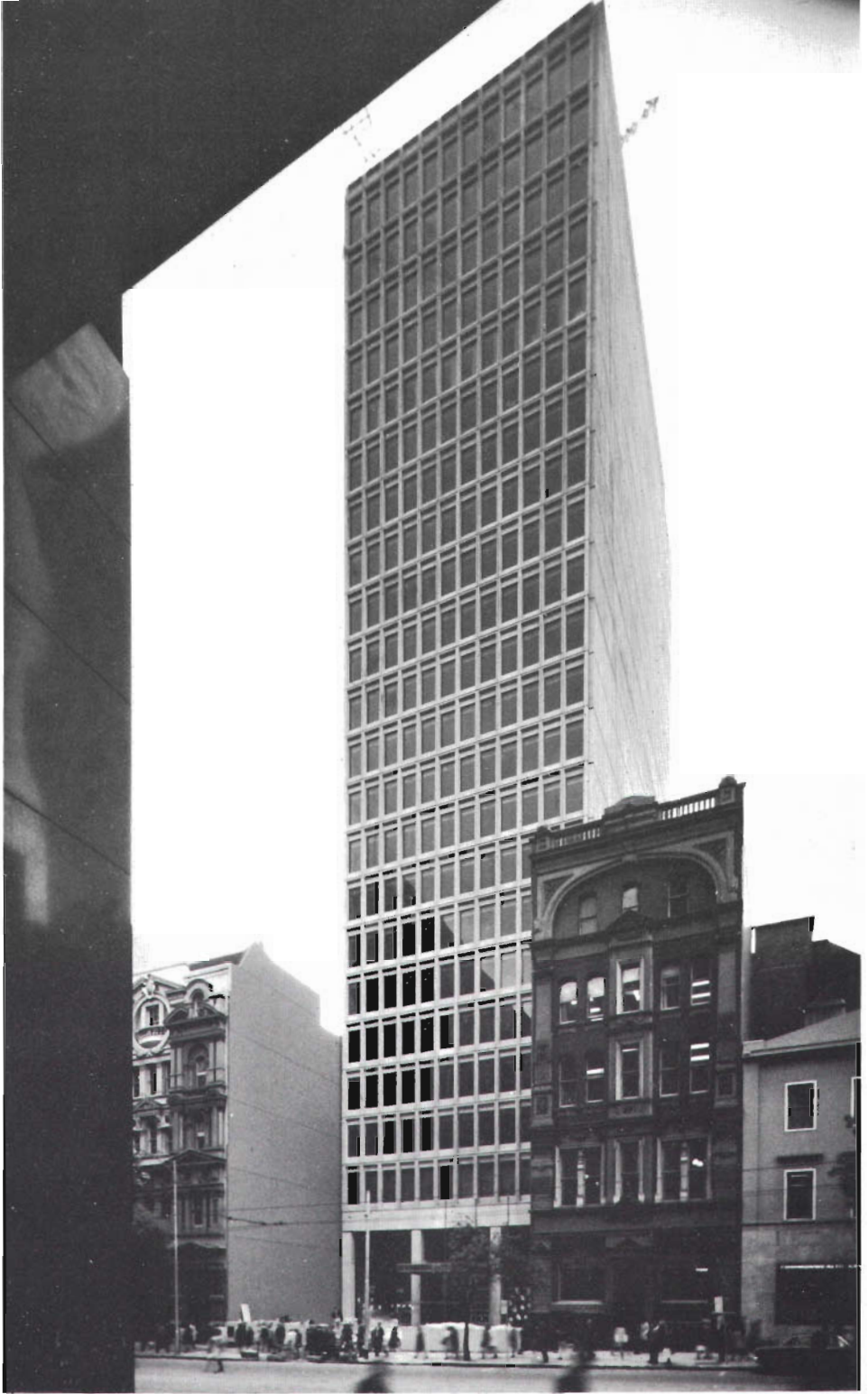
[Mark Strzic]



New concrete bridge on the South Gippsland Highway over the Tarwin River near Meenyan.
[Country Roads Board]



Lower Yarra Crossing under construction in 1968.
[The Age]



The 26 floor Stock Exchange House in Collins Street, opened on 14 October 1968.

[A.N.Z. Bank



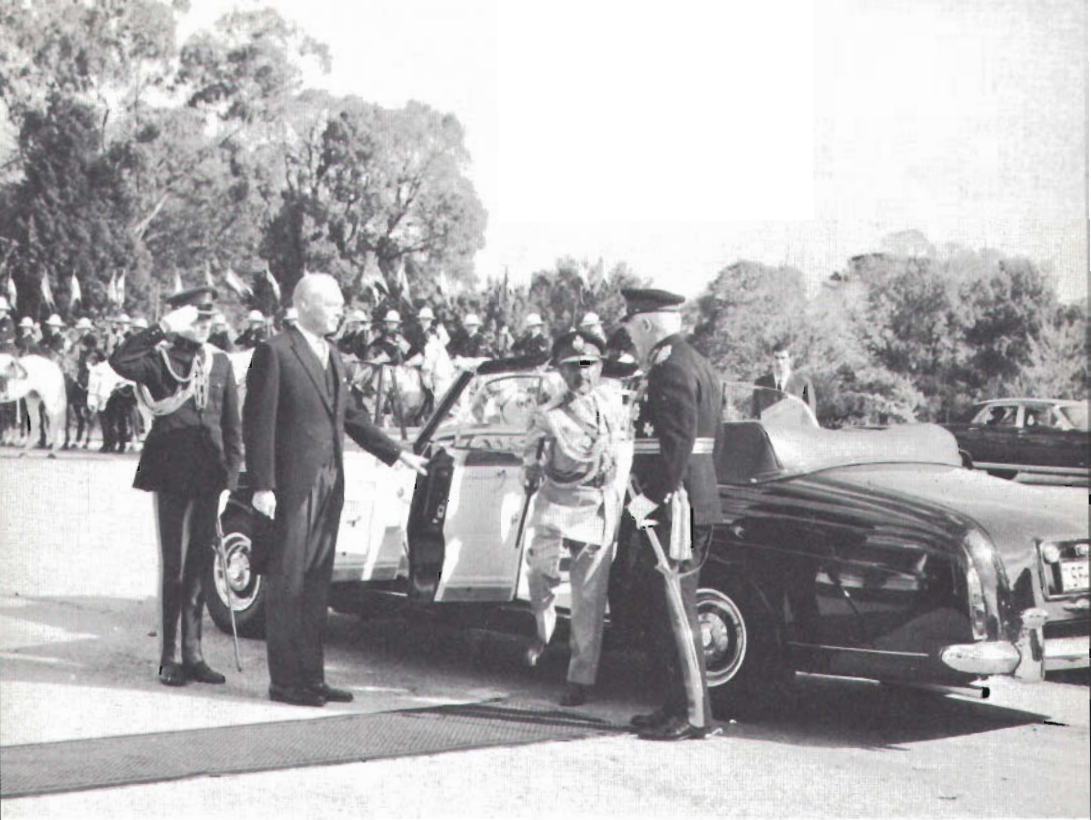
The Legislative Council Chamber of the Parliament of Victoria.

[Department of Crown Lands and Survey]

The Legislative Assembly Chamber, with the Government benches on the left and the Opposition on the right.

[Department of Crown Lands and Survey]





The Governor, Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, welcoming His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie of Ethiopia on his visit to Melbourne in May 1968.

[Victoria Police]

Opening of the Victorian Wheat Research Institute at Horsham on 29 November 1968.

[Department of Agriculture]





The new National Gallery of Victoria was opened by the Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, in the Great Hall on 20 August 1968.

[The Age



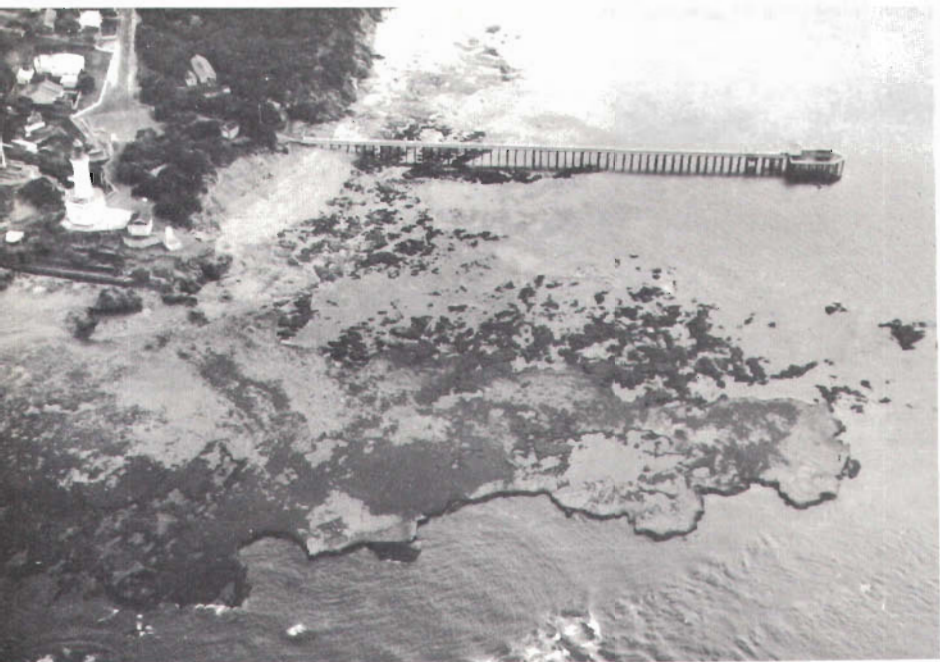
Bendigo Art Gallery.

[Ian Hawthorne]

The Swan Hill Art Gallery shares the paddle steamer *Gem* with the Swan Hill Folk Museum.

[Ian Hawthorne]





Aerial view of broad rock platforms developed on limestone at Point Lonsdale.
[R. J. King]

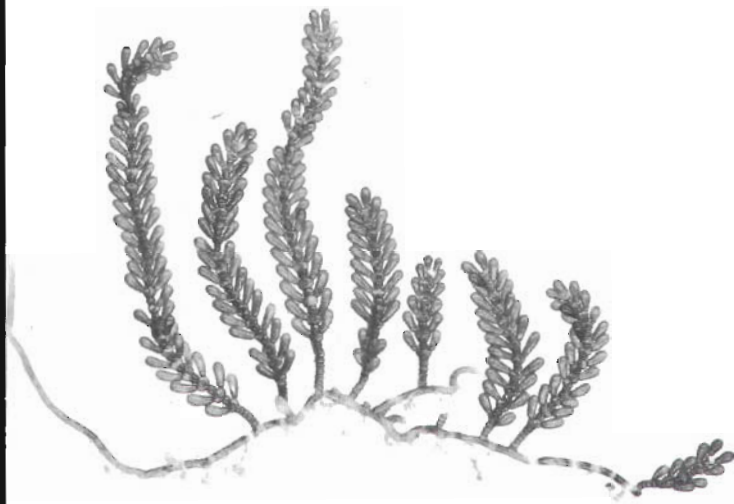


The brown alga *Hormosira banksii*, or Neptune's necklace, is characteristic of the midlittoral zone.
[R. J. King]

Bull kelp, *Durvillea potatorum*, at extreme low tide level.

[R. J. King]





Caulerpa cactoides, a green alga common in rock pools.
[S. C. Ducker]

Suringaria (rat-tails) and *Leathesia*, two brown algae in the littoral zone.

[R. J. King]



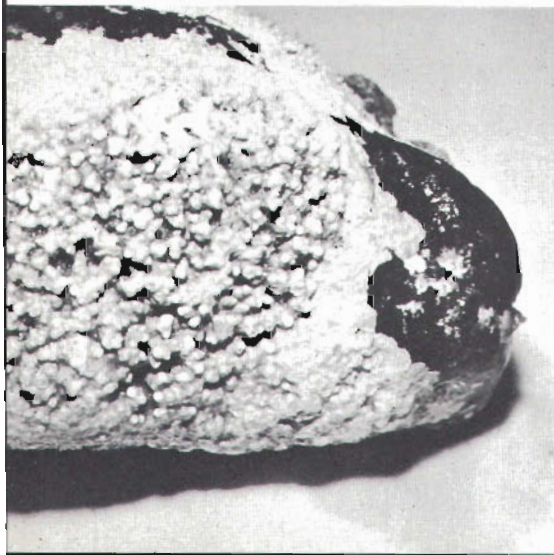
Below Left.

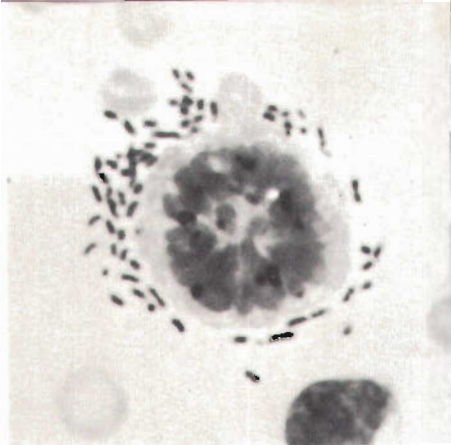
A coralline red alga encrusting a rock surface.

[S. C. Ducker]

Macrocystis angustifolia, characteristic of the sublittoral zone.

[S. C. Ducker]





Photograph under the microscope of a single lymphocyte making antibodies which have killed the bacteria around the cell.

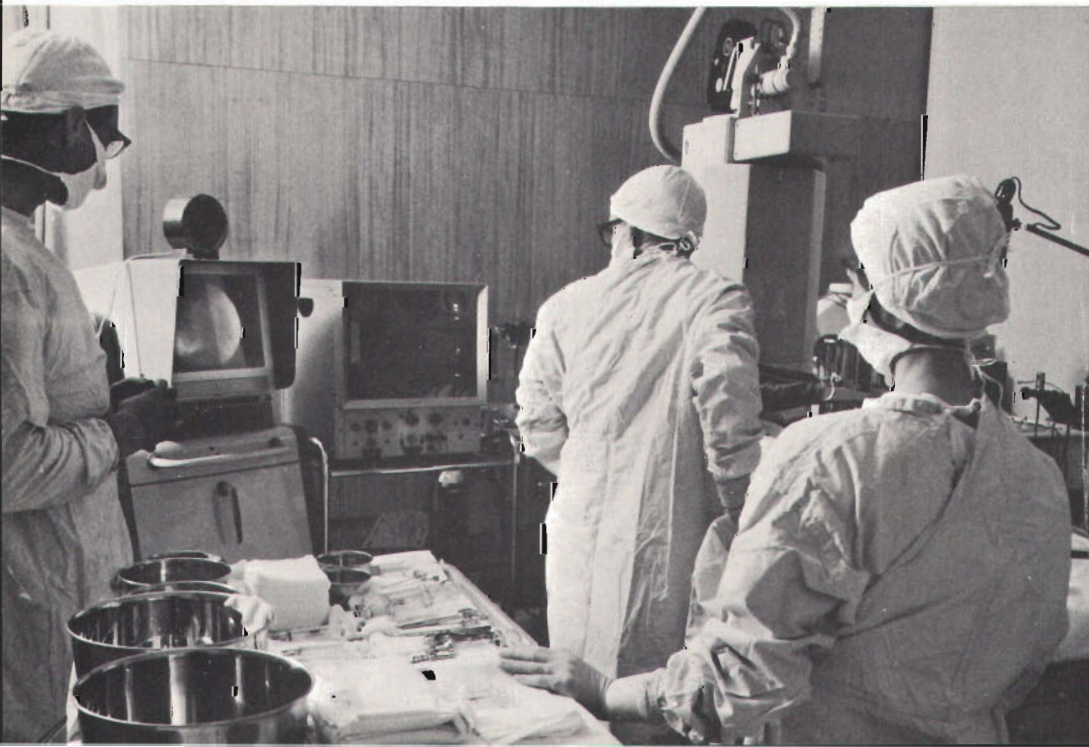
[Walter and Eliza Hall Institut

A disabled person using an oxy-acetylene torch at a rehabilitation centre.

[Department of Social Services

Cardio-catheterisation test being conducted at the Alfred Hospital to detect the malfunction of the heart.

[Hospitals and Charities Commission



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, Preston, and Ringwood, 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-one approved agencies, mainly associated with churches and some of the larger public maternity hospitals.

An adoption can only be arranged when the child's parents or guardians have consented in writing but, in addition, the Court has power to dispense with their consents in certain circumstances. When a parent or guardian signs a consent to an adoption, he has the right to nominate an approved agency or the Director-General to arrange the adoption. If the principal officer of the nominated agency declines to act or if no agency is nominated, the adoption may be arranged by the Director-General. Pending the making of the adoption order by the Court, the Director-General or the principal officer, as the case may be, is the child's guardian. The person giving a consent to an adoption has a period of 30 days in which to revoke that consent by notice in writing served on the Registrar of the County Court.

On adoption the child concerned ceases to be the child of his natural parents and becomes the child of his adopting parents just as if he had been born to them in lawful wedlock. Adoption orders made in other States or Territories of the Commonwealth are recognised in Victoria and there is also provision for the recognition of foreign adoptions.

The Division is also responsible for the administration of Parts VII and VIII of the Children's Welfare Act. The infant life protection provisions safeguard the welfare of infants under five years placed for payment apart from their parents.

By delegation from the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration under the *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946-1952* the Director of Family Welfare exercises legal guardianship over children under twenty-one years of age who come from overseas to reside in Victoria without a parent or relatives.

The Family Welfare Advisory Council consists of twelve members appointed by the Chief Secretary. All are closely associated with child care or family welfare organisations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Minister on any alterations in practice considered desirable for the welfare of children and to report on matters referred to it by the Minister. The Council also reports to the Minister on payments to be made by the Division in respect of wards cared for in approved children's homes or by private foster families.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68:

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

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing	48	2	50	48	3	51
Breaking and Entering	81	1	82	62	4	66
Illegally Using*	17	..	17	33	..	33
Miscellaneous	26	1	27	23	..	23
Total	172	4	176	166	7	173
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	13	12	25	13	16	29
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid	144	122	266	62	52	114
In Care of Unfit Guardians	68	56	124	75	74	149
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime	101	24	125	130	32	162
Exposed to Moral Danger	2	117	119	3	90	93
Truancy	6	1	7	10	3	13
Total	493	440	933	478	436	914
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act)	37	7	44	50	6	56
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts ..	702	451	1,153	694	449	1,143
Admissions on Application to Department ..	81	57	138	74	64	138
Total Made Wards	783	508	1,291	768	513	1,281

* E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68:

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
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
1968	626	86	2,280	819	2,674	149	49	13	6,696

NOTE. Due to changes in 1966 in the Adoption of Children Act arrangements for adoption may now be made without the child being made a ward.

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68:

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
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
1968	3,638	2,054	6,638	635

* 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 1965-66 to 1967-68, 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—					
	1966		1967		1968	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	324	15.1	227	13.3	247	11.5
Deserted	1,045	48.7	854	50.0	1,074	50.2
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	77	3.6	65	3.8	140	6.5
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated	261	12.1	177	10.4	257	12.0
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner	242	11.3	210	12.3	195	9.1
In Gaol	152	7.1	138	8.1	190	8.9
In Mental Hospital	10	0.4	11	0.6	12	0.6
Other	36	1.7	26	1.5	26	1.2
Total	2,147	100.0	1,708	100.0	2,141	100.0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	227	208	217	211	179
Children Placed during Period	488	407	398	318	247
Children under Supervision at End of Period	208	217	211	179	169

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.

On 30 April 1968, 148 acres of land on the Acheron River at Buxton, formerly used as an adventure camp for wards and trainees from established centres, were proclaimed as a youth training centre under the title of Acheron Youth Training Centre. This brought the number of statutory centres to five, four of which are for boys.

There has been greater emphasis on individual treatment of trainees and improved techniques for classification of boys and girls to ensure that fullest use of available resources is being made in all centres. A system of week-end and special purpose leave for trainees, and opportunity to engage in community projects and sporting competitions are progressive features of Victoria's treatment programmes.

The Division is also responsible for the after-care supervision of State wards in community placements ranging from youth hostel accommodation to home release. A team of social workers gives support and guidance to wards until their discharge from wardship on reaching the age of eighteen years.

An important feature in the after-care of wards is the Youth Hostels Scheme developed by the Division, under which nineteen voluntary and two statutory youth hostels provide continuing care and treatment for some 150 working boys and girls. Hostels are being used increasingly to provide a therapeutic environment for wards with more severe personal problems. Those whose need is mainly for accommodation are assisted to find suitable private board placements, and a significant number are eventually returned permanently to their homes.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1967-68:

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
APPEARANCES DURING 1967-68

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 ..	18	1	8	..	26	1
1 Month and under 2 Months ..	32	..	33	..	65	..
2 Months and under 3 Months ..	3	..	12	..	15	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	48	..	59	1	107	1
6 Months and under 9 Months ..	127	2	65	1	192	3
9 Months and under 1 Year ..	33	1	23	1	56	2
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	217	7	110	..	327	7
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	35	..	16	..	51	..
3 Years and over	6	..	10	..	16	..
Total Sentences ..	525	11	338	3	863	14

NOTE. In this table a person is counted once on each occasion he appears in court.

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1967-68

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Homicide	1	..	1
Assault	80	..	80
Robbery with Violence	34	..	34
Sex	21	..	21
Breakings	738	4	742
Larceny	522	15	537
Motor Vehicles	807	2	809
False Pretences	15	..	15
Other Offences	257	3	260
Total Offences for Which Sentences Imposed	2,475	24	2,499
Total Persons Sentenced	654	11	665

NOTE. A person is counted only once in this table even though he may appear more than once.

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1968:

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

Location	At 30 June 1968—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Total
Government Youth Training Centres ..	240	38	278
Non-Government Youth Training Centres ..	57	34	91
Prison	5	9	14
Escapees	22	..	22
Other Locations	181	13	194
Total	505	94	599

NOTE. In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 1,100 wards who were not under sentence at 30 June 1968. 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. Extensive educational services have been established with teachers provided by the Education Department, and with trade instructors and voluntary helpers. The Superintendent of Training has developed academic education and vocational training, while full-time chaplains are responsible for spiritual training. Recreational training programmes have been developed by the Director of Prisons and prison staff. The activity programme of all prisons is specifically designed to encourage the fullest participation by inmates, so that every prisoner has the opportunity to leave prison better equipped to live in the community than when he entered.

The following table contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30 June 1968:

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1967-68**

Institution	Accommodation		Number of Prisoners					
			Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30 June 1968*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,302	..	1,172	..	11,409	..	1,166	..
Ararat	200	..	124	..	354	..	144	..
Beechworth Training Prison	115	..	107	..	269	..	111	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	115	..	167	..	112	..
Castlemaine	112	..	102	..	323	..	103	..
Cooriemungle Prison Farm	60	..	50	..	91	..	48	..
Dhurringile Rehabilita- tion Centre ..	70	..	56	..	117	..	63	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	128	..	688	..	139	..
Sale	75	..	68	..	445	..	70	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	133	..	126	..	171	..	129	..
Morwell River Re-foresta- tion Prison ..	80	..	72	..	147	..	77	..
Won Wron Re-foresta- tion Prison ..	85	..	56	..	113	..	63	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	57	..	740	..	57
Total ..	2,482	100	2,176	57	14,294	740	2,225	57

* Including 167 males and 12 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 1963-64 to 1967-68:

**VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED
FROM GAOLS**
(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number in Confinement at Beginning 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
Received during Period—					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, etc. ..	9,105	8,029	7,971	8,209	8,889
Transfer from—					
Other Gaols and Youth Training Centres	1,778	1,987	1,574	1,811	2,303
Hospitals, Asylums, etc. ..	98	115	96	120	143
For Trial, Not Subsequently Convicted ..	2,617	2,340	2,686	3,069	3,086
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation ..	93	180	205	213	182
On Parole Board Warrants ..	..	..	..	..	39
Ex-Commonwealth Immigration Department ..	..	77	29	16	16
Returned on Order	228	247	292	357	376
Total	13,919	12,975	12,853	13,795	15,034
Discharged during Period	13,835	13,104	12,858	13,654	14,887
Number in Confinement at End of Period—					
Convicted	1,981	1,879	1,872	1,994	2,103
Awaiting Trial	147	120	122	141	179
Total	2,128	1,999	1,994	2,135	2,282

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	At 30 June—			Number per 10,000 of Population
	Males	Females	Total	
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
1968	2,058	45	2,103	6.33

Research and Statistics Division

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

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

Institute of Social Welfare

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 Institute 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.

Courses already offered include those for prison officers, child care, and youth workers. Such courses are offered at initial and advanced levels. Courses are available for honorary probation officers and adoption workers whilst seminars are arranged for superintendents and matrons.

Major undertakings are the two year full-time youth leadership diploma course, the only course of its kind in Australia, and the full-time twelve months course for child care workers. Commonwealth technical scholarships are tenable by students on the former course.

The Institute also helps to select male junior staff for the Prisons, Youth Welfare, and Family Divisions' institutions.

In many Social Welfare Department institutions there are Victorian Education Department teachers 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.

In addition to the professional staff based in Melbourne, stipendiary probation and parole officers are permanently located at Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Shepparton, Mildura, and Morwell. The Division also has stipendiary officers located full-time at Footscray, Frankston, Dandenong, Preston, and Ringwood.

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 1967 and 1968, the following reports were prepared :

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Supreme Court ..	11	..	11	14	..	14
General Sessions Court..	140	4	144	138	4	142
Petty Sessions Court ..	305	41	346	260	29	289
Total ..	456	45	501	412	33	445

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts for the years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation by— Supreme Court ..	3	3	6	7	2	9
General Sessions Court	378	19	397	295	22	317
Petty Sessions Court ..	1,003	116	1,119	1,053	154	1,207
Total ..	1,384	138	1,522	1,355	178	1,533

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation for the years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 17 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17-20	872	81	953	774	81	855
21-24	259	21	280	250	34	284
25-29	109	10	119	134	21	155
30-34	54	5	59	83	11	94
35-39	38	5	43	43	10	53
40 and over	52	13	65	71	16	87
Not Known .. ..	..	3	3	..	5	5
Total	1,384	138	1,522	1,355	178	1,533

The following table shows details of persons on probation for the years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,384	138	1,522	1,355	178	1,533
Completed Probation ..	1,482	137	1,619	1,416	118	1,534
Breached Probation ..	322	17	339	325	10	335
On Probation (At 30 June)	2,805	224	3,029	2,419	274	2,693

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 1967 and 1968:

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

Age	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 8 Years ..	10	7	17	11	9	20
8 Years	3	4	7	4	2	6
9 "	10	1	11	23	7	30
10 "	51	4	55	38	8	46
11 "	56	4	60	47	7	54
12 "	71	16	87	105	20	125
13 "	141	27	168	197	61	258
14 "	263	72	335	307	109	416
15 "	278	91	369	360	124	484
16 "	379	101	480	444	110	554
17 Years and over ..	139	20	159	46	8	54
Total	1,401	347	1,748	1,582	465	2,047

The following table shows details of children on probation for the years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—CHILDREN ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,401	347	1,748	1,582	465	2,047
Completed Probation ..	1,048	392	1,440	1,060	350	1,410
Breached Probation ..	173	12	185	141	19	160
On Probation (30 June)	1,563	459	2,022	1,944	555	2,499

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 1965-66 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966		1967		1968	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	812	20	637	12	647	14
Prisoners Released on Parole	598	17	591	13	608	11
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	145	1	70	1	126	1
Parole Cancelled by Board	74	8	105	2	67	3
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	554	16	406	8	406	9
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	637	12	647	14	656	12

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 1966-67 and 1967-68:

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	271	3*	274	339	2	341
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	4	1	5	13	..	13
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	53	..	53	55	..	55
Paroles Successfully Completed	179	1	180	228	1	229
On Parole at End of Year ..	131	1*	132	174	2	176

* Revised.

Finance

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown below:

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

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
RECEIPTS					
Sale of Manufactured Goods ..	346	332	316	310	432
Child Endowment	37	32	57	62	39
Maintenance Collections ..	105	119	108	96	79
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	52	11	6	8	25
Quarters and Rations	40	42	43	48	34
Total Receipts ..	580	536	531	524	609
EXPENDITURE					
Administration, Research, etc. ..	158	176	200	230	276
Family Welfare	2,864	3,027	3,143	3,344	3,731
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organisations Assistance) ..	1,119	1,341	1,655	1,890	2,059
Prisons	2,466	2,617	2,504	2,842	3,157
Social Welfare Training	59	74	95	96	115
Probation and Parole Services ..	193	227	255	281	307
Total Expenditure ..	6,858	7,462	7,852	8,684	9,645
Net Expenditure ..	6,279	6,926	7,321	8,160	9,036

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 the Act.

Among its particular responsibilities, the Council makes recommendations about 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, it 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 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 among 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; and 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.

Rehabilitation

General

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

Rehabilitation is provided free to those receiving, or eligible for, an invalid pension, a widow's pension, a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit, and those receiving a tuberculosis allowance. Boys

and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen, may also obtain free rehabilitation services.

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 working within three years of starting treatment or training. Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free. Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves or may be sponsored by governmental or private organisations.

During 1967-68, 1,441 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 265 of them being in Victoria; 1,174 were placed in employment, 200 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$493,380.

Widows' Training Scheme

In 1968, a further scheme was introduced to help widow pensioners to acquire a vocational skill which would enable them to undertake gainful employment. This may take the form of part-time or full-time training generally in approved courses at business or technical colleges. An amount of up to \$400 may be made available as a loan to a widow who has undergone training and wishes to acquire equipment to enable her to engage in employment in her home.

Employment of the Handicapped

In view of the special needs of the handicapped for assistance in selecting and obtaining suitable employment, the Department of Labour and National Service makes special provision for aiding handicapped persons. In Victoria the work is directed by a special section of the Commonwealth Employment Service in the Department's Regional Office in Melbourne. Employment counsellors from the Regional Office visit Mental Health Authority hospitals and clinics, Department of Social Services rehabilitation centres, the Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg, Education Department special schools, public hospitals, and voluntary organisations to discuss individual cases, to counsel clients, and to initiate placement. Liaison is maintained with sheltered workshops, so that early contact can be made with those workers who have prospects of graduating into open employment.

Employment counsellors also assist specially trained staff in district offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service where the actual placement work is undertaken. There are twenty-one metropolitan and sixteen country district and branch offices in Victoria.

An attempt is made to place each handicapped person to the best advantage having regard to aptitudes, capacities, attitudes, interests, training, and qualifications. The Department endeavours to persuade employers to engage handicapped workers because of their worth as workers, not as a gesture of sympathy to unfortunate persons. In securing vacancies suitable for handicapped persons, the specialist officers in the District Offices discuss with employers any modifications that may be necessary in the work environment to accommodate persons with particular disabilities.

During 1968, 6,054 handicapped persons registered for employment in Victoria, of whom 2,862 were successfully placed. These placements covered the full range of disabilities: 43 per cent were suffering from mental disorders or retardation, and 23 per cent were affected by orthopaedic disabilities. The Department's role in placing handicapped persons has become widely known and 73 per cent of handicapped workers registering with the Commonwealth Employment Service do so of their own accord. The remaining 27 per cent are referred by rehabilitation and welfare organisations.

Many handicapped persons registering of their own accord require some form of rehabilitation before they are able to cope adequately with employment. The Department's specialist officers are trained to advise on the range and nature of services available, and where appropriate, to help the handicapped person. These officers are encouraged to seek advice from other experts and when necessary to refer clients to medical, para-medical, or social work fields, or to the Department's own vocational psychologists.

Selective placement of handicapped persons is vitally important. It is done on an individual basis. Specialist officers know that knowledge, understanding, and skill are needed to assess and match a handicapped person's abilities to the requirements of a specific job in an appropriate work situation.

Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind

The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in August 1866 and by November of that year nine totally blind children were being taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling by raised type according to the Moon System. Accommodation was provided in temporary premises in Commercial Road, Prahran, until the permanent building in St Kilda Road was completed.

Teaching by the Braille system was introduced in 1874 and new buildings enabled an expansion of activities to be firmly established in the industrial field for blind adults during 1875. In 1890, the first blind student in Victoria sat for the Matriculation examination. Whilst not successful, the student passed in five subjects, and the following year a seventeen year old blind girl gained her Matriculation.

The title of the Institute was changed on 31 July 1891 and the prefix "Royal" was granted so that by incorporation under the Hospitals and Charities Act of 1890 the Institute became known as the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind.

Facilities are now provided for babies and children, as well as for teenagers, adults, and elderly persons. For the seventy children now enrolled, there is a residential nursery and school, situated on 44 acres at Burwood. Ages range from 2½ to 18 years. The staff includes qualified and experienced teachers, physical training instructors, craft teachers, and medical specialists. There are well equipped class rooms, an indoor heated swimming pool, as well as facilities for keeping pets, for riding ponies, and for joining scout and guide clubs. Some children are deaf as well as blind, and recently a Home Care programme was launched for them.

For the adults, rehabilitation facilities are available and vocational guidance is given. The Institute has an employment officer, and students are also sponsored during training at secondary schools, universities, and technical colleges. There are also facilities for training in typewriting, telephone switchboard operating, and piano tuning. The Institute has a factory which employs about 130 persons. Some men are now earning \$55 a week, and all employees also receive a Government pension of \$14 each week. The factory operates at a loss as men and women are employed regardless of skill. Retiring allowances are made.

A Welfare Department also operates to assist with counselling, finance, and housing loans, and staff make visits to older blind persons at their own homes throughout the State. Ten suburban craft centres are also operating, and these provide activities for the elderly. Other facilities include a "talking book" library, available throughout Victoria, and provision of games, machines, and implements at half wholesale prices.

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—					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Income \$'000	1,048	1,118	1,197	1,337	1,341	
Expenditure \$'000	1,042	1,159	1,247	1,398	1,480	
Accumulation Account \$'000	1,320	1,372	1,391	1,380	1,394	
Expenditure on—						
Blood Transfusion Service .. . \$'000	436	490	520	568	623	
Convalescent Homes and Hostels \$'000	177	190	214	224	229	
Handcraft and Curative Training \$'000	44	48	52	60	52	
Social Service and Welfare .. . \$'000	62	64	68	80	90	
Service and Repatriation						
Hospitals, including Recreation						
Centres	\$'000	93	143	120	133	153
Civilian Hospital and Civilian						
Relief						
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	553	555	569	572	581	
Junior Red Cross Circles .. . No.	388	416	433	477	523	
Blood Donations No.	96,825	106,075	103,164	106,152	112,247	
Blood Distributed half litres	66,118	71,395	70,171	71,691	77,347	
Serum Distributed litres	39		166	243	318	
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	78,200	83,000	88,934	85,350	100,017	
Transport Mileage '000 miles	613	712	749	808	890	
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,014	1,000	969	921	904	

Blood Transfusion Service

Red Cross operates a Central Blood Bank in Melbourne, branch banks at the Royal Melbourne, Alfred, and Royal Women's Hospitals, and seventeen regional banks. It also has two mobile collecting units. Voluntary donors give blood which is tested, processed, and distributed free of charge either in the form of whole blood or a range of blood derivatives. The Service also provides a consultant service in blood grouping problems, sets up donor panels, provides blood collecting equipment, and performs routine tests.

Red Cross Service Corps

The Red Cross Service Corps comprises voluntary personnel who, after training, carry out a wide range of services. In Victoria, there are 105 service companies and thirty-four trained groups with a membership of 4,945. Members are trained in first aid and home nursing; lectures and demonstrations are given in resuscitation, and seminar and training sessions held for special assignments such as work in hospitals and disaster relief. Five major activities of the Service Corps are as follows:

Transport.—Voluntary drivers, many driving their own cars, take out-patients to and from hospitals and clinics, deliver blood to hospitals and clinics, take handicapped children to special centres and elderly folk on outings, and deliver meals to pensioners.

First Aid.—An important and traditional part of Red Cross work has always been to give first aid services. Members man first aid posts at disaster areas, at sporting and other similar functions, and at holiday resorts.

Community Services.—Assistance is given to local authorities, other organisations, and people in their own homes. This includes assistance to baby health centres with immunisation campaigns and to centres for the handicapped. In recent years much more has been done for the welfare of the sick and elderly in their own homes.

Hospital Services.—Various extra services are provided for patients including visiting, shopping, letter writing, distributing library books, and arranging flowers. Aides also work in casualty and out-patient departments, special clinics, or in wards and canteens.

Disaster Relief.—Members of specially trained teams staff Red Cross Centres during bushfires to assist with the care and feeding of fire-fighters and evacuees. They are also called on during searches for lost people, major accidents, and similar emergencies.

Further References, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1969

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

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, medicinal, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) for the years 1965-66 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1966	1967	1968
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *			
Number of Societies	20	20	20
Number of Branches	1,131	1,120	1,112
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	106,132	104,455	103,077
Medical Services†	241,200	249,373	252,679
Hospital Benefits†	255,953	263,552	268,090
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	7,624	7,970	8,643
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	15,433	17,254‡	20,148
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	110	109	106
Number of Members	46,811	47,310	50,906
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	26,009	24,871	23,625
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	427,048	409,005	396,635
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,225	2,589	2,481
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows ..	846	608	783

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

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

‡ Revised.

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

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1966	1967	1968
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,305	1,324	1,416
Whole of Life, Endowment and Other Assurance Funds	746	837	1,256
Medical Services Funds	7,087	7,477	7,786
Hospital Benefit Funds	5,622	7,018	8,207
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	1,414	1,351	1,324
Dividing and Other Societies	545	570	614
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	208	206	254
Total Receipts.. .. .	16,511	18,371	20,349
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	945	879	816
Whole of Life, Endowment and Other Assurance Funds	154	222	373
Medical Services Funds	6,377	6,814	7,141
Hospital Benefit Funds	5,052	6,080	7,259
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	1,148	1,119	1,310
Dividing and Other Societies	426	450	474
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	208	206	254
Total Expenditure	13,894	15,358	17,119
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	2,617	3,013	3,230

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

Particulars	At 30 June—		
	1966	1967	1968
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	17,136	17,582	18,182
Whole of Life, Endowment and Other Assurance Funds	2,551	3,166	4,049
Medical Services Funds	2,153	2,816	3,461
Hospital Benefit Funds	3,556	4,495	5,442
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	5,420	5,651	5,666
Dividing and Other Societies	1,096	1,215	1,355
Total Funds	31,912	34,925	38,155

* 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, medicinal, and hospital benefits during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 :

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

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1966	1967	1968
Sick Pay	559	549	544
Funeral Benefits	235	247	248
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	157	84	93
Whole of Life, Endowment and other Assurance Benefits*	61	153	238
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	2,845	3,127	3,355
Government Subsidy	2,867	2,909	3,041
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	3,417	4,207	5,249
Government Subsidy	1,069	1,064	1,070
Medicine	242	242	215

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

Dispensaries

At the end of 1967-68, thirty-five 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 1967-68 was 78,343. 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 1967-68 amounted to \$2,988,208 and \$574,024, respectively.

Specially Authorised Societies

At the end of 1967-68, 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 1967-68 was sixty-nine and their assets amounted to \$234,136.

Co-operative Societies

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

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 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 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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Divorces	315	436	472	507	594
Custody Applications	32	55	70	127	96
Other Matrimonial Causes	41	85	124	119	139
Motor Accident Claims	90	80	91	86	105
Workers Compensation Claims	56	35	42	45	40
Other Claims for Damages	34	41	35	32	36
Criminal Matters	480	537	560	590	612
Miscellaneous	910	966	915	876	791
Total	1,958	2,235	2,309	2,382	2,413

Further Reference, 1964

Commonwealth and State Taxation Law—Part II*Introduction*

The principles applied in the imposition of Federal income tax and its incidence upon residents of Victoria have been outlined on pages 590 to 594 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969. That article indicates that there are several other Federal taxes, and, in addition, a number of State impositions which fall on Victorian residents either as such or as owners of property situated in Victoria. The most important of the other Federal impositions include gift duty, sales tax, pay-roll tax, and estate duty. Victorian State taxes consist primarily of stamp duties (including a duty on documents effecting gifts or settlements and a comprehensive receipts tax), probate (or death) duties, and land tax.

Gift Duty

Federal gift duty is imposed upon the value of any gift made by a person domiciled in Australia or upon the value of gifts made by any other person where the subject matter of the gift is situated in Australia at the time the gift is made. The relevant legislation defines "gift" in terms of a "disposition of property", an expression defined in wide terms and including any disposition without consideration in money or moneys worth passing between the donee and the donor. It embraces a number of transactions, the widest of these being or comprehending any transaction entered into by a person with the intent thereby to diminish the value of his own property and to increase the value of the property of another person. Unlike the State gift duty imposed in the form of a stamp duty, Federal gift duty legislation includes gifts of cash. The value of gifts which attract tax commences at \$4,000 and gifts of less than \$4,000 over a period of eighteen months are not the subject of the imposition. On the other hand, where a person has made a gift of property, the aggregate of which exceeds an amount of \$4,000 in any period of eighteen months, then the gift duty becomes payable. Gifts to a value exceeding \$4,000 but not exceeding \$20,000 attract gift duty at the rate of 3 per cent. Thereafter the rate rises upon a graduated scale to 27·9 per cent.

Sales Tax

Sales tax is imposed at varying rates upon the sale of goods or commodities on the basis of sale values prescribed in the Sales Tax Assessment Acts. Sales tax is imposed by nine separate Acts which together constitute a single scheme for the purpose of imposing a tax on prescribed types of goods in prescribed situations. The Acts cover a number of commercial situations including sales by importers, manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants, and include the application of goods by those persons to their own use. It is not the purpose of the legislation that the retail price of goods should be increased by the incorporation in it of more than one amount of sales tax, and, to this end, the policy of the legislation is to raise the tax upon the last wholesale sale of goods; in other words, upon the sale to the retailer by the last wholesaler. At this stage, the liability to tax attaches and the appropriate rate of tax is applied to the "sale value". The legislation does not envisage aids to manufacture attracting sales tax and an extensive series of exemptions and classifications Acts determine which various categories of goods are to be exempt or conditionally exempt from sales tax.

Pay-roll Tax

Since 1941, the Federal Government has imposed a pay-roll tax on salaries and wages paid or payable by employers to their employees. The tax is imposed at a rate of 5 per cent on salaries and wages paid by all employers in Australia. The tax itself is a deduction in computing taxable income for the purposes of Federal income tax and in addition is subject to rebates in relation to export sales effected by employers.

By an amendment to the pay-roll tax legislation effected in 1961, an employer whose export sales increased above the average annual export sales made by him in the two year period ended 30 June 1960, is entitled to a proportionate rebate in pay-roll tax directly related to that increase. The rebate in fact received by the producer for export, being a rebate of pay-roll tax otherwise charged, is required to be added back into the assessable income of that producer for Federal income tax purposes.

Federal Estate Duty and State Probate Duty

Federal estate and State probate duty are here considered together as these two levies together represent death duties payable to both Federal and State authorities upon the estates of deceased persons. Under both systems of death duties, there are extensive definitions of what is embraced within the concept of dutiable property. These definitions include within the dutiable estate of a person dying domiciled either in Victoria or Australia as "notional estate" property in respect of which he has or had shortly prior to his death various powers or interests.

State probate duty is levied—

- (a) where the deceased died domiciled in Victoria, upon all property in Victoria and all personal property outside Victoria. A reduction of duty is made where duty is also paid in the place where the ex-Victorian personal property is located ;
- (b) where the deceased died domiciled out of Victoria, upon all property situate in Victoria. The rate of duty is determined by the extent of the total estate in and out of Victoria.

State probate duty is assessed upon a Final Balance which comprises property owned by the deceased and property deemed to form part of the estate of the deceased ("notional estate"). Notional estate includes gifts made within three years immediately preceding death, gifts made at any time which the donee is not completely free to enjoy within the three years immediately prior to death and the deceased's share of jointly owned property. However, where the jointly owned property is the matrimonial home and the survivor is the spouse of the deceased, the Final Balance will be reduced by an amount equal to the value of the share of the deceased, or \$15,000 whichever is the lesser. Special provisions are applicable, in the case of a person who died domiciled in Victoria, to insurance policies

which are on the life of the deceased, but which do not form part of his estate. There are also special provisions applicable to companies controlled by the deceased within the three years immediately prior to death, which make dutiable shares or debentures issued at any time since 1951 for less than full consideration, and the dividends or interest declared or paid during the last three years prior to death.

In most instances, superannuation which is payable to the widow or children under 21 years or persons wholly dependent on the deceased will not increase the Final Balance of the estate of a person who dies domiciled in Victoria. Where the deceased was domiciled out of Victoria, superannuation will not increase the Final Balance, irrespective of the relationship to the deceased of the payee.

There are four separate scales of duty, the application of which is determined by the relationship of the beneficiary to the deceased. However, the rate selected from the appropriate scale is that applicable to the Final Balance, i.e., duty would be assessed in respect of a legacy at the rate applicable to the whole estate. No duty is payable upon an estate of less than \$12,000 which passes to the widow, widower, children under 21 years, wholly dependent adult children or the wholly dependent widowed mother of the deceased. In respect of this category of beneficiary the maximum rate of duty is 22½ per cent assessable on estates in excess of \$189,334.

Duty upon estates passing to beneficiaries in the foregoing category would be assessed as follows—

\$50,000 estate—Duty	\$3,850
\$75,000 estate—Duty	\$7,850
\$100,000 estate—Duty	\$13,100
\$125,000 estate—Duty	\$19,350
\$150,000 estate—Duty	\$27,850

The highest scale of duty terminates in a rate of 33 per cent which is assessed upon estates in excess of \$233,250.

There is also a Federal estate duty assessed on the net value of the estate less a statutory exemption which varies according to circumstances.

The most important aspects of Federal estate duty and State probate duty are the extended definition of notional estate in both cases, these notional estate provisions in both instances providing substantial extension to the general concept of the property otherwise regarded as owned by the deceased at the date of his death.

Victorian Stamp Duty, Including Duty on Documents Effecting Gifts or Settlement

The Victorian *Stamps Act* 1958 imposes a stamp duty upon many legal and commercial documents such as cheques and other bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, conveyances and transfers of land, transfers of marketable securities, leases of land, mortgages, bonds, debentures or covenants, hire purchase agreements, insurance

policies, and bookmakers certificates and betting tickets. A list of the principal dutiable classes of documents and the rates of duty is given elsewhere in this volume.

The duty on documents effecting a gift or a settlement is on a sliding scale and is considerably higher than where no gift or settlement is involved. For example, where the value of the property the subject of the gift or settlement does not exceed \$2,000, duty is imposed at a rate of 1·5 per cent ; where the value exceeds \$50,000 but does not exceed \$60,000, the rate rises to 8·5 per cent ; where the value exceeds \$200,000 the rate is 22 per cent. In cases where there is no gift or settlement the duty (depending on the nature of the document) varies between 0·1 per cent and 1·5 per cent.

In 1967 amendments to the Stamps Act introduced a more comprehensive system of receipt duty. As from 1 February 1968, all amounts received by any person, firm or company are, unless specifically exempt, subject to duty at the rate of 1c in \$10 or part of \$10. In general a person not carrying on any trade, business or profession is exempt from receipt duty in respect of any individual payment which does not exceed \$10. Duty may be paid by making out a receipt and affixing to it an adhesive duty stamp or, if so authorised, by paying it to the Comptroller of Stamps on a periodical returns basis.

Conclusion

Victoria, for its own State purposes, has a probate duty and a stamp duty, including a duty on documents effecting gifts or settlements ; these are imposed substantially by two systems of legislation : on the one hand, the Administration and Probate Act and the Probate Duties Act, on the other hand, the Victorian Stamps Act. These Acts comprise the legislative requirements involving levies for State purposes except for other semi-government and municipal rating authorities which raise revenue within prescribed limits for their own purposes.

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 ; Taxation Law—Part I, 1969

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 Court (the criminal section of which was formerly called General Sessions), and the 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. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

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 County Court.

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

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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages ..	24	26	28	30	28
For Trial	1,242	1,722	1,533	1,822	1,702
Number of Cases Listed for Trial—					
By Juries of Six	1,045	1,314	1,155	951	1,292
By a Judge	496	509	606	598	517
Verdicts Returned for—					
Plaintiff	144	122	123	122	76
Defendant	18	14	6	9	1
Amount Awarded \$'000	1,783	1,705	795	723	892
Writs of Summons Issued	5,542	5,816	5,804	4,020	4,640
Other Original Proceedings ..	315	347	300	133	165
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals) Heard and Determined—					
By Full Court	59	57	53	61	62
By a Judge	83	66	77	86	85

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, and in criminal cases 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. The County Court 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 Judge of the County Court, but in fact they never do. County Court judges 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. In 1969, there were twenty-two County Court Judges.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne, and visits 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 civil cases for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CIVIL CASES

Year	Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
		\$'000	\$'000
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
1968	2,266	9,772	1,330

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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
		The Person	Property	
1964	3	14	744	761
1965	1	3	807	811
1966 .. ..	..	8	832	840
1967	3	9	786	798
1968	9	11	847	867

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 County Court. 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 602–603.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table:

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

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	197,073	201,095	207,727	204,336	208,682
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. \$'000	10,220	8,849	20,146	20,340	20,800
Awarded .. \$'000	8,400	7,345	15,540	17,050	16,927
Other Cases—					
Eviction Cases*	3,043	3,254	3,551	3,233	3,250
Fraud Summonses	12,102	11,389	9,099	10,079	10,978
Garnishee Cases	19,176	20,684	20,047	20,851	20,272
Maintenance Cases	2,502	4,852	5,460	6,001	6,732
Show Cause Summonses ..	36,485	35,569	32,501	31,162	37,596
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	11	25	5	47	22
Miscellaneous	58,217	61,200	53,703	61,154	66,979
Licences and Certificates Issued	19,463	21,425	22,088	24,252	26,910

NOTE. See footnote to table on page 593.

* 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 superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968 the *Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965* was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* came into operation.

The number of bankruptcies, etc., in Victoria during the five years 1964 to 1968 and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30 June—	Bankruptcies and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Arrangements with Creditors without Sequestrations	Total
NUMBER			
1964	546	80	626
1965	541	72	613
1966	522	72	594
1967	496	63	559
1968	524	59	583
LIABILITIES (\$'000)			
1964	4,381	1,613	5,994
1965	4,690	1,653	6,343
1966	4,450	2,773	7,223
1967	7,106	2,051	9,157
1968	4,611	1,857	6,468
ASSETS (\$'000)			
1964	1,597	1,050	2,647
1965	1,043	1,045	2,088
1966	1,591	2,534	4,125
1967	2,713	1,172	3,885
1968	1,339	1,173	2,512

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 ..	535	6	541	507	7	514
Against Property ..	7,037	332	7,369	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	8,892	387	9,279	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.

† Revised.

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.

Warning Juvenile First Offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a juvenile court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or a guardian, who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and although divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned will offend again, it is still too early to make an accurate assessment. The reporting member continues to take an interest in the child until his future is assured, and in most cases, co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardian.

The following tables give details of police warnings during the years specified :

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence Group*	1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault†	8	..	9	..	10	..	12	..
Robbery with Violence	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Sex	17	..	24	..	34	..	46	1
Breaking and Larceny‡	791	128	886	216	908	253	896	254
Other Offences ..	244	13	214	12	264	11	224	18
Total	1,060	141	1,133	228	1,219	264	1,178	273

* 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, 1967

Offence Group*	Age Last Birthday (Years)					Total
	10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault† M	..	1	4	5	2	12
F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery with Violence M	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex M	1	2	9	23	11	46
F	..	1	..	..	..	1
Breaking and Larceny‡ M	125	186	307	221	57	896
F	15	25	92	99	23	254
Other Offences .. M	44	27	53	74	26	224
F	..	4	7	5	2	18
Total ..	185	246	472	427	121	1,451

* † ‡ 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 596.

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	6
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
Fined	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
Adjourned 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 1964 to 1968, 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
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
1968	1,635	766	2,401	31	5	36

* The number of inquests shown for 1964 is of inquests held during the year; those shown for 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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
1968	22	4	26	9	1	10

Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions (now the County Courts) 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 Dangerous, etc., Driving	56	..	56	54	..	54
Miscellaneous Offences†	109	1	110	108	1	109
	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 nearly one hundred years' operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, which came into force on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the Chairman being a County Court Judge. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and moneys incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of

the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act 1958*. A completely new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the moneys remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year are greater than the moneys therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the consolidated revenue.

Licensing Fund

Revenue and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown below:

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits ..	7,005	7,525	8,031	8,960	9,710
Interest on Investments ..	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and Fines ..	68	65	67	66	77
Total	7,093	7,610	8,118	9,046	9,807
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	112	112	111	111	111
Compensation ..	5	4	5	3	12
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	46	46
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. ..	289	308	308	322	363
Transfer to Revenue ..	6,639	7,139	7,648	8,563	9,276
Total	7,093	7,610	8,118	9,046	9,807

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hotel	1,567	1,552	1,548	1,539	1,541
Registered Club	265	275	293	301	309
Retailed Bottled Liquor	472	494	511	531	552
Spirit Merchant	64	64	65	65	67
Australian Wine	36	31	28	25	18
Railway Refreshment Room	20	20	17	17	15
Vignerons	11	11	10	9	9
Brewer	6	6	6	7	7
Restaurant	59	79	90	94	105
Cabaret .. ..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	2,500	2,532	2,568	2,588	2,625

Further References, 1965-67

Racing Legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse and pony racing and 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 totalisators 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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year Ended 31 July—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
RACING					
Number of Meetings—					
Metropolitan Courses	66	65	65	65	66
Other Courses	330	322	342	358	356
Number of Events—					
Metropolitan Courses	497	500	494	490	507
Other Courses	2,450	2,215	2,334	2,443	2,481
Amount of Stakes—					
Metropolitan Courses .. (\$'000)	1,755	1,951	1,967	1,957	2,023
Other Courses .. (\$'000)	788	956	1,089	1,158	1,228
TROTTING					
Number of Meetings—					
Metropolitan Courses	37	36	37	37	37
Other Courses	175	183	189	188	187
Number of Events—					
Metropolitan Courses	259	252	259	272	259
Other Courses	1,090	1,241	1,427	1,419	1,423
Amount of Stakes—					
Metropolitan Courses .. (\$'000)	377	382	440	482	468
Other Courses .. (\$'000)	236	322	438	463	516

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 improve the ratio of one policeman to about 700 population. 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.

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 1968, 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 while under the influence of liquor (so that control is impaired) an offence.

The creation of a new statutory offence in February 1966 of driving a motor car while 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, Tanzania, 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 selected from members 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 4,241,687 in 1968-69 and collections amounted to \$89m in the same period.

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Authorised Strength	4,409	4,470	4,572	4,620	4,731
Actual Strength*	4,330	4,405	4,402	4,577	4,687
C.I.B., etc.†	601	644	644	649	657
Police-women	60	58	61	61	64
Cadets	59	61	127	134	138
Reservists	150	135	119	106	84

* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

† Criminal Investigation Bureau, Plain Clothes Police, and Scientific Section.

Further References, 1961-69

Housing and Building

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1968

The estimated value of non-government building approved in the City of Melbourne during the year ended 30 June 1968 was \$49.9m of which \$48.5m was for new buildings and \$1.4m for alterations and additions. Eighteen houses and 1,350 flats were approved during that period.

The City Council has provided the following list of major non-government buildings (of over \$1m each) under construction in the City of Melbourne at 30 September 1968:

Alquay Pty Ltd, 486-492 Bourke Street

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 111-137 William Street
Capital and Countries (Vic.) Pty Ltd, 455-457 Little Collins Street

Cinema Centre (Hoyts), 134-144 Bourke Street

Colonial Mutual Life Association, 363-367 Little Collins Street

Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd, 457-471 Bourke Street

Farrer House Ltd, 24-28 Collins Street

Freemasons Association, 300-336 Victoria Parade

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Pty Ltd, 57-59 Exhibition Street

National Bank, 16-20 Lansdowne Street

Regents Park Land Pty Ltd, 170-176 William Street

Two-O-One Spring Street Pty. Ltd., 199-207 Spring Street

Victoria Insurance Co Ltd, 42-52 Market Street

The following major non-government buildings were recorded by the Melbourne City Council as completed during the year ended 30 September 1968:

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 344-350 Collins Street

A.N.Z. Bank-Stock Exchange, 351-357 Collins Street

Australian Plaster Industries Ltd, 348-358 La Trobe Street

Princes Gate Project, 135-155 Flinders Street

S.L.B. Properties, 173-181 Elizabeth Street

Swanston Motels Ltd, 701-713 Swanston Street

Building Trends in Melbourne since 1961

Introduction

The significant growth in building activity in Melbourne since 1961 has been related to demand based on growth of population. Between 30 June 1961 and 1969 the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division increased by 19·5 per cent, compared with an increase of only 7·0 per cent for the rest of the State. (For a map of the Melbourne Statistical Division see pocket inside back cover.) The increase in population has meant an increase in the number of consumers and hence, in addition to dwellings, there has been a need to construct factories, shops, offices, and public buildings. Over the same period, the local production of building materials has increased significantly as has the labour force employed in building.

The most intensive activity in building construction since 1961 in the Melbourne Statistical Division has been in the construction of dwellings—both houses and flats. In addition there has been a considerable increase in the building of offices, business and educational premises.

Trends in Dwelling Construction

The most significant trend in the construction of dwellings since 1961 has been the increase in the number of flats compared with houses. A comparison of flat completion figures for the Melbourne Statistical Division for the whole period 1961–69 is not possible due to changes in statistical boundaries. However, for those years for which comparisons are possible, 1966–67 to 1968–69, the percentage of flats completed in the Melbourne Statistical Division to the total of flats completed in Victoria is in excess of 90 per cent. The following table summarises the position for Victoria for the period 1961–69 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMPLETED 1961–69

Year Ended 30 June—	Houses	Flats	Total Houses and Flats
1961	22,094	4,183	26,277
1962	18,969	4,070	23,039
1963	20,328	3,772	24,100
1964	22,799	4,270	27,069
1965	22,821	8,674	31,495
1966	20,929	9,506	30,435
1967	22,126	10,138	32,264
1968	21,592	12,686	34,278
1969	22,731	13,775	36,506

Within Melbourne the most intensive development of flats has occurred in the eastern and south-eastern suburbs, especially in the municipalities of Caulfield, Malvern, Hawthorn, and Camberwell, as well as in the inner local government areas of Prahran, Melbourne, and St Kilda.

Housing, on the other hand, has grown mainly in the new outer areas. The most important areas for development have been in the eastern municipalities of Waverley, Doncaster and Templestowe, Nunawading, and Knox; in the south-eastern municipalities, especially Frankston, Springvale, Moorabbin, and Flinders; in the western municipalities of Keilor and Sunshine, and in the northern municipalities of Heidelberg and Broadmeadows. The following table shows the rank order of local government areas where the greatest number of new dwellings were built in the year ended 30 June 1969 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION : NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMPLETED DURING YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1969 : TEN MAJOR MUNICIPALITIES

Houses		Flats	
Municipality	Number	Municipality	Number
Waverley	1,596	Caulfield	1,720
Doncaster and Templestowe	1,458	Melbourne	935
Knox	1,019	Prahran	773
Nunawading	916	St Kilda	745
Springvale	843	Hawthorn	575
Frankston	833	Nunawading	574
Whittlesea	762	Northcote	506
Keilor	711	Moorabbin	426
Broadmeadows	696	Malvern	420
Lillydale	634	Camberwell	394

A significant reason for the change in building activity has been the entry of the Housing Commission into flat building. In the inner suburbs extensive redevelopment in the form of multi-storey flat blocks has been undertaken by the Housing Commission. Because the costs of slum reclamation average between \$140,000 and \$150,000 per acre, multi-storey redevelopment is the most economic form of development. Slum reclamation has occurred mainly in Prahran, South Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, and Melbourne. To 30 June 1969, the Housing Commission has built 11,182 flats in the Melbourne Statistical Division, mainly in the inner suburbs.

While the desire for a detached house and garden is still strong in Melbourne, the increased journey to work and the increased cost of commuting which accompany the development of housing in the outer suburbs have motivated a significant movement back to suburbs closer to the centre of the city.

A perceptible preference by young people, including young married couples, to live nearer their place of work is another factor accounting for the trend towards flats. Flats and home units, because they ease domestic maintenance, are also becoming increasingly popular with elderly people.

Another contributing factor in the increasing popularity of flats in metropolitan Melbourne has been the enactment of the strata titles legislation of 1967 which enables the issue of titles to units of strata subdivision.

Trends in Commercial Buildings

The growth of the regional shopping centres serving the northern, southern, and eastern suburbs has been very important during this period. The first to open was Chadstone in 1960; later there followed Northland at Preston in 1966, Eastland at Ringwood in 1967, and Southland at Cheltenham in 1968. Statistics illustrating features of the regional shopping centres are included in the table below:

MELBOURNE—REGIONAL SHOPPING CENTRES

Centre and Year Opened	Original Investment	Area	No. of Shops	Estimated Population in Trading Area	Parking Facilities—No. of Car Spaces
	\$m	acres			
Chadstone .. 1960	14	30	83	237,000	3,250
Northland .. 1966	18	44	60*	393,000	4,000
Eastland .. 1967	14	15	40	145,000	1,300
Southland .. 1968	20	27	70	250,000	2,400

* Northland also has a general market area.

In attempting to provide an attractive and complete shopping environment, with free parking facilities, these regional centres have generally decreased dependence on the suburban shopping areas and perhaps, to a lesser extent, on the smaller "corner" shops.

In the centre of the city two important building trends are obvious. The first is the growth of composite buildings, incorporating for example, office space, car park, restaurants, retailing facilities, and sometimes dwellings. Economically this range of functions helps to offset the effects of rising rents in the city centre which accompany the rising land values. They also express the need to provide increased parking facilities and compact commercial functions in a city centre which is becoming increasingly congested. The other noticeable development in the central area has been the opening of shopping arcades with various types of small shops. The most recently opened was the London Arcade in December 1968.

Factory development has continued in the northern, eastern, and western areas of the metropolis. While there is still considerable light industry in the inner areas of Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, and Fitzroy, the most important large developments since 1961 have occurred in Altona, Broadmeadows, and Dandenong. Here land is available for expansion; proximity to the port of Melbourne is maintained; and products can be distributed both within the metropolitan area and the remainder of the State.

Further References 1961-69; 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; Housing For Aged Persons, 1969

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

General

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria in 1944 by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. A major consolidation and amendment of the legislation occurred in 1961. This principal Act was substantially amended early in 1968 to include the following main objectives:

- (1) To increase the membership of the Town and Country Planning Board;
- (2) to increase the Board's responsibilities, including the preparation of statements of planning policies;
- (3) to set up a State Planning Council;
- (4) to provide for the establishment of regional planning authorities;
- (5) to provide for a tribunal to hear and determine town planning appeals;
- (6) to extend the metropolitan planning area and define more satisfactorily the relationship for planning between the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, as the metropolitan planning authority, and metropolitan councils; and
- (7) to improve the provisions of the 1961 Act in the light of experience gained since its inception.

The concept of a statement of planning policy will provide physical planning authorities with a co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for the formulation of detailed planning proposals.

In regard to the State Planning Council, the Act prescribes that one of the two functions of the State Planning Council shall be to co-ordinate planning, by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities, of future works and developments for which they are individually responsible. The other function of the Council is to act as consultant and advisor to the Town and Country Planning Board in any statement of planning policy prepared by the Board, and in any other matter involving the interests of the State when regional or other planning schemes are prepared. Every responsible authority, including regional authorities, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, is to have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area.

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 importance 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. The Board has prepared eighteen planning schemes which have been approved by the Governor in Council, and is currently preparing a further twenty planning schemes including a scheme for the township of Simpson in the Western District.

Planning at Simpson

The expansion of the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission's Heytesbury Land Settlement project, involving some 100,000 acres, focused attention on the ability of the existing small township of Simpson, first established in 1956 when the project was commenced, to support the anticipated rural development.

Simpson, with a population of about eighty persons, is located in the heart of the project area 15 miles south-east of Cobden, at the junction of the Cobden-Lavers Hill Road with the Princetown Road. The town is typical of a number of small rural centres in the Western District and other parts of Victoria. It is envisaged that 500 dairy farms will be established in the district by 1972. At present 265 farms are occupied, and the rural population numbers about 1,400.

As a preliminary to the formulation of planning proposals, the Board carried out a study over a wide area including a number of neighbouring towns. The study was designed to establish, in view of the existence of several towns within a range of some 30 miles, the justification for a rural centre providing the goods, services, and social and cultural opportunities for an increasing rural population, and serving as a processing centre for the increased rural produce. The survey entailed an analysis of the services already provided by the existing townships of Colac, Camperdown, Cobden, and Timboon. It was then possible to isolate those functions the new township of Simpson could usefully provide and the employment opportunities that would be created.

The growth of the town has been planned in three stages, the first stage catering for a population of 500 people by 1972. Towns of this size, and even some much larger, have for many years shown little or no population increase. The town of Simpson is being established in the face of these trends, and therefore there must be some reservations about its future. Nevertheless, the demand for a local centre and attendant amenities can be fairly clearly established because of the comparative remoteness of the project area from other rural settlements. Educational, recreational, religious, and minor business and service facilities will certainly be needed, while the existence of the large cheese factory is an assurance of reasonable stability.

Planning in the Latrobe Valley

One of the most important schemes prepared by the Board and approved in 1951 was the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme. This Scheme embraces an area of 334 sq miles, 90 per cent of which covers the brown coal resources of Victoria. This national asset has been safeguarded through implementing the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act.

The rapid expansion of the activities of the State Electricity Commission in the Morwell area, including the construction of the large power house at Hazelwood, necessitated a review of the housing needs in the Latrobe Valley. As a result of this it was decided to construct a new township at Hazelwood to provide for a population of about 5,000 people by 1971 and capable of later expansion, when this became necessary, for a population of about 40,000 people.

The Hazelwood Joint Planning Scheme, prepared by a joint committee comprising representatives of the Housing Commission and the Morwell Shire Council, was approved by the Governor in Council on 17 November 1964. The planning scheme area is located in the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges four miles south of Morwell. In April 1965 the Government decided to honour the memory of Sir Winston Churchill by naming the proposed new town, Churchill.

The site chosen for Churchill meets the requirements of proximity to employment, and does not overlie any economically workable coal deposits. The site is also free from industry and it has the scenic advantage of overlooking the large cooling water storage lake associated with the power station.

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 before 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 and 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 who is responsible for the whole job.

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 1964-65 to 1968-69:

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
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
1969	339,110	221,561	44,913	605,584

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 1964-65 to 1968-69. 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 and 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Houses	184,984	183,625	195,968	212,545	241,646
Flats	54,164	45,090	71,220	90,644	96,935
Shops	16,016	18,248	23,010	13,627	24,329
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	6,016	4,993	6,916	8,285	20,708
Factories	60,222	68,112	52,601	54,654	54,419
Offices	30,862	36,100	56,312	28,984	34,699
Other Business Premises	15,102	18,500	16,832	31,858	21,855
Educational	24,782	30,839	35,604	35,419	44,905
Religious	3,632	3,536	3,554	2,484	2,916
Health	7,084	18,703	15,646	9,538	14,660
Entertainment and Recreation	5,314	5,643	7,714	7,501	7,205
Miscellaneous	11,686	17,348	24,515	9,325	11,728
Total	419,864	450,737	509,892	504,864	576,005

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 1964-65 to 1968-69. 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Houses	185,692	184,060	203,556	208,097	230,420
Flats	47,564	52,663	55,958	80,541	90,085
Shops	11,518	14,629	21,810	16,701	21,284
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	3,398	5,982	5,103	7,965	6,490
Factories	54,612	58,876	66,199	55,096	56,137
Offices	34,082	24,590	46,420	48,716	53,390
Other Business Premises	18,596	13,176	16,198	13,493	21,370
Educational	17,394	29,127	26,968	37,140	42,029
Religious	5,380	3,492	3,262	3,518	3,188
Health	8,848	11,149	10,631	10,751	10,352
Entertainment and Recreation	7,858	4,668	4,691	4,778	9,714
Miscellaneous	7,338	12,963	11,147	10,574	33,667
Total	402,280	415,375	471,943	497,370	578,126

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 table above.

Value of New Buildings under Construction (i.e., Unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$443,905,000 at 30 June 1968 to \$451,906,000 at 30 June 1969.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1964-65 to 1968-69. 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Houses	186,452	183,444	202,166	211,611	233,502
Flats	53,872	49,964	63,752	81,592	99,709
Shops	12,582	19,676	19,387	18,764	18,917
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. ..	4,942	5,566	5,413	7,869	10,137
Factories	51,962	65,875	58,953	59,446	55,157
Offices	31,948	44,122	48,343	41,849	48,879
Other Business Premises	17,106	14,956	15,216	21,108	30,879
Educational	21,558	26,735	29,053	40,202	42,040
Religious	4,732	3,837	3,674	3,072	3,119
Health	10,988	11,834	13,693	15,844	15,437
Entertainment and Recreation ..	6,382	4,198	5,942	7,420	8,484
Miscellaneous	10,972	12,195	21,810	16,973	14,115
Total	413,496	442,402	487,402	525,750	580,375

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 1964-65 to 1968-69. 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 122-3), 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 *						
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	13,587	15,545	11,798	6,925	8,416
1969	17,829	13,121	17,085	12,885	7,511	8,567
REMAINDER OF THE STATE *						
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
1969	5,752	996	5,646	890	3,779	591
STATE TOTAL						
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
1969	23,581	14,117	22,731	13,775	11,290	9,158

* Figures subsequent to 30 June 1966, 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 1964-65 to 1968-69:

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*			
					By Contractors	By Owner-Builders	Total Private	
COMMENCED								
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
1969	..	..	..	2,549	31,903	3,246	35,149	37,698
COMPLETED								
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
1969	..	..	..	2,251	30,914	3,341	34,255	36,506
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD								
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
1969	..	..	..	2,102	14,292	4,054	18,346	20,448

* 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 1964-65 to 1968-69 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									
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
1969	..	..	..	538	20,266	1,085	1,566	126	23,581
COMPLETED									
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
1969	..	..	..	531	19,228	1,218	1,594	160	22,731
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD									
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
1969	..	..	..	519	8,108	894	1,699	70	11,290

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMMENCED, 1958-59 TO 1967-68

For Government Instrumentalities, Owner-Builders, and Private Persons (or Firms)

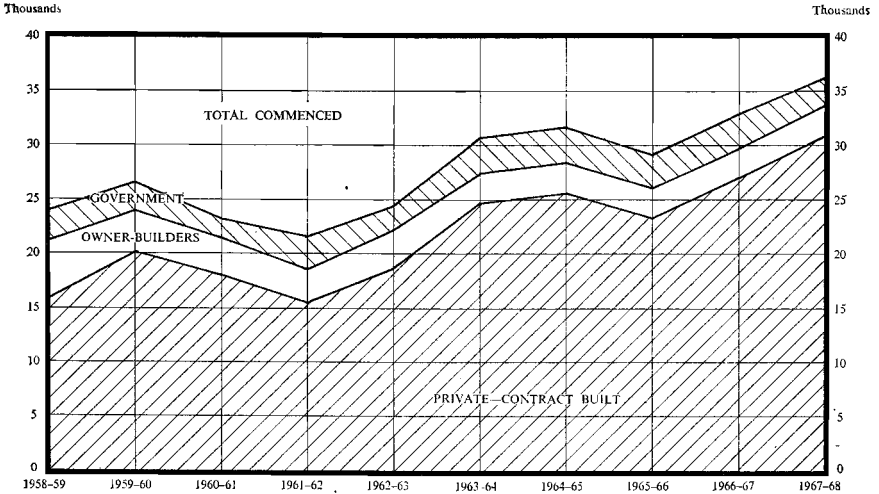


FIGURE 11.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED BY KINDS, 1958-59 TO 1967-68

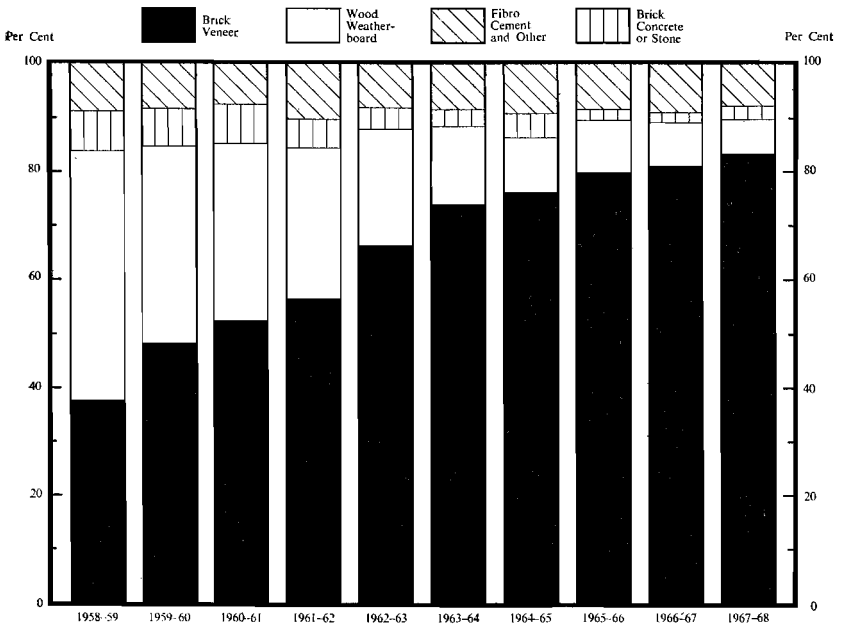


FIGURE 12.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

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 Homes Savings Grant Act, and the Housing Loans Insurance Act under which the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established. 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 1967-68 (\$33,000,000) were \$23,100,000 to the Housing Commission, Victoria, and \$9,900,000 to the Home Builders' Account.

In addition to the "new" loan moneys of \$9,900,000, an amount of \$5,295,000 became available for lending from the Home Builders' Account during 1967-68 from surpluses resulting from the revolving nature of the Home Builders' Account. Co-operative terminating housing societies in Victoria were advanced \$16,307,425 from the Home Builders' Account during 1967-68.

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 \$765,534 were made by the Commonwealth in 1967-68.

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. At 10 July 1969 the long-term bond rate was 6 per cent per annum.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1968 are summarised as follows:

1945 <i>Agreement</i> —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 <i>Agreement</i> —1 July 1956 to 30 June 1968	
	\$
Loan Funds Advanced	304,200,000
Loan Funds Allocated to State Housing Commission	216,880,000
Loan Funds Allocated to Home Builders' Account	87,320,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies	114,031,366
Supplementary Advances Made by Commonwealth for Housing for Defence Forces ..	18,239,455
	No.
Dwellings Completed by State Housing Commission	29,767
Dwellings Completed or Purchased under Home Builders' Account	18,196

War Service Homes

Under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918–1968, 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* 1962–1968. 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 \$8,000 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				
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
1968	187	1,046	321	1,554	81,251	9,894	20,298	1,532

* Includes excess instalment payments.

Homes Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Homes 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 1964–1968* which 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 in an approved form and held over a period of at least three years immediately before the date the contract to buy or build the home was made, or the building of the home began. 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 value of the home, including the land, the house itself, and any other improvements, must not exceed \$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 designated as Home Savings Accounts with trading banks, and deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies.

The following tables prepared by the Homes Savings Grant Branch of the Department of Housing show particulars of its activities for the years 1965-66 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—HOMES SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
OPERATIONS

Year	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Grants Approved	Average Grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1965-66 ..	9,219	9,193	4,214	458	4,184
1966-67 ..	9,902	8,929	3,928	440	3,891
1967-68 ..	11,329	10,717	4,527	422	4,470

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—HOMES SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION,
AND TOTAL VALUE OF HOMES

Manner of Acquisition	1966-67		1967-68	
	Applications Approved	Total Value	Applications Approved	Total Value
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Purchase of House* ..	4,725	48,411	5,992	62,550
Purchase of Flat/Home Unit ..	35	352	60	638
Built under Contract ..	3,703	41,827	4,084	47,956
Owner-built ..	466	4,917†	581	6,509†
Total All Homes ..	8,929	95,507	10,717	117,654

* 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 values of homes for which applications for grants were approved during 1966-67 and 1967-68 were \$10,696 and \$10,978, respectively.

VICTORIA—HOMES 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.	\$	\$
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
1967-68 ..	8,341	1,544	832	10,717	7,182	1,542

* 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 experimental scheme consists of 350 flats, of which about 100

are being 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 of up to \$30,000. The maximum loan to valuation ratio is 95 per cent for loans up to \$15,000 in amount for houses. For other loans the maximum is 90 per cent. Prior to March 1969 the maximum amount of loan was \$20,000.

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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum (increased from $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum in November 1968) and the maximum period for repayment is forty years (increased from thirty-five years in July 1968). 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, mortgage management companies, solicitors, and trustees of superannuation funds. The last two classes were added in November 1968.

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced its insurance operations in November 1965.

During 1967-68, 2,251 loans for \$17.7m were insured in Victoria. At 30 June 1968, loans insured in Victoria since inception aggregated 3,384 for \$26.3m.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division*	1,552	1,674	1,530	1,685	1,349
Remainder of State*	772	1,014	1,156	1,431	865
State Total	2,324	2,688	2,686	3,116	2,214
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division*	1,452	1,419	1,168	1,276	1,483
Remainder of State*	1,026	1,179	1,007	603	612
State Total	2,478	2,598	2,175	1,879	2,095

* Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Rentals	12,024	12,360	12,983	14,241	15,044
Gross Surplus—House Sales ..	2,221	2,525	2,460	1,830	1,628
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	258	375	329	273	233
Interest—House Sales (Net) ..	1,672	1,756	1,762	1,806	1,826
Sundry	179	290	161	161	148
Miscellaneous	88	97	126	281	230
Total Revenue	16,442	17,404	17,822	18,592	19,108
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalised and Applied to House Sales ..	5,469	5,672	5,574	5,907	6,268
Loan Redemption— Commonwealth—State Agree- ment	1,690	1,800	1,834	1,898	1,967
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	4	4	3	3
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	12	12	8	8	8
Administration— General	883	868	1,050	1,153	1,222
House and Land Sales	467	574	611	657	720
Rates—Less Amount Capitalised	1,990	2,026	2,057	2,255	2,407
Provision for Accrued Maintenance	2,104	2,222	2,463	2,507	2,554
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	15	44	21	13	27
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	482	479	485	477	469
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,649	1,711	1,561	1,190	527
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve	991	1,090	992	1,000	993
Appropriation of House Sales Profits for Slum Reclamation Works..	..	300	300	300	600
Other	458	498	615	737	775
Total Expenditure	16,214	17,300	17,574	18,106	18,540
Surplus	228	104	247	486	568
Fixed Assets at 30 June	216,646	231,762	243,762	262,665	275,293
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June*— Government Advances	288,815	313,478	335,849	357,184	379,043
Debenture Issues	864	600	600	600	600
Death Benefit Fund Advances ..	871	998	1,564	1,914	2,846

* 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 1968, one hundred and eleven houses in provincial centres and forty-five houses on settlements and reserves had been provided.

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 administered the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of the general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and now administers land settlement under the *Land Settlement Act 1959*. During the year 1967-68, forty houses were erected. At 30 June 1968, a total of 3,309 houses had been completed since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1945, and eleven were still under construction.

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.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1968, and subsisting totalled 3,406 on the security of first mortgages and 1,915 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$22m and \$2.2m, 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 1968, there were twenty-one approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 252, the amount involved being \$428,748.

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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Units	At 30 June—				
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Societies Registered ..	No.	797	871	902	1,070	1,126
Members Registered ..	No.	47,803	48,948	49,610	54,012	54,340
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	2,249,624	2,369,745	2,529,821	2,783,681	2,888,262
Nominal Share Capital ..	\$m	228	240	253	278	289
Advances Approved ..	No.	41,419	42,850	43,882	45,594	46,165
" "	\$m	210	224	232	250	265
Government Guarantees Executed ..	No.	581	617	648	678	689
" "	\$m	161	168	175	180	180
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	2,246	2,260	2,190	2,353	2,679
Indemnities Subsisting ..	\$'000	947	969	965	1,074	1,297
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	\$m	50	59	68	77	87
Dwelling Houses Completed to Date ..	No.	49,504	53,060	56,088	59,508	63,255
Dwelling Houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	3,123	2,651	2,111	2,355	2,142

Further Reference, 1967

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to 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.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1968 may be found on page 692.

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 1964-65 to 1968-69, 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Savings Banks and Co-operative Housing Societies	85,994	78,224	80,024	89,737	100,234
Life Insurance Offices ..	5,822	6,562	6,694	7,071	9,243
Friendly Societies ..	472	814	645	763	1,049
Building Societies ..	2,014	2,570	3,440	5,984	11,855
Government Instrumentalities	22,880	20,266	20,239	16,778	15,952
Total ..	117,182	108,436	111,043	120,332	138,333