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SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL

National Gallery of Victoria

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 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 Everard 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 more than \$4.5m to be added to the collections. The departments of Painting, Sculpture, and Prints have been greatly enhanced by the Everard Studley Miller Bequest which is restricted to the acquisition of portraiture before 1800. Recently the Gallery's collection of glass was considerably enriched by the presentation, through the William and Margaret Morgan Endowment, of two hundred outstanding examples of English glass.

Recent acquisitions

Despite the ever increasing cost of works of art a number of important acquisitions were made to the National Gallery collections during 1969. Eight prints by Picasso, four of them from the famous Vollard suite, were purchased for the Print Room. The representation of the work of one of the greatest of contemporary Japanese printmakers, Shiko Munakata, was strengthened by the purchase, through the Felton Bequest, of *The Ten Disciples of Buddha*, perhaps Munakata's best known woodcut series.

Paintings by Sydney Ball, James Doolin, Michael Johnson, Nigel Lendon, Tony McGillick, Guy Stuart, and Dick Watkins were added to the collections of the Department of Australian Painting thus strengthening the holdings of hard-edge and minimal painting. *The Coast Near St Kilda* by Thomas Clark (1814–1883) was purchased in 1969 and this, besides being a charming picture in its own right, is also a valuable historical record of the local coastline during the latter half of the last century.

Through the Felton Bequest two fine examples of eighteenth century furniture have come to the gallery. Although close in date they are completely contrasted; one an Italian console-table of c. 1730 is exuberant in style whilst the other, a bureau-plat signed by the French ébéniste, Bernard II van Risenburgh, dated c. 1740 is of great simplicity and elegance. Other important additions to the Department of Decorative Arts were in the fields of Spanish glass, Greek and South Italian pottery, and Romano–Egyptian jewellery.

The Department of Sculpture purchased *The Column of the Traveller* by Arnaldo Pomodoro (b. 1926) and *Piano* by the outstanding English sculptor Anthony Caro (b. 1924).

Exhibitions

Major exhibitions held during the latter part of 1968 and 1969 included the large and comprehensive *Design in Scandinavia* exhibition, the Alcorso–Sekers *Travelling Scholarship Award for Sculpture*, and *Three Trends in Contemporary French Art*. In addition the Gallery's policy of presenting the work of important Australian artists was pursued in the

Retrospective Exhibition of pottery by Victorian potter H. R. Hughan. A rare opportunity for the public to see paintings and prints from a private collection was given when a selection from *The Aubrey Gibson Collection* was put on view during July and September.

Galleries throughout the world commemorated, in 1969, the three hundredth anniversary of Rembrandt's death and, in Melbourne, the occasion was marked by an exhibition of the entire holdings of paintings, prints and drawings by this artist. The Gallery also organised several smaller exhibitions as part of its policy of presenting to the public a wide range of materials and artists.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society which has functioned since 1947 now has a membership of 6,500. It offers a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other monthly activities and this year has seen the introduction of a special series of classes for the children of members. The Society has now entered fully into a programme of acquisitions on behalf of the Gallery and, at the end of 1969, an exhibition was held in which recent purchases were formally handed over to the Council of Trustees of the National Gallery.

National Gallery Education Programme

The Education Section of the National Gallery of Victoria occupies 7,900 sq ft of floor space, 3.4 per cent of the total area of the building, and contains flexible teaching areas with audio-visual equipment. These are used for the lectures, discussions, and other forms of communication which provide introductory stimulus before students view the original works of art in the Gallery collection.

The section is staffed by the Chief Education Officer who is a member of the Gallery staff and by five full-time and six part-time education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded by the Education Department of Victoria. They cater for individual requests by teachers for study of particular areas of the collection as well as offering sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of varying age levels.

Each term an information folder is sent from the Education Section to the principal of every school in Victoria. Through it teachers are informed of arrangements for booking visits to the Gallery, of temporary exhibitions, and of special features of the education programme.

Primary, technical, and high schools as well as registered schools use these services and many of the students come from country centres throughout Victoria. Tertiary institutions such as teachers colleges and art schools are visiting the building much more frequently than in the past and business colleges and organisations training youth leaders, occupational therapists, etc., appreciate visits which cater for their general cultural interests. There has been a steady demand for sessions from teacher groups and educational organisations.

The Education Programme is available to teachers of all subjects, the Gallery collection providing many starting points for students of, for example, history, literature, social studies, biblical studies, home economics, and Asian studies, as well as of art and craft. Schools which are now

developing individual courses for the first years of the secondary syllabus are making use of the Gallery in imaginative and experimental sessions.

Free admission is given for all school visits booked with the Education Office at least 48 hours in advance. At present education officers attend to between 1,200 and 1,500 students a week. A further 400 to 800 students come into the Gallery weekly to study with their own teachers. Groups staffed by education officers are divided so that one education officer works with no more than 25 to 30 children at a time.

In addition to the daily programme of school visits the Education Section is responsible for planning and staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. It also arranges vacation programmes, revision lectures for Higher School Certificate students, and exhibitions of special educational interest.

The wide range of students (from primary to tertiary) and the variety of sessions offered call for considerable versatility on the part of the education staff whose overall aim is to evoke the maximum response from a direct encounter with original works of art.

Further references, 1963 to 1970

Swan Hill Folk Museum

The Museum situated on the Marraboor River, Swan Hill, is a folk museum which incorporates many aspects of pioneering in Victoria. Swan Hill is a fitting site because of the district's association with early explorers and surveyors, and the settlers who fanned out along the river systems from southern Queensland to South Australia. The inland river system provided a vital means of communication and Swan Hill, because of its position near the confluence of the Murray-Darling river systems, participated in many developments in the nineteenth century.

The aim of the Museum is to depict the era of inland development and to provide, through planned educational and research programmes, an understanding of Australian history by showing the inter-relationship of man and the environment and the institutions developed by the pioneer settlers.

The idea of Folk Museum at Swan Hill was first discussed in 1961 and two years later the City Council provided the land at Horseshoe Bend and the Paddle Steamer *Gem* was purchased to be the central attraction of the proposed Museum. In that year Sir Roy Grounds also agreed to be the architect and several other experts helped in the planning of the project. The Victorian Government has provided \$250,000 of grant funds on a 2:1 basis towards capital works. The Committee of Management had raised approximately \$150,000 as its proportion of cost of works to the end of 1969.

Under a Master Plan devised in 1963 the construction was programmed in stages. However, attendances exceeding 100,000 persons a year have influenced several aspects of Museum development—particularly those designed to serve visitors. The Paddle Steamer *Gem* has been restored and now houses the administration offices, the art gallery, and a restaurant.

A pioneer town is being developed with buildings representing important facets of early community life in Australia—the Cobb and Co. coach house, a post office, a saddler's shop, a bank, a blacksmith and wheelright, a printer, a garage, and a fire station. Other buildings to be erected will include

a pharmacy, a court house, a general store, a police station and lock-up, and a mechanics institute. These buildings are being appropriately furnished and will house social and technological information of early Australia. There is also a pioneer homestead complex showing the station homestead and its many outbuildings—each with its distinctive design or material content.

It is hoped to establish an Australian environment park across the Marraboor River where the various habitats of the Australian inland are to be reinstated. Future generations will then be able to appreciate the effects of man on the original condition of the environment and the efforts being made to re-create the balance of nature. Further developments include the construction of a theatre for stage productions and educational programmes and development of five acres of park land adjacent to the Museum.

Planned expansion of research and documentation will ensure that the information services can meet the demand for well documented material.

Library services

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 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 nineteenth and twentieth 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 Organization 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.

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 firm 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 1970, 157 councils, representing 2,917,000 Victorians, shared government library grants amounting to \$1.4m. Of this amount, \$1.3m was direct municipal library subsidy. With the addition of expenditure from these councils' own funds, expenditure on municipal library services for 1969-70 was over \$3.9m, an average expenditure of approximately \$1.35 per head of the population served. In 1968-69, 705,000 borrowers used the services, totalling 2,538,000 books, to the extent of 13,641,000 issues.

Regional libraries of which there are twenty-five at present, comprising a total of 108 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 \$54,250 per annum. There are thirteen bookmobile services operating in Victoria, ten 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.

Victorian Book Resources Committee

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its Trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as possible a complete record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956 through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965 Book Resources Committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation amongst libraries of all types.

The Book Resources Committee for Victoria consists of the State Librarian, the librarians of the university libraries, the C.S.I.R.O. network of libraries, the Parliamentary Library, and representatives of tertiary college libraries, local public libraries, and special libraries.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are being identified and the economical use of library money is being promoted through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus being enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further references, 1961-70; National Museum of Victoria, 1969; 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; Victoriana in the State Library, 1970

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 22 years, and some 32,300 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, 1970

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The objective of the Trust is to preserve buildings, objects and sites of historic importance or beauty. The Trust does not seek to preserve everything that is old and accordingly has devised a classification system graded from A to D. The sixty-one buildings in the State classified A are "to be preserved at all costs". Another 1,500 buildings, etc., have been classified and most of them are illustrated in the Trust's publication *Historic Buildings of Victoria*.

"Como", a fine colonial homestead in South Yarra, serves as the Trust's headquarters and attracted nearly 70,000 visitors in 1968-69. La Trobe Cottage, the State's first Government House, has also been restored and furnished and now attracts 30,000 visitors annually. Gate receipts from such properties provide some of the Trust's income. Funds

are also derived from donations, members' fund raising activities, and an administrative grant from the State Government. In addition, furniture and other goods are often donated.

From its beginning in September 1956 the Trust's membership has grown to over 6,000 in 1970. At present there are branches in central Gippsland, the north-east, central Victoria, Ballarat, and Hamilton.

Throughout Victoria the Trust owns fourteen buildings and five other properties, some of them open to the public, while the restoration of others continues or is planned. They include "Lake View", Chiltern, the childhood home of authoress Henry Handel Richardson, which was opened in January 1970. Increasingly, private preservation projects are being conducted in consultation with the Trust. One example is Tanswell's Commercial Hotel in the historic gold town of Beechworth.

The Trust has no jurisdiction over the buildings it classifies and this was illustrated by the demolition of eleven classified buildings during 1969, including the "House in Jolimont Square", an imported prefabricated structure 110 years old.

Further reference, 1970 ; Sidney Myer Music Bowl, 1970

Metropolitan press

During 1969 the average daily sale of Melbourne's three established daily newspapers (*The Age*, *The Sun News-Pictorial*, *The Herald*) increased slightly to more than 1,320,000 copies. *The Herald* celebrated its centenary as an evening newspaper in 1969.

The biggest news event of the year was the American astronauts' landing on the moon in July. Newspaper sales rose over this period, with *The Herald* achieving a record average daily sale of 528,571 for the week covering the "Men on the Moon".

The Sun News-Pictorial's retail price increased from 4c to 5c a copy on 27 January 1969. *The Sun's* contemporary, *The Age*, had increased its price to 5c the previous year.

On Tuesday, 30 September 1969, *The Age* publishers, David Syme and Co. Limited, introduced a new evening newspaper, *Newsday*. The publishers claimed an average daily sale of 110,536 in *Newsday's* first three weeks. Publication of *Newsday* ceased on Saturday, 2 May 1970.

Total advertising volume in Melbourne's daily newspapers increased over the previous year by 8 per cent. There were sizeable increases in advertising for food products and electrical goods and a noticeable increase in the promotion of beverages. The market remained very competitive, particularly with the introduction of more discount stores. Further land development in and around Melbourne showed increases in advertising from real estate agencies and developers. Advertising for used cars also expanded.

The use of colour in Melbourne's daily newspapers increased in both pre-print colourgravure and in spot colour.

The national daily newspapers, *The Australian* and *The Australian Financial Review*, printed in Melbourne for the first time late in 1969, also circulate in Victoria.

Further references, 1961-70 ; 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 1942-1969*, 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 1942-1969*. 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 or individuals under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1969-70 Australian licencees paid \$346,356 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$95,881 of which \$70,102 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1970 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 1970

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 1970, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were : Melbourne, 168 and country, 134.

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 1942-1969*, 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 1970 television services were provided in Australia by 41 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
Eildon	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	3	August 1969
Myrtleford	AMV4 Upper Murray	9	December 1969
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
Eildon	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	1	August 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 1969-70 Australian licencees paid \$1,490,144 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$548,416.

At 30 June 1970 the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 114 and country, 59.

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

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1969-70
(Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Drama	47.7	46.8
Light entertainment	22.1	22.8
Sport	7.9	6.8
News	8.1	13.9
Family	6.3	3.8
Information	1.2	1.5
Current affairs	2.2	2.1
The arts	..	0.2
Education	4.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria were as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN
OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1970

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.

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, 1969-70
(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	1,260	28.58	9.34	Musical performances	42	0.95	84.53
Variety and acts	318	7.21	50.08	Religious	63	1.43	86.57
Sport	408	9.25	77.40	Rural	44	0.99	100.00
News	287	6.52	100.00	Arts and aesthetics	265	6.00	25.59
Public interest	701	15.90	64.40	Miscellaneous	216	4.89	99.60
Education	806	18.28	70.23				
				Total	4,410	100.00	52.48

Music in radio and television

The Australian Broadcasting Commission is the largest concert-giving organisation in Australia. Its involvement in the musical life of Australia is, for a national broadcasting service, probably unique. Students, choirs, chamber music groups, auditioning and examining bodies, entrepreneurs, composers, all look to it for support.

In the financial year ended 30 June 1969, the A.B.C. gave 783 concerts which were attended by 886,277 people. Included in this total were 355 orchestral concerts, 143 recitals, 191 free school concerts, and 75 other free orchestral concerts. One hundred and forty-six concerts were given in Victoria, with attendances of 207,908 people.

Appearances by overseas artists have been a feature of A.B.C. concert presentation since the 1930s. Some artists, such as Victoria de Los Angeles and Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, appear only in the main concert centres, making ten or twelve appearances on a tour. More often the visiting artist gives between twenty-five and thirty concerts in tours ranging from Cairns, in the north of Australia, to Hobart, in Tasmania, and Perth in Western Australia. Celebrated artists who have toured for the A.B.C. include names of world fame—conductors as well as soloists—and most of them have performed in Melbourne during their tours.

In Melbourne, as in every other capital city of Australia, a permanent symphony orchestra—the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra—has been established by the Commission. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra has been a professional orchestra for 21 years and now numbers eighty-five players.

In Melbourne the orchestra has a basic season of ten concerts in four parallel series—twenty different programmes each. There is also an annual series of Youth Concerts, a variable number of Special Orchestral Concerts, free Sunday matinees, concerts for schoolchildren, and open air concerts in the Sidney Myer Music Bowl. The orchestra plays also for the choral concerts with the Royal Melbourne Philharmonic Society, and has played for the seasons of the Opera Company of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust. The balance of the working year is spent in rehearsal, studio concerts for broadcast, and tours of Victorian inland cities such as Horsham, Wangaratta, and Shepparton.

The Commission's concert activities are closely related to its main function as Australia's national radio and television network. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* defines this approach, authorising the Commission to make arrangements for the holding of public concerts, provided the whole or part of each concert is televised or broadcast, or the concert is held in co-operation with "an educational, religious or other non-commercial institution and no charge for admission is made by the Commission." Thus, the concerts become programme material used either through direct live transmission or by taped replays.

On radio, the Commission broadcast through its two Melbourne metropolitan stations 3AR and 3LO more than 3,000 hours of serious music in 1969-70—about a quarter of the programme output in that year.

Its policy in serious musical radio programmes is to maintain a balance between music of all periods, but with a particular emphasis on contemporary works. Liaison with overseas broadcasting organisations brings listeners recordings from the leading European festivals and makes possible the transmission of works never before broadcast in Australia.

During 1969-70 light music, such as light orchestral, military and brass bands, and operetta, accounted for about 340 hours of broadcasting time on 3AR and 3LO. In the entertainment field the Commission broadcast about 740 hours of modern popular music, 16 hours of musical comedy, and 140 hours of orchestral/vocal music.

Music filled approximately 65 hours of transmission time over the Commission's Melbourne station ABV2 in the year ended 30 June 1970, and as new and effective ways of preserving music in this medium are devised, so transmission time will increase. Much attention in the musical sphere for television is devoted to the production of opera. Operas produced by the Commission for television have ranged from the traditional to the modern and have included "The Dialogues of the Carmelites," (Poulenc), "Duke Bluebeard's Castle" (Bartok), "Carmen" (Bizet), "Madame Butterfly" and "Tosca" (Puccini), and "Peter Grimes" (Britten). Other presentations have ranged from video-tape replays of public concerts such as in a series called "Concerto" to special studio presentations as, for example, in "Gala Performance".

Interest in broadcast music is stimulated by the publication of special quarterly brochures which give details of forthcoming programmes. At the beginning of 1970, 50,000 of these brochures were being distributed each quarter.

Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards, 1965; Television Programme Research, 1966; Television Technical Planning, 1967; Television Programmes, 1970

Melbourne Zoological Gardens

The Melbourne Zoological Gardens were the first to be established in Australia. At a meeting held on 6 October 1857 in St Patrick's Hall, Melbourne, a Society was formed called the "Zoological Society of Victoria". In 1861 the title was changed to "Acclimatisation Society of Victoria" and in 1870 to "Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria". The prefix "Royal" was added in 1910 after the granting of a Royal Charter. The Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria controlled the Zoological Gardens until 1937, when financial difficulties were encountered. The Zoological Board of Victoria was then established as a statutory authority; it consisted, and still does, of eleven members who give honorary service. Many prominent citizens were associated with the Society during the early years of its existence. Sir Henry Barkly, then Governor of Victoria, was the first Patron and created the precedent of Vice-Regal patronage of the Society by the State Governor.

The original site for the Zoological Gardens consisted of 33 acres known as Richmond Paddock, situated opposite the Botanic Gardens. The animals were transferred to the present site of 55 acres in Royal Park in 1862. Although acclimatisation was one of the objects during the first decade at Royal Park, the efforts of the Society were gradually directed towards developing the Gardens and acquiring animals for exhibition purposes.

The Annual Report for 1862 records thirty-six species of mammals (including nine Australian species), three species of reptiles, and sixty-three species of birds (including twenty Australian species) housed at Royal Park. The Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 1969, listed 113 species of mammals (including thirty-two Australian species), 162 species of birds (including 125 Australian species), and sixty-seven species of reptiles (including forty-five Australian species).

The Melbourne Zoo has recently undergone considerable redevelopment. Additions and improvements carried out between 1964 and 1969 have many new features. In 1964 breeding aviaries were completed in which parrots, finches, quail, and doves are breeding successfully. The following year the fauna park was opened as a "free contact" area where visitors walk among kangaroos, emus, and deer in a bushland setting. The hippopotamus enclosure was built in 1966 to replace the original austere enclosure, and accommodates the animals in three units divided by rock walls on which shrubs and vegetation have been planted. The lion park also opened in the same year provides a spacious grassy area where lions can roam at will. The elephant enclosure was reconstructed in 1967 and designed to allow visitors an unobstructed view of the whole area. The animal nursery has its indoor temperature controlled thermostatically and consists of a row of glass-fronted units allowing visitors to watch the occupants such as kangaroos, wallabies, wombats, possums and rabbits, most of which have been brought to the Zoo after losing their mothers. The gibbon ape and capuchin monkey islands were converted in 1968, by the addition of trees and vegetation and installation of trapeze ropes, into ideal homes for these animals and in the following year the reptile house was completed. It is a heated walk-through building with glass-fronted display units which simulate the habitat of the reptiles displayed therein.

In 1969 an education officer was appointed and the Zoo School opened. The Zoo School is a classroom in which a projector and screen and other equipment have been installed. By prior arrangement with the education officer, groups of children and teachers are given talks on animals, including information such as classification, behaviour, husbandry, conservation, etc.

National Parks

Victoria's national parks have mostly been established through a number of land "reservations" declared at irregular intervals since 1882. In broad terms, the purposes for which national parks were created are to preserve in their original form interesting aspects of the natural environment ranging from the botanical and zoological to the historical, geological, and scenic, and to provide for the enjoyment and edification of present and future generations as well as for scientific examination.

The original National Parks Act of 1956, in setting up the National Parks Authority, provided for a chairman, a full-time director, and nine other members. There are five ex-officio members, namely, the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, and the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife. Of the remaining four members, two represent groups or organisations interested in national parks, the other two being nominees of the Victorian Ski Association and the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

Section 8 of the *National Parks Act* 1958 provides that unless inconsistent with any special purpose for which a particular national park has been proclaimed, the Authority is to maintain every national park in its natural condition, conserving in it ecological associations and species of native plants and animals while protecting special features, at the same time endeavouring to exterminate exotic plants and animals. The Authority is also required "to encourage and regulate the use of national parks by the public" and to provide for its enjoyment of the parks ensuring, nevertheless, that they will be left unimpaired for the benefit of posterity. This includes the duty of fire protection. The Authority has experts to help with the various problems of national parks control. Several sub-committees deal with such basic matters as fire protection, works programmes policy, and fauna protection. The staff of the Authority grew from twelve in 1959 to seventy-three in 1970. Financial grants for expenditure in the Parks grew from \$44,999 in 1958-59 to \$314,781 in 1968-69 while, in the same period, revenue from all Parks increased from \$32,255 to \$142,031.

At 30 September 1969, there were twenty-one national parks in Victoria covering an area of 374,930 acres, 0.7 per cent of the total land area of the State. A table detailing the first nineteen national parks established, showing the areas and principal features, is given on page 181 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966. A description of the twentieth national park, Morwell, which was opened in 1967 appears on page 473 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969.

The Little Desert National Park was created in 1968. Extending over 2,870 acres, it is located in north-western Victoria, five miles south of the township of Kiata. The park includes the Kiata Lowan (Mallee Fowl)

Sanctuary and comprises extensive open country with relatively high rainfall and rather sandy soil. It is noted for its wide variety of flora and bird life.

Wilson's Promontory National Park

Wilson's Promontory, with an area of 102,379 acres, is the second largest of Victoria's national parks. It is situated 150 miles south-east of Melbourne and is the southern-most landmass of the Australian continent. Geologically, it can be described as a granitic island connected to the mainland by a dunal isthmus.

Wilson's Promontory was discovered by George Bass on 2 January 1798 during his whaleboat voyage from Port Jackson to Western Port. It was originally named Furneaux Land and later renamed by Governor Hunter on the recommendation of Bass and Matthew Flinders to honour Thomas Wilson, a London friend.

Following his trek in 1884 to the lighthouse built at South-East Cape in 1859, J. B. Gregory reported enthusiastically on the peninsula's suitability for perpetual reservation, thereby stimulating the formation of scientific and other interested groups pledged to work to this end. Their efforts led to the first permanent reservation in 1905 which followed a temporary reservation in 1898. An additional 26,000 acres was permanently reserved in 1908. In that year, also, a Committee was established to manage the Park under the control of the Lands Department. This control was relinquished in favour of the National Parks Authority after its creation by the *National Parks Act* 1956. The Committee of Management continues to exercise its day to day supervisory function.

There are many interesting features within the Park. Along the 80 mile coast are many places which are scenically spectacular such as Tongue Point, Sealers Cove, and South-East Cape.

Successive botanical surveys, the first in 1853 by Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, the first Government Botanist, have identified over 700 species of plants. In addition, a current ornithological survey has so far revealed the presence of more than 200 species of birds.

Feral cats and dogs left by the early settlers, coupled with the advent of foxes around 1880, combined to ravage the native animals. One of the Committee's first projects was to re-stock the area with such animals as well as to bring in some native birds and reptiles. Faunal habitat was also improved by the Committee's decision in 1909 to suspend cattle agistment. Accurate assessment of animal numbers in the Park awaits a systematic faunal survey.

Consistent with its charter to preserve natural features, the Authority seeks to encourage visitors to Wilson's Promontory where they may enjoy extended hiking trips along established tracks, swim at any of a number of safe and pleasant beaches, examine geological and botanical highlights, or paint landscapes.

Earliest accommodation for bush-walkers, naturalists, and others was provided at Darby River Chalet from 1923-42. The present village at Tidal River has grown from the small nucleus of buildings erected as a training station for Army commandos during the Second World War. Tourist units can now house 148 persons and the camping area has grown to 620 sites.

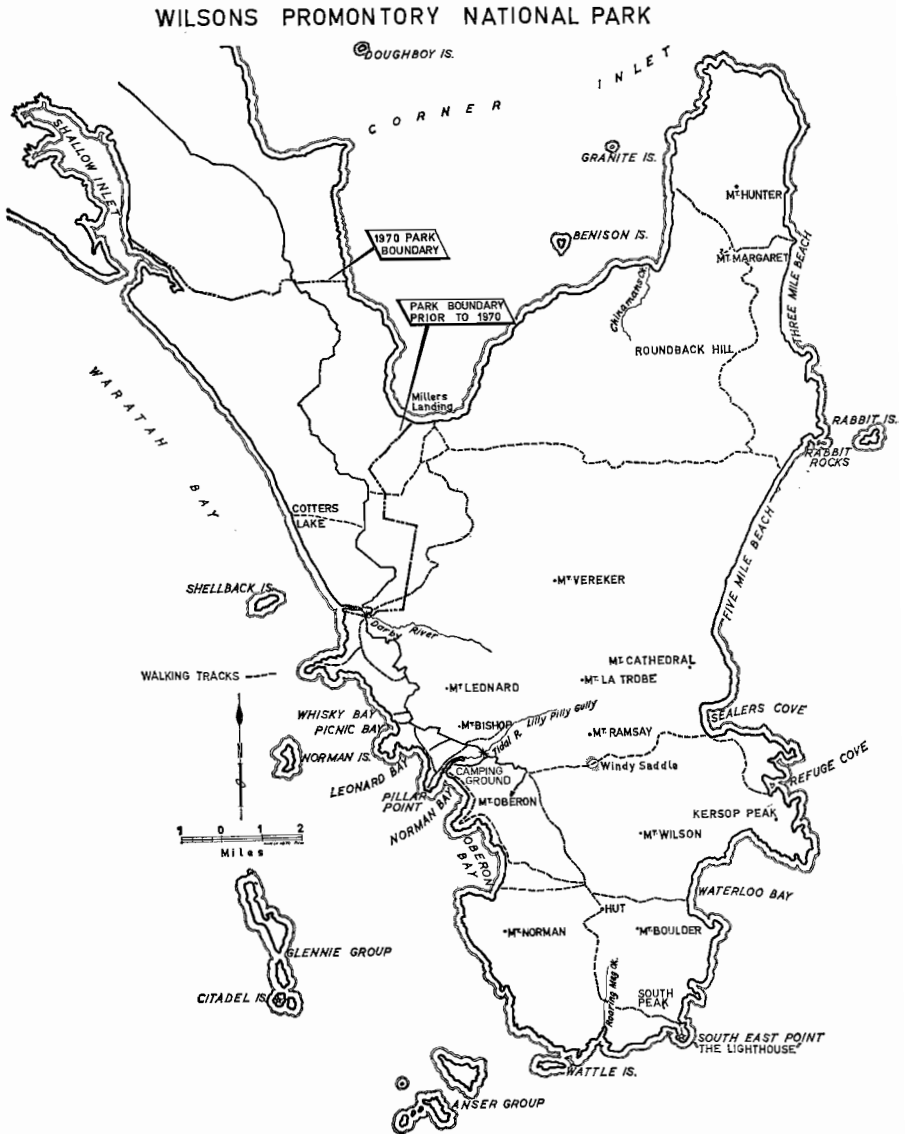


FIGURE 12

Visitors over the ten year period ended 30 June 1969 grew from 29,500 to 33,000 with a corresponding increase in park revenue from \$23,772 to \$101,800.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$2,785,071 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1965 to 1969 are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE
(\$)

National Park	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Wyperfeld	7,094	15,453	4,731	7,947	6,568
Kinglake	15,036	12,469	9,469	17,610	31,102
Ferntree Gully	19,144	12,784	25,271	34,997	24,113
Wilsons Promontory	121,812	84,214	105,291	212,580	237,842
Mount Buffalo	21,916	46,482	37,987	29,445	93,221
Churchill	20,896	12,271	4,856	5,860	13,071
Fraser	29,886	38,628	19,749	23,326	33,248
Tarra Valley and Bulga	3,338	8,015	4,408	4,642	4,936
Hattah Lakes	15,596	6,619	11,256	19,902	9,302
Mount Eccles	2,200	1,351	1,689	1,817	4,123
Mount Richmond	182	18	626	1,067	5,964
The Lakes	3,742	4,106	2,864	4,040	3,429
Glenaladale	1,280	1,289	1,444	1,658	1,442
Port Campbell	3,574	14,451	29,752	16,681	10,924
Little Desert	..	..	..	3,658	3,983
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Mallacoota Inlet, Wingan Inlet)	3,684	10,263	8,804	6,983	19,226
	4,024	5,318	6,298	10,266	9,312
Total	273,404	273,731	274,495	402,479	511,806

Special government grants have been made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, \$74,044 being expended in 1964-65, \$73,999 in 1965-66, \$91,636 in 1966-67, \$190,202 in 1967-68, and \$107,430 in 1968-69.

Further references, 1961-70 ; 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 ; Morwell National Park, 1969 ; Mt Buffalo National Park, 1970

EDUCATION

Education system

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 466 to 472.

Higher education is available through the universities, institutes of advanced education, 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 pupils right social attitudes, and to develop their intellectual powers so that they 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.

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 of certificate course. Certain of the technical colleges have now been raised to 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 Higher School Certificate examination (known as the Matriculation examination prior to 1970), 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 specifications 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.

Further reference, 1969 ; Victorian Education Department, 1961 ; State Secondary Education, 1962 ; State Primary Education, 1963 ; Educational Administration, 1964 ; Audio-Visual Education, 1964 ; Technical Education, 1965 ; Teacher Training, 1967 ; Development of Curricula, 1969 ; Recent Developments, 1970

Pre-school education

Pre-school education is well established in Victoria, which has the highest enrolment in pre-school centres in Australia. In February 1970 there were 665 subsidised kindergartens catering for 33,638 children between the ages of 3 to 5 years. Of these kindergartens 273 are in country areas and 392 in inner and outer suburbs.

The pattern of pre-school education in Victoria is complicated ; the original voluntary organisations which established kindergartens in the early 1900s still play a leading part, but work with the Pre-School Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health.

However, except in a few municipal and inner suburban church kindergartens, teachers are employed by the voluntary committee responsible for the management of the kindergarten, and the Pre-School Division of the Department of Health through its qualified supervisors acts as an advisor to teachers and committees. This Department is also responsible for administering capital grants on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000. These grants are available to committees setting up kindergartens, and once established and approved, a subsidy is paid for the teacher's salary,

either directly to the committee (in the case of independent kindergartens) or to a voluntary organisation for distribution to its affiliated kindergartens.

Some of the voluntary organisations employ their own supervisors and though their work is recognised by the Department, no subsidy to cover their salaries is available. Voluntary kindergarten committees as well as voluntary organisations must, therefore, raise considerable sums of money, the former for building, maintenance, equipment, and the salary of the untrained helper or aide, and the latter for supervisory salaries and general administration of the services of the kindergarten.

The initiative for setting up a kindergarten comes from the community or from a voluntary organisation, as the Department of Health has no policy for actually establishing kindergartens. Approval to build a kindergarten must, however, be given by this Department, whose officers need to be satisfied that there are sufficient pre-school children in the area to be served to warrant the establishment of the centre.

The programme in a subsidised kindergarten is introduced by the trained teacher through play and other activities. The teacher knows that basic concepts are being formed at this stage of the child's development which have a bearing on a child's language development and his understanding of science, mathematics, social studies, health and safety, music, and art. The programme is also planned in awareness of the fact that confident and secure relationships with adults and peers make an important contribution to learning, and to the child's whole attitude about self, others, and life in general.

Fully qualified kindergarten teachers have completed a three year course of teacher education at a college which specialises in or has a department specialising in, early childhood education. In Victoria the only training for kindergarten teachers is the Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College. (See pages 494 to 496.)

The Kindergarten Teachers' Association of Victoria is the professional organisation to which pre-school teachers belong. This association works for the maintenance of good standards in pre-school teaching, and in 1958 established a salary scale for kindergarten teachers.

All the voluntary organisations administering pre-school kindergartens and some other bodies concerned with pre-school education, including the Lady Gowrie Child Centre (a child study and research centre established by the Australian Pre-School Association and maintained first by the Commonwealth Department of Health but now by the Department of Education and Science) are members of the Australian Pre-School Association (Victorian Branch), which has its national headquarters in Canberra. The A.P.A. has a co-ordinating function, but no administrative responsibilities within Australian pre-school education. However, its professional officers are responsible for the oversight of the educational programme at each of the six Lady Gowrie Child Centres.

Information about pre-school play centres, day nurseries, and crèches is to be found on pages 500 to 502.

At 31 December 1969 the salient statistics about kindergartens were as follows: independent kindergartens (451); Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria and its affiliated kindergartens (83); the Church of England Kindergarten Council (49); the Presbyterian Kindergarten Council

(44); the Baptist Association of Pre-School Centres (10); the Catholic Education Office (14); the Melbourne City Council (7); the Kew City Council (6); and finally the Lady Gowrie Child Centre, a total of 665.

State primary and secondary schools

Particulars of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1965 to 1969 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 or the Monday nearest each year) 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	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Primary schools—					
Schools	1,856	1,855	1,849	1,847	1,813
Teachers	10,772	10,984	11,414	11,971	12,725
Pupils	307,893	320,009	331,299	338,722	346,160
Primary-secondary schools—					
Schools	48	46	41	38	53
Teachers	885	858	773	787	829
Pupils—Primary grades	14,046	14,103	12,300	12,038	12,014
Secondary grades	4,929	4,359	3,987	3,604	3,595
Secondary schools—					
Schools	300	311	320	330	334
Teachers	9,940	10,900	11,845	12,978	13,983
Pupils	175,083	183,067	190,335	199,062	207,648
Special schools—					
Schools	28	30	31	32	35
Teachers	302	321	341	367	420
Pupils	2,169	2,248	2,360	2,412	2,708
All schools—					
Schools	2,232	2,242	2,241	2,247	2,235
Teachers	21,899	23,063	24,373	26,103	27,957
Pupils	504,120	523,786	540,281	555,838	572,125

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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Under 6	44,436	47,605	48,693	48,992	48,691
6	47,733	48,699	51,022	51,777	51,959
7	46,230	48,305	48,714	51,196	52,158
8	45,359	46,849	48,844	48,817	51,677
9	44,932	46,049	47,186	49,075	49,529
10	43,883	45,519	46,620	47,576	49,471
11	42,560	44,653	46,024	46,916	48,155
12	42,801	42,671	44,516	45,853	46,467
13	43,113	44,744	44,432	45,737	47,587
14	41,802	42,749	44,181	44,403	46,339
15	31,974	33,614	34,799	36,932	37,445
16	18,218	20,647	22,179	23,809	25,973
17	8,337	8,781	10,119	11,218	12,491
18	2,366	2,324	2,456	2,979	3,485
19 and over	376	577	496	558	698
Total	504,120	523,786	540,281	555,838	572,125

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary schools in Victoria in 1969 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1969

Class of school	Number of schools	Number of pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary schools	1,808	176,120	163,217	339,337
Central schools, classes, and post-primary	18	4,883	4,194	9,077
Consolidated and group	31	5,569	5,188	10,757
Higher elementary	8	892	866	1,758
Girls secondary	1	.	231	231
Junior technical	92	47,054	9,060	56,114
High schools	241	65,044	86,259	151,303
Correspondence	1	362	478	840
Special schools	35	1,698	1,010	2,708
Total	2,235	301,622	270,503	572,125

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 1969 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1969

Age last birthday (years) at 1 August 1969	Grade						Un- graded pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	48,568	..	..	..	..	..	123	48,691
6	50,604	1,239	1	..	..	..	115	51,959
7	7,572	42,931	1,484	2	..	..	169	52,158
8	311	8,200	41,183	1,813	2	..	168	51,677
9	17	414	8,484	38,319	2,085	1	209	49,529
10	8	15	502	8,695	37,397	2,558	283	49,458
11	2	8	43	621	8,848	35,507	296	45,325
12	2	5	12	47	709	8,860	297	9,932
13 and over	5	11	7	9	65	1,008	1,048	2,153
Total	107,089	52,823	51,716	49,506	49,106	47,934	2,708	360,882

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1969

Age last birthday (years) at 1 August 1969	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12	2,827	16	..	..	..	..	2,843
12	33,492	3,030	13	..	..	..	36,535
13	10,863	32,383	2,994	29	..	..	46,269
14	1,431	10,797	30,643	2,988	8	..	45,867
15	102	1,330	9,309	24,022	2,435	9	37,207
16	7	75	1,183	7,628	15,806	1,197	25,896
17	1	2	69	875	5,678	5,841	12,466
18	..	..	2	45	850	2,582	3,479
19 and over	..	..	..	7	94	580	681
Total	48,723	47,633	44,213	35,594	24,871	10,209	211,243

Scholarships and bursaries

Many scholarships are available to make it possible for pupils to remain at school, and particularly in the junior secondary and technical forms there is an increasing tendency to award scholarships without a specific examination. Most of these scholarships are 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 1969, 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 Higher School Certificate (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 7,500 Open Entrance and 250 Mature Age scholarships awarded each year of which about 2,700 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance scholarships are awarded to students under 30 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for University matriculation. Mature Age scholarships are awarded on the basis of their whole academic record to persons over 30 but under 40 years of age. Additional scholarships, Later Year scholarships, are offered to students under 30 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. Open Entrance, Later Year, and Mature Age scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses.

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.

In 1969 one thousand five hundred awards were offered ; about 500 of these were for students in Victoria. Open Entrance and Later Year scholarships were awarded in 1969 under conditions similar to those in the Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme. Students over 25 years of age were considered as special cases. There was 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 in 1969 provided up to \$559 per annum for students living with parents, or up to \$904.80 for those living away from home. All aspects of the Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme are regularly reviewed.

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 result 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 reimbursement of up to \$150 per year for compulsory school service fees.

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 Intermediate Technical 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 in each year from 1965 to 1969 :

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

Particulars	Year of commencement				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
State Government scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Junior scholarships	18,360	19,255	19,788	19,641	20,440
Senior technical scholarships	285	268	218	251	240
Teaching bursaries	1,752	2,009	2,113	2,128	2,123
University education—					
Senior scholarships	43	42	43	43	43
Free places	78	77	79	78	86
Commonwealth scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Secondary scholarships—					
One year tenure (b)	2,786	2,825	2,795	2,791	2,696
Two year tenure	2,863	703	710	696	691
Technical education	695	703	710	696	691
Tertiary education—					
Open entry	1,236	1,541	2,032	1,921	2,343
Later years	398	438	965	730	775
Mature age (c)	34	29	124	31	58

(a) Figures are for students who accepted scholarships and bursaries and were in training.

(b) 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.

(c) Higher figures in 1967 are due to change of policy.

Commonwealth Scholarships, 1964

Technical education

Introduction

The discovery of gold in the mid-nineteenth century led to the establishment in many areas of Australia of schools of mines and technical colleges for the purpose of providing training in the mechanical skills associated with the industries growing up to cater for this boom. The first of these was the School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat, founded in October 1870, and by 1900 there were eighteen such schools. In the following decade it became clear that secondary level courses were required to bridge the gap between primary schooling and the specialised courses of the technical colleges.

In 1912 the first junior technical school was opened for boys in West Melbourne in association with the Working Men's College. A similar school for girls was established in 1916 at the Swinburne Technical College. In 1970, one hundred years after the formation of the School of Mines at Ballarat, there were 107 technical schools and institutes throughout Victoria offering courses of secondary, vocational, and tertiary education. The following table gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1963 to 1969. The 1969 figures exclude tertiary students in colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

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

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (b)	1969 (c)
Number of schools	73	73	79	82	83	87	90
Number of students (a)							
Full-time	8,811	7,403	7,894	8,740	9,243	10,014	4,245
Part-time	54,970	58,027	58,549	58,026	59,654	60,188	47,028
Total	63,781	65,430	66,443	66,766	68,897	70,202	51,273

(a) Excludes students studying single subjects.

(b) Revised figures.

(c) Excludes tertiary students in colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

The following table gives details of students attending technical schools in 1969 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION :
COURSES AND STUDENTS, 1969

Courses	Number of enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma (a)	2,963	2,402	5,365
Certificate	614	5,044	5,658
Technician	287	2,879	3,166
Trade	..	31,830	31,830
Other courses	381	4,873	5,254
Single subjects	..	23,675	23,675
Total	4,245	70,703	74,948

(a) Students enrolled in first year Diploma studies (Form VI) or in colleges not affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

Facilities

Technical education is available for secondary students commencing at Form I after primary school and leading to the Leaving Technical examination at Form V. From Forms I to III a balanced education is given with emphasis on the development of the ability to communicate, the understanding of the physical and social environment, and the aesthetic and physical development of the individual. These objectives are accomplished by providing studies in both theoretical and practical subjects closely associated with the needs and abilities of students. After Form III more specialised studies are available which can lead to positions in industry, or to further vocational training in applied science, art, commerce, technician or craft apprenticeships, and home economics.

Successful completion of Form V is the current entrance requirement for most diploma courses in the colleges of advanced education. Altogether, fourteen colleges are offering full diploma courses and nineteen are teaching part diploma courses. Since the establishment of the Victoria Institute of Colleges (see page 487), eleven of the older colleges have become affiliated with the Institute. These colleges are now controlled by their own independently constituted councils and are responsible to the Institute for the development and operation of tertiary courses and to the Education Department for the conduct of non-tertiary courses. Entry to apprenticeship

COURSES AND CAREERS IN ENGINEERING 1970

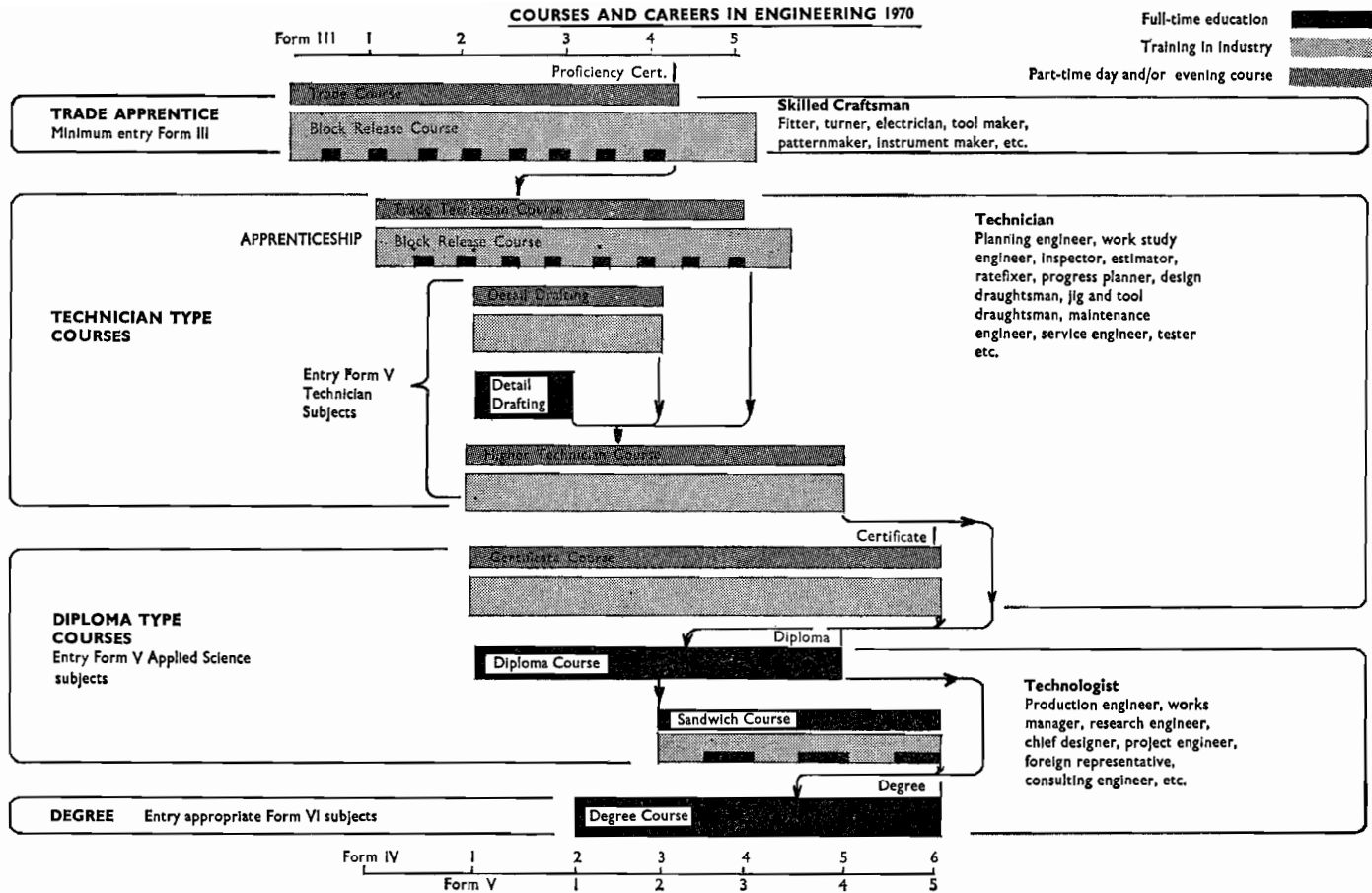


FIGURE 13

is based on the minimum completion of Form III studies. However, there are rising standards for most trades and in 1969, 57 per cent of entrants had completed Intermediate Technical studies and 14 per cent Leaving Technical studies. Remissions, up to one year, of the length of apprenticeships were granted to nearly one third of apprentices because of additional full-time schooling completed.

The courses of study provided for apprentices are conducted for four years in most trades on a compulsory day release basis. In some trades, however, block release training is now becoming important (see also pages 197-9). The more common trade courses are available in the building and metal trades in many technical schools in metropolitan and country areas. Specialised trade schools are available for courses in food trades, hairdressing, painting and decorating, printing and graphic arts, and textiles. In recent years the rising standard of diploma courses has indicated a need for the development of a wide range of courses to fill the gap between professional courses and craft training. Technician courses have now been instituted, after extensive consultation with industry, at the following levels:

1. More able tradesmen are given a sound training in mathematics, science, and communicating skills (Form V Technician level) and other manipulative skills are developed, or the original skills are developed to a higher degree. These Trade Technician Courses will be used to train the more highly skilled tradesmen, junior production planners, detail draughtsmen, marine engineers (Part B second Class level), and diagnosticians who can operate in one or in some instances two major areas.

2. Courses at a higher level, with mathematics, physics and communicating skills are taken to Form VI Technician level. These Higher Technician Courses will train power station operators, design draftsmen, marine engineers (first Class level), laboratory and field test officers, senior production planners and work study personnel, electrical testers, and diagnosticians for the more complex control systems who can operate in two or three major areas.

In this way, courses are now available in specialities associated with automotive, electrical, mechanical, production, and civil technologies, metal fabrication, aircraft mechanics, detail and design drafting, naval architecture, and building construction.

Relations with industry and society

Technical schools have always tried to meet, with varying degrees of success, the changing needs of students and the demands of industry. They have given increasing attention to individual differences in secondary stage education and to a widening range of vocational courses thereafter. These schools are now being asked to solve various educational problems arising from changes in the accumulation of knowledge, the developments in technology, the transformation of social attitudes, and the rising level of human aspiration.

These problems are being solved, first, by ensuring an adequate flow of information between parents, schools, industry, students, and the community through the use of appropriate consultative bodies; second, by providing an educational structure which will give a foundation on which students can develop to the utmost their personal and vocational interests; and third, by providing in industry a range of qualification levels which will

promote the most efficient employment of the work force, and offer courses sufficiently flexible that appropriate mobility of the labour force can be achieved in accordance with changing requirements.

Further reference, 1965

State expenditure on education

During 1968-69, \$273,504,000 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covered expenditure from both revenue and loan and included 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 627 and 644 of the *Year Book*, in that the amounts shown in the Finance Section exclude payments for superannuation and pensions and workers compensation.

The following tables show details of expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department for 1968-69. They have been revised to comply with a new format agreed upon at a conference of representatives of the various State Education Departments in February 1969 and are not comparable with tables shown in this section of previous *Year Books*.

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE, 1968-69
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1968-69
STATE SCHOOLS	
Primary—	
Recurring	84,124
Capital	9,671
Total	93,795
Secondary (a)—	
Recurring	88,735
Capital	13,678
Total	102,413
Technical (b)—	
Recurring	7,959
Capital	1,901
Total	9,860
Total State schools	206,068
TERTIARY EDUCATION	
University—	
Recurring	18,383
Capital	6,658
Total	25,041
Colleges of Advanced Education—	
Recurring	5,502
Capital	2,329
Total	7,831
Scholarships, fees, allowances for students at universities or Colleges of Advanced Education	28
Total tertiary	32,900

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT :
 EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE, 1968-69—*continued*
 (\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1968-69
TEACHER EDUCATION	22,176
OTHER EXPENDITURE	
Pre-school education	2,918
Public library	2,064
Adult education	193
Non-Government schools grants, subsidies, scholarships and bursaries, and pupil conveyance	5,580
Agricultural education (c)	1,583
Miscellaneous	22
Total other expenditure	12,360
Total expenditure on education	273,504

(a) Includes secondary technical.

(b) Excludes Colleges of Advanced Education.

(c) Excludes agricultural Colleges of Advanced Education.

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.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE SCHOOLS AND ON
 TEACHER EDUCATION, 1968-69
 (\$'000)

Classification	Primary education	Secondary education (a)	Technical education (b)	Total expenditure in State schools	Teacher education
Cost of administration	3,151	2,708	261	6,120	403
Cost of instruction	63,052	69,734	5,314	138,100	19,748
Building operation and main- tenance (c)	7,062	5,869	1,098	14,029	489
Fixed charges (d)	10,860	10,423	1,286	22,569	893
Capital expenditure	9,671	13,678	1,901	25,250	644
Total	93,796	102,412	9,860	206,068	22,176

(a) Including secondary technical education.

(b) Excludes expenditure on Colleges of Advanced Education.

(c) Includes wages of caretakers, cost of cleaning, fuel, water, repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, repair and replacement of furniture, etc.

(d) Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, pay-roll tax, and interest on loans.

The above expenditure excludes expenditure for school medical and dental services which amounted to \$1,098,000 in 1968-69.

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, which, *inter alia*, established 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 about 300 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

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 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 Fifth or 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. Several schools are conducting internal experiments on curriculum reform.

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. In 1965 the State Government legislated to provide an interest subsidy on capital loans raised by non-Government schools for new buildings and in 1967 gave annual grants to schools on a per capita basis. In 1970 the grants were \$20 per pupil at primary level and \$40 per pupil at secondary level. At the end of 1969 the Commonwealth Government legislated to provide annual grants to non-Government schools at the rate of \$35 per pupil at primary level and \$50 per pupil at secondary level. These grants must be used by a school for recurrent expenses, and are not available for capital undertakings.

Catholic education

Administration

The general administration and organisation of Catholic education is primarily on a diocesan basis, the four dioceses of the State being Melbourne, Ballarat, Sale, and Sandhurst, under direction of the Bishop who appoints his own administrative officers. A new administrative pattern came into operation in Melbourne in May 1969, which is likely to be established in the other dioceses.

The Archbishop of Melbourne now exercises his authority in education through the Melbourne Catholic Education Board. This is a representative board of fifty-one members with an episcopal vicar for education as chairman, an executive of seven, twelve priest and twelve parent members elected on behalf of a regional division of the diocese, and twenty representatives of religious teachers, lay teachers, and catechists. The function of the Board is to serve as a channel of communication between all parties involved in Catholic primary and secondary education and to participate in decision making in all matters relating to the Christian education of the Catholic children of the diocese. The Catholic Education Office acts as the secretariat of the Board, its director being secretary to the

Board. It administers the policies of the Board in the Melbourne Archdiocese and serves as a channel of communication in educational matters for the remainder of the State.

In conjunction with the re-organisation outlined above, all parishes, regional colleges and diocesan schools have established their own boards which shape and administer educational policy at the local level. These boards have been nominated as the proper authority to receive and account for government educational grants. All other schools remain the responsibility of religious orders. They operate in co-operation with the Melbourne Catholic Education Board while maintaining their independent status.

Relationship with State authorities

All Catholic schools and their staffs are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education and are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department who act on behalf of the Council. When teachers are ineligible for registration they may teach only with permission from the Council and on condition that no registered teacher is available. This permission is granted for one year only.

Although the Government takes no direct responsibility for the staffing and organisation of Catholic schools beyond the above regulations it assists them in matters of finance. Per capita grants towards operational costs are made by Federal and State Governments for all pupils in Catholic schools. These amount to \$55 per annum for primary school pupils and \$90 per annum for those pupils in secondary schools.

Further aid is available in the form of science and library grants, transport allowances, interest subsidies, scholarships and subsidies for teacher training institutions. Dental and medical services are also provided for Catholic schools by the Government. Despite these grants the financing of Catholic schools depends substantially on support from the Catholic community at primary school level and on school fees at the secondary school level.

Staffing

In the early days of Catholic education in Victoria schools were staffed by lay teachers. The first religious orders came in the 1850s. From the Education Act of 1872 until the end of the Second World War, teaching was almost entirely in the hands of religious. The expansion of the system following the Second World War saw the introduction of lay staff in increasing numbers. At the present time the majority of teachers are lay. For the most part these teachers are trained in Catholic teachers colleges, although a considerable number are recruited from outside the system. There is no provision for the training of male lay teachers in Catholic teachers colleges.

Activities

Catholic education in Victoria falls into the following main divisions :

Pre-school. At the end of 1970 there were sixteen kindergartens conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church in Victoria. They are open by law to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations. These kindergartens are subsidised by the Department of Health and are subject to the regulations of the department.

Primary. Virtually every parish in the State conducts at least one primary school. With a few exceptions these schools provide for children from beginners through to Grade 6. In addition to parish primary schools there are primary grade children in special schools, e.g., for the deaf, the blind, and the severely retarded, and in private preparatory schools.

Secondary. For the most part, Catholic secondary schools are owned and maintained by religious orders which finance their schools by charging fees. They cater for boarders as well as day students in many cases. A recent development has been the establishment of Regional Secondary Colleges of which there are now eighteen. In these cases several parishes co-operate to build and finance a school on a convenient site, and engage a religious teaching congregation to conduct the school on their behalf.

Tertiary. The main emphasis is on primary teacher training. The three major colleges at Ballarat, Oakleigh, and Ascot Vale cater for more than 500 female students and several smaller colleges cater for the training of members of religious congregations. In addition several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. There are university colleges and halls of residence at Melbourne and Monash universities.

Catechetical. Until recently Catholic schools catered for almost all Catholic children, but during the 1960s the number of Catholic children in State schools rose sharply to more than 70,000 in 1969. The religious education of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious who are assisted on a part-time basis by priests and voluntary catechists.

Courses of study

A limited number of schools provide experimental courses. For the most part, however, schools follow the courses of study recommended by the Victorian Education Department and the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board.

Further references, 1962-70

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				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic	485	483	482	483	479	4,215	4,482	4,696	4,950	5,126
Church of England	33	33	35	35	35	1,039	1,063	1,114	1,188	1,209
Presbyterian	14	14	14	14	11	519	577	623	648	578
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	239	259	285	303	290
Other	27	27	27	27	27	389	409	437	498	507
Undenominational	19	18	16	16	16	299	291	283	310	297
Total	582	579	578	579	572	6,700	7,081	7,438	7,897	8,007

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL DENOMINATION

At 1 August—	Denomination					Total denominational	Un-denominational	Total enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
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
1969	149,796	16,618	8,379	4,258	6,652	185,703	3,749	189,452

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : SCHOOL DENOMINATION : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1969

Age last birthday at 1 August 1969 (years)	Denomination					Total denominational	Un-denominational	Total enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
Under 6	11,230	570	195	81	378	12,454	277	12,731
6	13,918	530	253	55	420	15,176	228	15,404
7	14,634	613	283	74	390	15,994	226	16,220
8	14,886	685	328	72	434	16,405	225	16,630
9	14,641	766	342	141	448	16,338	235	16,573
10	14,569	918	393	169	468	16,517	272	16,789
11	14,217	1,169	534	253	518	16,691	288	16,979
12	12,101	1,838	919	477	633	15,968	315	16,283
13	10,821	1,959	1,037	516	659	14,992	343	15,335
14	10,041	1,924	1,076	590	666	14,297	339	14,636
15	8,312	1,988	1,041	627	620	12,588	354	12,942
16	6,105	1,846	1,023	628	519	10,121	351	10,472
17	3,251	1,350	745	434	377	6,157	250	6,407
18	908	402	188	107	107	1,712	45	1,757
19 and over	162	60	22	34	15	293	1	294
Total	149,796	16,618	8,379	4,258	6,652	185,703	3,749	189,452

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At 1 August—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Under 6	14,072	13,544	13,467	13,222	12,731
6	16,601	15,777	15,809	15,596	15,404
7	16,570	16,741	16,387	16,276	16,220
8	16,673	16,372	16,815	16,779	16,630
9	16,254	16,337	16,493	16,732	16,573
10	16,297	16,125	16,328	16,708	16,789
11	16,218	16,344	16,392	16,840	16,979
12	15,999	15,596	15,994	16,296	16,283
13	14,360	14,901	14,849	15,109	15,335
14	13,680	13,765	14,343	14,300	14,636
15	11,388	11,760	12,148	12,968	12,942
16	8,247	8,973	9,385	9,987	10,472
17	4,764	4,952	5,500	5,963	6,407
18	1,301	1,455	1,362	1,551	1,757
19 and over	182	213	250	246	294
Total	182,606	182,855	185,522	188,573	189,452

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1965 to 1969 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED
SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1 August—	State schools	Registered schools	Total enrolments
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
1969	572,125	189,452	761,577

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1965 to 1969 are shown in the following table :

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

Age last birthday (years)	At 1 August—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Under 6	58,508	61,149	62,160	62,214	61,422
6	64,334	64,476	66,831	67,373	67,363
7	62,800	65,046	65,101	67,472	68,378
8	62,032	63,221	65,659	65,596	68,307
9	61,186	62,386	63,679	65,807	66,102
10	60,180	61,644	62,948	64,284	66,260
11	58,778	60,997	62,416	63,756	65,134
12	58,800	58,267	60,510	62,149	62,750
13	57,473	59,645	59,281	60,846	62,922
14	55,482	56,514	58,524	58,703	60,975
15	43,362	45,374	46,947	49,900	50,387
16	26,465	29,620	31,564	33,796	36,445
17	13,101	13,733	15,619	17,181	18,898
18	3,667	3,779	3,818	4,530	5,242
19 and over	558	790	746	804	992
Total	686,726	706,641	725,803	744,411	761,577

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

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. Subsequently the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was set up in 1964 for the purpose of establishing uniform university entrance requirements for the two universities and since 1967 for La Trobe University as well.

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 in July each year. Courses of study and details of subjects are sub-

mitted 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.

Whilst 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.

Fifth and sixth form examinations

As the Intermediate Examination, previously conducted at the end of the fourth year of secondary education has not been held since 1967, much more attention has been drawn to the fifth and sixth form examinations. The Board instructed its Curriculum Review Committee to investigate the School Leaving and the Higher School Certificate Examination and the relationship between them. An invitation was issued to all interested individuals and organisations to make submissions to the Committee in writing or in person. There was a large number of responses and all submissions were being analysed towards the end of 1969 in order to prepare a report and make recommendations to the Board.

Higher School Certificate

Because of the greater number of boys and girls remaining at school to undertake sixth form studies, the results of the Matriculation examination are being used for many purposes other than for entrance to a university. The title "Matriculation" had therefore become misleading and from 1970 has been changed to the "Higher School Certificate Examination of Victoria". This choice of name was determined upon because it is being used in the other States of Australia for the examination for the final year of secondary school. In 1969 the results of the (then) Matriculation Examination were published in the form of eight grades (A to H) for each subject. Previously candidates had received certificates showing only those subjects in which they had passed or gained honours. With the introduction of grades they now receive some recognition for all subjects which they have seriously attempted. While there is no official grade of pass or fail, the university entrance requirements of the Board are now defined as the obtaining of grade D or higher in four subjects of the Higher School Certificate Examination. Unless as a result of its investigation into the examinations the Board determines otherwise, the prerequisite for entry to the Higher School Certificate Examination is the passing in the prescribed manner of certain subjects at the School Leaving Examination.

Research

With the appointment of a full-time research officer a continuous programme of research into the form, content, and effect of examinations is being carried out. A special committee of educationalists directs the research and the procedures for the setting of question papers and the marking processes.

Further reference, 1969-70

Matriculation examination

Statistics of Matriculation examinations for the years 1965 to 1969 are as follows :

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total entries	19,511	21,446	22,869	24,989	28,135
Number who attempted to pass fully	11,474	12,296	12,898	14,617	16,932
Number who passed fully	7,435	8,096	8,628	9,701	10,987
Percentage who passed fully	64·8	65·8	66·9	66·4	64·9

University of Melbourne

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 1969, 69 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (5,184); another 2,100 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 tables show the number of full-time, part-time, and external students and enrolments in the various faculties for the five years 1966 to 1970.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: STUDENTS ENROLLED,
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE^(a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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	6,686	3,116	3,219	1,276	150	51	10,055	4,443
1970	6,800	3,282	3,220	1,260	127	37	10,147	4,579

(a) 1966 and 1967 figures refer to enrolments up to 31 July, 1968 and 1969 to enrolments up to 30 June, and 1970 to enrolments up to 30 April.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES^(a)

Faculty	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agricultural science	240	268	264	284	306
Applied science	129	153	165	200	142
Architecture	632	646	625	628	584
Arts	3,754	3,693	3,714	3,731	3,666
Commerce	1,624	1,643	1,738	1,818	1,843
Dental science	265	261	246	274	274
Education	746	697	639	660	707
Engineering	914	958	1,002	1,012	1,089
Journalism	45	53	62	65	58
Law	1,251	1,226	1,298	1,288	1,287
Medicine	1,008	1,114	1,141	1,203	1,244
Music	243	253	269	283	284
Physical education	194	180	188	198	199
Science	2,285	2,341	2,386	2,633	2,798
Social studies	280	299	336	313	340
Town and regional planning	100	132	160	176	210
Veterinary science	193	234	232	257	252
Student total	13,903	14,151	(b)13,992	(b)14,498	(b)14,726

(a) 1966 and 1967 figures refer to enrolments up to 31 July, 1968 and 1969 to enrolments up to 30 June, and 1970 to enrolments up to 30 April.

(b) 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 404 in 1970 of whom 42 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 1965 to 1969. In addition to degrees shown below, some faculties grant diplomas for certain subgraduate and postgraduate courses.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1965	1966	1967	1968 (a)	1969 (a)
Agricultural science	37	38	37	46	60
Architecture	69	86	80	73	91
Arts	466	551	648	646	714
Commerce	220	258	271	263	324
Dental science	27	32	40	47	47
Education	67	74	68	89	74
Engineering	145	178	200	167	201
Law	171	183	192	201	208
Medicine	157	173	169	170	162
Music	23	27	30	29	34
Science	331	441	441	458	471
Veterinary science	1	1	1	40	41
Total	1,714	2,042	2,177	2,229	2,427
Bachelors' degrees	1,540	1,852	1,986	1,993	2,187
Higher degrees	174	190	191	236	240

(a) Before 1968, figures relate to year ended 31 July. Figures for 1968 are for eleven months ended 30 June. Figures for 1969 are for twelve months ended 30 June.

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
SOURCE OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government	5,668	7,005	8,279	9,297	9,389
State Government	6,030	6,511	10,097	7,630	9,396
Total Government grant	11,698	13,516	18,376	16,927	18,785
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	1,272	1,070	1,269	1,190	1,201
Student fees	2,312	3,141	3,187	3,752	3,729
Public examination fees	578	45	52	54	54
Other fees	70	61	73	88	107
Endowment income	353	365	291	412	418
Charges for services	252	297	402	301	375
Halls of residence	119	127	139	204	218
Other income	255	296	455	459	546
Total other sources	5,212	5,403	5,868	6,460	6,647
Total income	16,911	18,918	24,244	23,387	25,431

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

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	6,924	9,555	9,460	10,221	11,425
Equipment and maintenance	1,606	1,580	1,871	2,120	2,068
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave	647	755	925	1,026	1,021
Other teaching and research expenditure	585	689	937	921	1,065
Total teaching and research	9,762	12,579	13,193	14,288	15,579
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries and superannuation	613	760	983	1,156	1,347
Other administration expenditure	297	410	480	528	559
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	284	362	415	435	471
Other expenditure on libraries	296	400	418	367	438
Buildings, premises and grounds—					
New buildings	2,910	1,737	2,871	4,529	3,381
Repairs and maintenance, including salaries and superannuation	1,006	1,273	1,233	1,311	1,557
Rents, rates, power, lighting, and heating	238	269	318	371	442
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	218	170	391	537	141
Sundry auxiliary expenditure—					
Public examinations	444	35	43	50	50
Other expenditure	840	981	1,086	1,217	1,451
Total expenditure	16,908	18,975	21,431	24,789	25,416

University of Melbourne Veterinary School

First Veterinary School

Australia's first veterinary school, a private one, opened in 1888. In 1908 the school became part of the University of Melbourne but because of a decline of interest in veterinary work, the number of students dropped to such a low level that the school was forced to close in 1928. In both stages of the original school a diagnostic laboratory and research institute had been maintained and this was continued after the teaching function of the school had ceased. It has continued to operate as an autonomous unit—the Veterinary Research Institute—up to the present.

Second Veterinary School

During the 1950s the demand for veterinarians to provide professional services, both as private practitioners and Government veterinary officers, caused the veterinary profession and animal industry organisations to make representations to the State Government and the University of Melbourne to re-open the Veterinary School. A public appeal for funds was launched and \$400,000 was raised. The Premier pledged the State Government's support and with the co-operation of the Australian Universities Commission the necessary financial support for the development of the Veterinary School was provided.

Planning and building commenced in 1961 and the first students enrolled in March 1963. For the first two years teaching took place in temporary

accommodation but in May 1965 the first stage of building, the Veterinary Pre-Clinical Centre, was opened at Parkville. The second building, the Veterinary Clinical Centre, was built in several stages during the next three years and was officially opened in November 1967, one month before the first final year class graduated as Bachelors of Veterinary Science.

Two objectives were thought to be paramount in the organisation of the School. First, there was the need to incorporate the School physically within the University's main campus so that students and staff could contribute to its academic life, and also benefit from it. The second was to provide access to a suitable population of as many animal species as possible so that an adequate supply of animal patients would be available for clinical teaching, and in view of the national need for veterinarians to work with agricultural animals it was necessary to have at least part of the School situated in a rural environment. To satisfy both aims the School was divided into two parts: the Pre-Clinical Centre beside the main campus of the University, and the Clinical Centre beside the State Research Farm at Werribee.

Veterinary course

In the first year of the course students in the Veterinary School study general science subjects and one subject which introduces them to their later studies in Veterinary Science. In the second and third years of the course the preclinical subjects of anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, microbiology, parasitology, and pathology are taught and instruction is also provided in the care of normal animals by the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry in the Faculty of Agriculture.

In the fourth and fifth years of the course attention is directed to the clinical subjects of medicine, preventive medicine, jurisprudence, surgery, radiology, obstetrics, animal reproduction, and the clinical aspects of pathology. To supply suitable material for practical instruction in these subjects a veterinary hospital is conducted at the Clinical Centre. A full veterinary service is provided to all animals within a 25 mile radius of the Centre and other cases are referred to the hospital by veterinarians from Victoria and neighbouring States. All animal species are catered for and there is a suitable balance between agricultural and recreational animals of about 60 per cent to 40 per cent.

Research and postgraduate training

The School encourages the development of research and postgraduate training. The original donations to the Veterinary School Appeal Fund were divided equally into a building fund and a research fund. The interest from the capital invested in the research fund provides a significant contribution to research, and large donations are also received annually from organisations interested in financing research work in the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry. As a result all departments conduct research programmes and have postgraduate students. Veterinary research into basic problems and applied problems indigenous to Victoria has been greatly strengthened and it has been possible to provide veterinary knowledge to many organisations requiring collaboration in problems of mutual interest. The State Departments of Agriculture, and of Fisheries and

Wildlife, C.S.I.R.O., university departments, research units in human hospitals and the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are all organisations with which the Veterinary School has developed strong associations.

In its role of providing veterinary scientists suitable for admission to professional licensing boards the Melbourne Veterinary School has been officially accredited by all Australian States, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Britain, and the United States of America.

Enrolment Problems, 1962; University of Melbourne Medical School 1862 to 1962, 1963; Department of Child Health, 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, 1970

Monash University

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 10,384 in 1970, 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.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded with growing momentum and by the end of 1969, major projects in the University to the value of more than \$29.6m were either completed or under construction. The following building projects now in progress will be completed by the end of 1971: 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 eight and a half 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. Other animals in the reserve include the koala, echidna, wombat, bandicoot, pademelon, blacktailed 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 many 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 360,000 volumes, and subscribes to some 7,500 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 in 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 (2) ; Classical Studies ; English (2) ; French ; Geography ; German ; History (3) ; Indonesian and Malay ; Japanese ; Linguistics ; Music ; Philosophy (2) ; Russian.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting ; Agricultural Economics ; 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 (4).

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) ; Psychological Medicine.

Faculty of Science. Applied Mathematics (2) ; Botany ; Chemistry ; Genetics ; Information Science ; Inorganic Chemistry ; Organic Chemistry ; Mathematical Statistics ; Physics ; Psychology ; Pure Mathematics (3) ; 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 prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that Higher School Certificate standard has been reached.

Student enrolment

The following table shows full-time and part-time students at Monash University from 1966 to 1970 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : STUDENTS ENROLLED(a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1970	5,437	2,574	1,614	759	7,051	3,333

(a) 1966 and 1967 figures refer to enrolments up to 31 July, 1968 and 1969 to enrolments up to 30 June, and 1970 to enrolments up to 30 April.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1969 and 1970 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY: ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES

Faculty (a)	Up to 30 June 1969				Up to 30 April 1970			
	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Arts	1,269	1,714	95	59	1,247	1,841	151	89
Economics and politics	1,355	239	133	15	1,356	289	187	12
Education	427	276	38	12	495	340	53	15
Engineering	737	6	102	..	841	9	111	2
Law	758	112	6	6	790	121	8	5
Medicine	720	154	54	24	748	161	277	6
Science	939	345	188	23	1,010	429	277	44
Total	6,205	2,846	616	139	6,487	3,190	814	173

(a) Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 264 taking combined courses in 1969, and 280 in 1970.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in the faculties of Monash University from 1965 to 1969. In addition to degrees shown below some diplomas are granted.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY: DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1965	1966	1967	1968 (a)	1969 (a)
Arts	117	185	285	398	490
Economics and politics	31	62	92	144	254
Education	..	..	3	11	26
Engineering	4	19	41	64	93
Law	..	..	34	60	130
Medicine	3	5	32	66	115
Science	25	45	67	182	247
Bachelors' degrees	175	299	530	887	1,268
Higher degrees	5	17	24	38	87
Total	180	316	554	925	1,355

(a) Before 1968, figures relate to year ended 31 July. Figures for 1968 are for eleven months ended 30 June. From 1969 figures are for year 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 1970 it is anticipated that recurrent expenditure will have totalled approximately \$84m.

Income and expenditure for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government	4,606	5,071	4,852	5,495	6,245
State Government	5,733	6,528	6,342	6,846	7,798
Total Government grants	10,339	11,599	11,194	12,341	14,043
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	230	756	695	663	810
Student fees	509	1,025	1,371	1,880	2,209
Other fees	..	..	10	5	11
Charges for services	160	41	38	117	259
Halls of residence	71	145	276	435	402
Other income	26	46	59	84	103
Total other sources	996	2,012	2,448	3,183	3,794
Total income	11,335	13,612	13,642	15,524	17,836
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	2,297	4,093	4,869	6,078	7,223
Equipment and maintenance	1,571	1,426	2,077	1,986	1,978
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave	188	251	428	608	779
Other teaching and research expenditure	186	238	266	423	458
Total teaching and research	4,242	6,008	7,640	9,093	10,439
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries and superannuation	294	568	726	876	960
Other administration expenditure	220	357	377	446	472
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	181	278	324	401	470
Other expenditure on libraries	434	295	370	485	542
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	4,430	3,946	1,822	2,364	3,857
Repairs and maintenance, including salaries and superannuation	572	700	684	642	803
Rents, rates, power, lighting, heating	170	177	213	238	291
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	53	44	93	89	199
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	104	321	502	790	876
Total expenditure	10,701	12,693	12,752	15,424	18,908

Centre of Southeast Asian Studies

The Centre of Southeast Asian Studies was created to promote post-graduate and staff research on the various countries of that region. Its students enrol in the department appropriate to their discipline and pursue the courses prescribed by the department for M.A. or Ph.D. but also participate in various centre seminars and activities which supplement their work on the "area study" side. The departments currently associated with the Centre are the Department of Indonesian and Malay, History, Politics, Economics, Sociology and Anthropology, Geography, and Education. Language

instruction in other Southeast Asian languages is not yet provided, although it is hoped that Thai and Vietnamese will be available in due course.

The need for an arrangement such as the Centre arises from the fact that graduates embarking on research on these countries generally face a number of difficulties that do not arise for those working on more familiar areas. These difficulties include the need for language study, field work, and an understanding of a very different cultural and social system. People beginning work on Southeast Asia have rarely been able to prepare themselves in these respects during their undergraduate courses; yet there is a substantial and rapidly growing literature on nearly all the countries of the region. Research on these countries often entails a crossing of disciplinary boundaries between, for example, history, sociology, politics and economics, etc.—much more than experienced in most research on western civilisations. Hence the need for training to be provided on a cross-disciplinary or “area” basis, as well as in the normal tools of specific disciplines.

The Centre does not itself provide courses, nor does it have staff of its own, apart from a Research Director who is also a part-time member of the Politics and History Departments. Graduate students enrolled under the auspices of the Centre may be encouraged or required to take some of the various courses offered by the participating departments. It is hoped that special courses or seminars designed for the needs of graduate students will eventually be provided, along similar lines to those of American “area studies” programmes.

The Centre has organised a series of work-in-progress seminars by research students, interspersed with general seminars by staff and visiting scholars. Recent seminars have ranged from the position of the Chinese in Indonesia to problems of Vietnamese nationalist historiography, the structure of Philippines’ foreign trade, and the categorisation of traditional Malay literature.

The Centre also helps in two ways to overcome the difficulties of ensuring adequate supervision by specialists on a particular country. There is frequent co-operation between members of staff of different departments on this matter, and by helping to attract scholars with specialised knowledge of the region, it ensures that adequate supervision can be given over a wide range of topics and countries. Moreover, by building up library resources on these countries, particularly Indonesia and Malaysia, the Centre is able to offer facilities for research; its own travel fund can assist graduate students carrying out field work in Southeast Asia.

Further references, 1966–70; Medical School, Monash University, 1970

La Trobe University

La Trobe University was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1964 and is named after the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Charles Joseph La Trobe. The University, which opened in March 1967, is being built on a 484 acre site at Bundoora, 9 miles north of the City of Melbourne. This land was made available by the State Government on the recommendation of the university planning committee established in July 1964. One of the first acts of the Interim Council which took over the responsibilities of the planning committee in December

1964 was to commission a firm of architects to prepare a master plan for the development of the site. This resulted in the adoption by the Interim Council of a concentric plan with a central 'heart' consisting of the Library and a social-commercial centre known as the Agora containing a bookshop, post office, coffee shop, banks, and other amenities. The academic buildings are being constructed around this central area and the colleges of the university will form an arc to the east of the academic area. Working to this plan, 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 is surrounded by a ring road separating it from car parks and sports fields.

In planning the overall development of the university, the Interim Council made a number of important decisions designed to lead to the emergence of a distinctive pattern of academic and social life suited to the needs of students and staff alike. At La Trobe all academic staff, senior administrative and library officers, and all postgraduate and undergraduate students belong to a college, either as resident or as non-resident members. The master plan provides for the progressive construction of colleges to a maximum of ten, each having a membership of about 1,250, of whom at least 20 per cent are in residence. In addition to providing such residential accommodation, each college offers academic, social, dining, cultural, and recreational facilities for use by resident and non-resident members alike.

The academic organisation of the University is not based on the conventional faculties but on smaller units known as Schools, each responsible for the conduct of teaching and research in its own area. This more flexible arrangement is designed to encourage staff and students to engage in interdisciplinary studies. The first four Schools established in 1967 were Biological Sciences, Humanities, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences. Since then the academic scope of the University has been widened by the establishment of a School of Agriculture in 1968 and a School of Education in 1970. By the beginning of the 1970 academic year the following foundation professors had been appointed: *School of Agriculture*—Agriculture; *School of Biological Sciences*—Botany, Genetics, Zoology; *School of Education*—Education; *School of Humanities*—English, French, History (3), Philosophy (2), Spanish; *School of Physical Sciences*—Chemistry (3), Mathematics (3), Physics (2); *School of Social Sciences*—Economics (2), Politics (2), Sociology.

The following table shows enrolments at La Trobe University :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS(a)

Particulars	1968			1969			1970		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Higher degree courses	30	23	53	71	57	128	102	82	184
Bachelor degree courses	864	186	1,050	1,531	319	1,850	1,773	381	2,154
Diploma courses	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	5	129
Miscellaneous courses	11	42	53	17	57	74	6	46	52
Total	905	251	1,156	1,619	433	2,052	2,005	514	2,519

(a) 1968 and 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June, and 1970 to enrolments up to 30 April.

The following table shows enrolments of students for bachelor degrees in the various Schools of the University for 1968, 1969, and 1970 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS

School	Degree course pursued								
	1968			1969			1970		
	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science
Humanities	404	..	..	666	..	..	822	..	..
Social sciences	203	201	..	354	317	..	375	304	..
Physical sciences	..	..	140	..	..	273	..	..	347
Biological sciences	..	..	80	..	..	177	..	..	201
Agriculture	..	..	22	..	..	63	..	..	105
Total	607	201	242	1,020	317	513	1,197	304	653

The first ceremony for the conferring of degrees awarded by the University took place in December 1969. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred for the year ended June 1970 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY :
DEGREES CONFERRED BY SCHOOLS, 1970

School	Number of degrees conferred
Humanities	70
Social sciences	56
Physical sciences	46
Biological sciences	14
Agriculture	..
Education	..
Total	186
Bachelor degrees	172
Higher degrees	14

By the end of 1970 the Library contained over 120,000 bound volumes and had subscriptions to nearly 2,000 serial titles. The first stage of the library building opened in 1967 ; additions built in 1970 provided a total of 1,200 reader's places.

In the first five years of its existence to December 1969 the University received Government grants totalling \$16.5m for capital purposes. The only buildings available in 1967 when the first students enrolled were the first stage of the Library and one college. By the beginning of 1970 a second college had been opened, together with a lecture theatre block and six major teaching buildings for general science, biological sciences, chemistry, humanities, physics, and social sciences. For the three year period ending in 1972 a further \$13.7m was made available. New facilities likely to be occupied in 1971 include, in addition to the second stage of the Library, a third college, a lecture theatre to seat 500, and a large multi-purpose building to accommodate a number of academic and adminis-

trative activities. With the aid of other funds derived from non-government sources, the University was enabled during 1969 to build on the campus a block of 24 three-roomed flats for lease to students and staff and thus to supplement and provide an alternative to accommodation available in the colleges.

The University's income and expenditure for the years 1965 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968
SOURCE OF INCOME				
Commonwealth Government	482	1,720	1,558	3,713
State Government	375	2,099	3,122	3,796
Total Government grants	857	3,819	4,680	7,509
Other sources—				
Donations and special grants	..	18	38	57
Other income	..	19	231	483
Total other sources	..	37	269	540
Total income	857	3,855	4,950	8,050
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE				
Teaching and research—				
Salaries and superannuation	..	141	692	1,149
Equipment and maintenance	..	56	58	39
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave	..	2	22	55
Other teaching and research expenditure	..	67	126	182
Total teaching and research	..	265	899	1,423
Administration and general overhead—				
Salaries and superannuation	27	161	238	415
Other administration expenditure	60	117	95	163
Libraries—				
Salaries and superannuation	33	85	163	242
Other expenditure on libraries	173	214	176	177
Buildings, premises, and grounds—				
New buildings	78	1,832	3,072	4,508
Repairs and maintenance, including salaries and superannuation	..	3	69	35
Rents, rates, power, lighting, heating	..	24	62	75
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	164	759	950	861
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	..	4	96	240
Total expenditure	536	3,466	5,819	8,141

Further references 1966-70 ; University Development in Victoria, 1966 ; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The decisions by the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments in 1965 to undertake a large-scale programme of development of the colleges of advanced education were accompanied by new policies concerning the system by which the colleges should be administered. Because a large number of institutions other than the universities in Victoria offer various forms of tertiary education, the Government of Victoria saw the need for the establishment of a body to co-ordinate and rationalise the projected developments in these institutions. In so doing, the Government endorsed

the concept of an "institute of colleges" which had been proposed in 1965 in the recommendations of the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia.

The Victoria Institute of Colleges was incorporated under State legislation in 1965. The role of the Institute, more specifically developed in later amending legislation, is to foster the development and improvement of institutions, other than the universities, offering tertiary education in Victoria. The most important of the Institute's responsibilities include :

1. making recommendations to the Government on the financial requirements of the colleges ;
2. determining the staff establishments for the colleges ;
3. stimulating the improvement of academic standards in the colleges ;
4. awarding degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of the colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses ; and
5. making recommendations to the Government on salary scales for college staffs.

VICTORIA—TERTIARY ENROLMENTS IN COLLEGES AFFILIATED WITH THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE OF COLLEGES (a)

College	1969			1970		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Metropolitan colleges—						
Caulfield Institute of Technology	1,195	1,672	2,867	1,362	1,802	3,164
Footscray Institute of Technology	687	1,023	1,710	804	949	1,753
Prahran College of Technology	362	392	754	439	265	704
Preston Institute of Technology	595	608	1,203	648	867	1,515
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	2,736	6,808	9,544	2,875	6,078	8,953
Swinburne College of Technology	1,511	2,944	4,455	1,876	2,575	4,451
Total metropolitan	7,086	13,447	20,533	8,004	12,536	20,540
Para-medical colleges—						
Occupational Therapy School of Victoria	116	..	116	130	..	130
Physiotherapy School of Victoria	165	..	165	168	..	168
Victorian School of Speech Therapy	75	..	75	80	..	80
Victorian College of Pharmacy	410	15	425	377	6	383
College of Nursing, Australia (b)	..	..	..	67	..	67
Total para-medical	766	15	781	822	6	828
Country colleges—						
Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education	348	108	456	397	101	498
Bendigo Institute of Technology	374	196	570	439	209	648
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	209	127	336	222	129	351
Gordon Institute of Technology	683	391	1,074	768	353	1,121
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	145	21	166	169	25	194
Total country	1,759	843	2,602	1,995	817	2,812
Total	9,611	14,305	23,916	10,821	13,359	24,180

(a) Enrolments include diploma, degree, and (in the technological institutes) certain tertiary certificate students.
 (b) Affiliated July 1970.

The V.I.C. is not itself a teaching institution, but a co-ordinating agency with which individual autonomous colleges may become affiliated. It is governed by a council of thirty members, drawn from the affiliated colleges, the universities, Parliamentary representatives, the Education Department, commerce, and industry. Academic assessments are made by a Board of Studies, which is, in turn, advised by a series of Schools Boards and Course Development Committees in particular fields of study.

All colleges affiliated with the V.I.C. are governed by their own autonomous councils. Many of these are long-standing corporate bodies which have had responsibility for their institutions from their inception. Other councils have been recently incorporated to manage the tertiary operations of those affiliated colleges which were formerly under the control of the Education Department. (These are the colleges at Caulfield, Footscray, Preston, Gippsland, and Warrnambool.) The affiliated colleges at present award diplomas and will continue to do so; the award of degrees is the prerogative of the V.I.C.

Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education

The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education, the first institute of technical education to be established in Australia (as the Ballarat School of Mines in 1870), has a long and distinguished educational record. It awarded the first diploma in Victoria (metallurgy in 1896) and the first engineering diploma (mining engineering in 1897). Because the district concerned itself principally with goldmining in the early years, the college's original object was to impart instruction in the various branches of mining technology. It provided training for mining engineers, surveyors and assayers; but it soon became necessary to broaden its scope to cater for additional technical professions such as the various other branches of engineering, applied science, and geology. Progressively these courses became broader and more advanced, until the present diploma courses evolved.

Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education now offers students diploma courses in art, business studies, applied chemistry, applied geology, metallurgy, applied physics, and mechanical, electrical, electronic, civil, and mining engineering.

A new tertiary section for the Institute is being erected on a 240 acre site at Mount Helen. Construction of the first teaching buildings has been completed. Buildings for other departments and a residential college will be erected during the 1970-72 triennium.

Bendigo Institute of Technology

The Bendigo Institute of Technology (formerly the Bendigo School of Mines) was established in 1873 to meet the scientific and technical needs of the mining industry on the local goldfields. Mining, chemistry, geology, metallurgy, and art were taught. From these beginnings, tertiary education extended to other parts of central and northern Victoria. The Institute awarded its first diplomas (electrical and mechanical engineering) in 1902.

At Flora Hill, the new 85 acre site for the tertiary work of the Institute, a modern campus is under construction. This includes the Institute's first hall of residence, which provides accommodation for 75 students. Bendigo Institute of Technology offers diploma courses in the

fields of applied science, art, business studies, engineering, information processing, mathematics, and general studies.

Caulfield Institute of Technology

The Caulfield Institute of Technology, established in 1921, serves the extensive south-eastern metropolitan region of Melbourne. Its tertiary educational activities commenced in 1944, when electrical and mechanical engineering diplomas were introduced.

A rebuilding programme at Caulfield to provide more effectively for the academic and social needs of the students is in progress. The Institute has a substantial computer installation which it is proposed to develop as the centre of an inter-college network.

Diploma courses offered by Caulfield Institute of Technology are : art and design ; business studies (accounting, data processing) ; applied chemistry ; civil engineering, electrical engineering, electronic engineering, and mechanical engineering ; electronic computation and information processing.

Footscray Institute of Technology

The Footscray Institute of Technology, established in 1915, is the regional college for the western suburbs of Melbourne. A new five storey diploma block, part of an extensive building programme, has now been erected to house a number of diploma departments and the library and administration centre. The Institute offers students diploma courses in business studies (accounting and data processing), applied chemistry, and electrical, mechanical, civil, electronic, and production engineering.

Gordon Institute of Technology

The Gordon Institute of Technology opened in 1887 (as the Gordon Technical College) with one general classroom and a syllabus comprising dressmaking, and commercial and other vocational training. Later the curriculum was widened to include science subjects, and additional buildings, laboratories, and workshops were progressively erected to meet the demands of the growing classes. Departments were established to conduct courses in engineering, architecture, art, wool, technology, and commerce. The college was re-named the Gordon Institute of Technology in 1921.

Perhaps the most notable development in the history of the Gordon Institute was the establishment of its Textile College in 1946 in recognition of the importance of Geelong as one of the world's leading centres of textile education and research. It meets the requirements of students from overseas as well as full and part-time students within Australia.

In 1969, one hundred and ninety acres of land were purchased at Waurn Ponds, on the south-western side of Geelong, for the re-development of the tertiary section of the Institute, and construction of buildings is now in progress.

The Institute offers diploma courses in applied chemistry, applied physics, architecture, art and design, business studies, general studies (vocational writing), electronic computation (postgraduate diploma), civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, fashion design and production, information and data processing, mathematics, nutrition and food service,

science, textile chemistry, textile technology, and postgraduate work in textile studies.

In 1971 degree courses in architecture, applied science (chemistry, textile), and engineering (electrical) were introduced.

Prahran College of Technology

The Prahran College of Technology, established in 1915, attracts students from a wide area south-east of Melbourne. Traditionally the school has been an institute for instruction in art and the artistic trades, but in 1962 a business studies division was established to qualify students for the diploma of commerce and in 1965 a general studies division was added. The College has a modern art school which was completed in 1967 as part of a rebuilding programme. It consists of design workshops, printing workshops, photographic studios, and design and graphics studios.

Preston Institute of Technology

The Preston Institute of Technology, established in 1937, is the regional centre for the provision of advanced technical education in the northern suburbs of Melbourne. To meet the predicted increase in future enrolments, due to the rapid growth of the northern metropolitan area, plans have been made to move the tertiary activities of the college to a new 100 acre site north of Melbourne. The first building on the new campus is planned for occupation in 1972.

Diploma courses at present available at the Preston Institute of Technology are : engineering (electrical, electronic, mechanical, civil) ; business studies (accounting, data processing) ; applied science (chemistry) ; and art (fine art, graphic design).

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, established in 1887, is the largest technological teaching organisation in Australia. Its graduates provide a high proportion of Victoria's professional work force in industry and commerce. Since its inception, the Institute's enrolments have grown from 600 to 34,000 (including correspondence students), and its accommodation has increased from eleven classrooms to 17.2 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture rooms. The Institute is currently undergoing a major rebuilding programme on its present site to provide improved tertiary facilities, both academic and social, in an appropriate environment.

It provides a wide range of associateship and fellowship diploma courses, including architecture, art and design, fine art, industrial design, graphic design, biology, building construction, business studies (accounting, data processing, local government, secretarial practice), applied chemistry, chemical process technology, computer science, engineering (aeronautical, automotive, chemical, civil, communication, electrical, electronic, mechanical, mining, production, refrigeration), fashion design and production, food technology, geology, information and data processing, instrument technology, interior design, librarianship, mathematics, management, metallurgy, applied physics, meteorology, photography, public administration, surveying, and valuations.

In 1971 degree courses were introduced in business studies (accountancy), applied science (applied chemistry, mathematics), and engineering (civil, chemical, electrical, communications).

Swinburne College of Technology

The Swinburne College of Technology, established in 1908, is the regional technical college for the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Classes in a limited number of subjects began in 1909 with a student enrolment of eighty. The range of subjects gradually increased; in 1915 day diploma courses in engineering started and other professional courses were added as the need arose. A three story art building, a chemistry school and central library were erected, and, in recent years, the Ethel Swinburne Centre for student amenities, the R. G. Parson Building for applied science, and the McPherson School of Engineering were opened. Academic and student facilities at the College are being improved and expanded further as part of a development programme.

The College offers diploma courses in applied chemistry, art (advertising, television, and film), biochemistry, business studies (accountancy, administration, electronic data processing, secretarial); engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, electronic, mechanical, production, heating, ventilation and air conditioning); and general studies (languages).

In 1971 degree courses were introduced in business studies (accountancy), applied science (applied chemistry), and engineering (civil, mechanical).

Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education

From the junior technical courses which were introduced in 1922, Warrnambool has now progressed to the stage where it offers complete diploma courses in a number of disciplines, while providing the first year or two in others. Plans are presently being studied for developing the college into a regional institute to accommodate an anticipated student population of over 1,000 by 1978. These plans follow a two year investigation of the potential for such a tertiary college to service the needs of the south-western region of Victoria and take into consideration the possibility of the re-location of the present college on a new campus site.

At present, Warrnambool provides full diploma courses in electrical, civil and mechanical engineering, applied chemistry, business studies, and art.

Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education

The Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education, established in 1928 as the Yallourn Technical College, is the major centre of tertiary education serving eastern Victoria. The college has played a significant educational role in training students for professional employment in the industrial complex of the La Trobe Valley and elsewhere. It started by teaching trade courses and part-time diploma courses, the first diplomas being awarded in applied chemistry and civil engineering. A diploma of business studies course was commenced in 1968. Because of the regional importance of the college its tertiary section is being re-located on a new campus at Churchill, near Morwell. This provides academic facilities and courses diverse enough to cope with the requirements of an ultimate enrolment of 1,500 students. Plans for the college also envisage residential accommodation for students.

The Institute at present awards diplomas in applied chemistry, business studies (accounting), civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, art, and general studies.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

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

In 1966 the Victorian College of Pharmacy became affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and the first Bachelor of Pharmacy degrees were granted by the V.I.C. in June 1968. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. In addition, students undertake approximately 18 months of practical training in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 12 months of this practical training must be served after completion of the three year academic course.

In 1970 the first stage of a new teaching block was completed to provide accommodation for the departments of physics and pharmaceuticals and for the library. The second stage of this project was started in the same year.

Therapy schools

Occupational Therapy School of Victoria

This school, established in 1948, had its origins in the need for post-war rehabilitation services in Australia. After several intermediate stages of development, the school finally moved to Lincoln House in 1966. It is under the control of a Board of Management and conducts a three year full-time course leading to the Diploma of Occupational Therapy.

Physiotherapy School of Victoria

Although the first teaching in physiotherapy in Victoria commenced at the University of Melbourne and the Royal Melbourne Hospital in 1905, there was no established school until 1960, when space was made available at Fairfield Hospital. The move to Lincoln House was made in 1966. The school, which is administered by the Masseurs Registration Board, Victoria, offers a three year course leading to the Diploma of Physiotherapy.

Victorian School of Speech Therapy

A training centre for speech therapists was first established in Melbourne in 1945 at the Royal Children's Hospital. The centre developed through successive stages of growth until its ultimate move to Lincoln House in 1966. The school is conducted by the Victorian Council of Speech Therapy. The course extends over three years (full-time) and successful students are awarded the Diploma of Licentiatehip of the Australian College of Speech Therapists, which is the Federal examining and registering body for the profession in Australia.

Lincoln House

Lincoln House—the premises jointly occupied by the three therapy schools since 1966—is located near the University of Melbourne, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and several leading hospitals. The

building has been specially re-designed and equipped as a centre of para-medical education. Although the three schools are autonomously conducted, they enjoy a close liaison and share many educational and administrative services.

College of Nursing, Australia

Established in 1950, the College of Nursing, Australia, offers full-time and part-time diploma courses to nurses who have completed their basic general nursing training.

Conducted by an autonomous council, the College has its headquarters in Melbourne and branches in Western Australia and Queensland.

The aims of the College are to cultivate and maintain the highest principles of nursing practice and ethics ; to raise the status and standing of the nursing profession by making provision for trained teachers and administrators in the profession ; to make adequate provision for the postgraduate training of nurses ; and to bring together members of the nursing profession, both in and out of Australia, for the purpose of scientific discussion and practical demonstration of nursing subjects.

The College of Nursing, Australia, at present offers courses leading to diplomas in nursing administration, nursing education, nursing education (midwifery), hospital nursing and ward management, operating theatre nursing and management, intensive care nursing and management, public health nursing, and public health nursing (occupational health).

Further references, 1969-70 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Commonwealth Scholarships, 1964 ; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965

Kindergarten teacher training

The training for kindergarten teachers in Victoria was initiated by the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria in 1916. In 1918 the Union was formally granted registration as an approved teacher training institution by the Council of Public Education which registers kindergarten teachers in the sub-primary division. In 1922 the College was established on the present site in Kew. Three years later the two year course of training was extended to three years, thus making the College the pioneer of a three year diploma course for teachers in Australia. In 1965 the Free Kindergarten Union granted the College autonomy and it is now an independent College with an autonomous governing council.

The College receives an annual grant for recurrent expenditure from the Education Department and this is supplemented by student fees and public donations. To assist students to undertake the course a small number of bursaries is provided each year by the Department of Health, and both the diploma and post diploma courses are approved for Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships.

In 1962 a re-building programme was commenced, and in March 1965 the first section of the new college was completed. In November 1969 the second section was opened and the rebuilt college can now accommodate some 500 students. A capital grant from the State Government of just over \$0.5m made the erection of the new college possible and a grant of \$24,000 from the Commonwealth Government has been used to add equipment and library holdings. A further amount of \$186,000

is available from the Commonwealth Government to complete the building programme.

Courses

Three year diploma course

The course of training assumes that a teacher must be a broadly educated person able to guide young children intelligently and with sensitivity in the exploration and interpretation of the world around them. The general education courses in the curriculum are planned with this objective in view and the inclusion of elective studies in this area gives students the opportunity of concentrating during the two years of the course on a subject of particular interest. Professional education courses include the study of psychology, child development, and of the content of education for children in the age range from 3 to 8 years. Students undertake teaching practice in pre-school kindergartens and in State and Registered schools with children in the same age range.

Post diploma course

The College also offers a one year full-time course of advanced studies, open to experienced kindergarten teachers, leading to the Diploma of Advanced Studies in Education. Teachers from other States in Australia and from overseas have enrolled in this post diploma course.

In-service courses

The College Council has set up an In-Service Advisory Committee consisting mainly of kindergarten teachers representing most regions of Victoria. It is responsible for advising the principal on the courses teachers want to undertake; most of the courses deal with professional skills and current trends in education and are usually of 8 to 15 weeks duration. Each year several hundred teachers enrol.

A special in-service course is also offered to enable infant and primary trained teachers, currently teaching in pre-school kindergartens, to gain a K.T.C. Diploma.

In addition short in-service courses of approximately 10 to 15 weeks duration are offered to qualified teachers after school hours.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE KINDERGARTEN
TEACHERS' COLLEGE: ENROLMENTS

Year	Three year diploma course	Special in-service diploma course (a)	Post diploma course	Total
1965	188	..	3	191
1966	195	..	9	204
1967	194	23	6	223
1968	203	38	6	247
1969	248	15	7	270
1970	315	25	(b)	340

(a) A special part-time in-service course to enable primary and infant teachers teaching in a kindergarten to gain the K.T.C. Diploma.

(b) Course discontinued for one year.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS' COLLEGE :
SOURCES OF INCOME FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Year	State Government grant	Student fees	Other income	Total income
1965	81,500	31,556	1,368	114,424
1966	88,000	44,435	1,187	133,622
1967	91,500	47,867	2,104	141,471
1968	100,000	50,254	7,250	157,504
1969	112,500	78,669	4,854	196,023

Council of Adult Education

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 tables show details of the Council's activities from 1967 to 1970 :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture classes	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Spring term	Autumn term	Spring term	Autumn term	Spring term	Autumn term
Courses offered	138	383	132	411	147	383
Students enrolled	4,144	12,129	4,310	12,256	4,141	10,625

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970
Discussion groups—				
Number of groups	500	505	520	534
Students enrolled	5,511	5,611	5,763	6,053
Art exhibitions	25	21	11	5

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 :

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

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
INCOME					
Government grant	160	166	176	188	200
Lecture fees, etc.	100	122	154	164	199
Conferences	21	33	34	34	24
Miscellaneous	13	4	4	6	4
Total income	293	325	368	393	427
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	100	107	116	119	135
Classes, library, and discussion groups	93	111	139	156	166
Administration	59	66	71	63	74
Miscellaneous	40	42	42	54	52
Total expenditure	292	325	368	393	427

Further references, 1963 ; State Film Centre, 1969 ; Education for Management, 1970

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 outpatient 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, 1964-70; 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; Poisons Information Centre, 1969; Public Health Engineering, 1969; Drug and Poison Control, 1970

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 may 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.

Every municipality in the State shares in the infant welfare service, although one municipality relies on the service of an Infant Welfare Sister employed by a hospital and does not contribute towards its cost.

The Department of Health provides the infant welfare sisters for the service in the migrant hostels and the Commonwealth defence stations in Victoria, since these cannot be considered the responsibility of municipal councils.

The Department of Health also provides Mobile Infant Welfare Services for some of the sparsely populated country areas where most mothers would have to travel long distances to reach a centrally placed service. The Department provides the infant welfare sisters for this service and supplies each with a station wagon fitted with the equipment needed for her work. Several municipalities may be served on one circuit by such a service and each contributes towards the cost in proportion to the amount of time spent in its Shire.

Some mothers in the remote parts of the State cannot be reached by the Mobile Service and for them the Department of Health provides the Infant Welfare Correspondence Service. This is conducted by a sister in the Department who corresponds regularly with the mothers and sends progress letters throughout the early years of the child's life.

Health education is an important part of the Maternal and Child Welfare Service. In addition to the teaching given to mothers in infant

welfare centres, mothercraft teaching is given to girls in secondary schools by infant welfare sisters. The aim is to reach all girls at some stage before they leave school.

Particulars of infant welfare services in Victoria for the years 1967 to 1969 are listed below :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Particulars	1967	1968	1969
Municipal centres	676	689	695
Centres on mobile circuits	17	11	11
Centres in non-ratepaying areas—			
Migrant hostels	9	8	8
Commonwealth defence stations	1	1	1
Total all types	703	709	715
Number of infant welfare sisters in centres	360	371	387
Number of birth notifications received	65,387	69,903	71,090
Number of children attending centres	186,395	251,039	307,575
Number of attendances of children at centres	1,432,815	1,452,457	1,537,963
Number of expectant mothers attending centres	9,375	9,335	9,874
Number of attendances of expectant mothers	17,453	18,931	19,426
Number of post-natal visits to mothers in hospital	25,929	27,049	26,335
Number of home visits after birth of baby	159,468	151,139	157,753
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of children enrolled	68	74	79
Expectant mothers enrolled	8	6	6
Mothercraft teaching in schools—			
Number of schools	166	152	153
Number of special groups	8	5	7
Total schools and groups	174	157	160
Number of courses	386	358	355
Number of lectures	4,060	3,708	3,399
Number of students	10,848	9,660	9,252
Certificates issued	9,637	8,293	8,190

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 outlined below :

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1967	1968	1969
Total number	30	28	28
Patients attending	6,718	8,350	7,183
Number of attendances at clinics	29,940	32,763	30,396

Pre-school services

The building of pre-school centres has been aided in Victoria in a similar way to that of 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 fifteen day nurseries and one crèche, which provides occasional 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 795 subsidised pre-school centres existing in 1969, 595 were visited by Department of Health medical officers, 36 by municipal maternal and child welfare medical officers, and 19 by private doctors.

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 1969 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 1967 to 1969 and their particulars are as follows :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : TYPE AND ENROLMENTS

Pre-school centres	1967		1968		1969	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	605	30,617	641	32,393	665	33,638
Play centres	112	3,285	110	3,264	114	3,508
Day nurseries	14	716	14	716	15	741
Crèche (occasional care)	1	100	1	100	1	100
Total	732	34,718	766	36,473	795	37,987

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 1969—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. Eight bursaries were awarded in 1969.

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 1967 to 1969 :

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

Buildings subsidised	1967		1968		1969	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Infant welfare centres	15	\$'000	18	\$'000	23	\$'000
Pre-school centres	32	90	45	101	41	134
Day nurseries	1	190	..	241	1	224
Supplementary grants	..	20	..	..	..	20
		100		23		23
Total	48	400	63	365	65	401

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch in the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 is shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Salaries	311	317	323
Subsidies to municipalities, etc., towards cost of maintaining infant welfare centres	544	670	702
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining pre-school centres	1,588	1,847	2,255
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining day nurseries and crèches	164	182	192
Subsidies to infant welfare and mothercraft training schools	34	60	72
Scholarships for infant welfare and pre-school training	78	94	97
Other expenditure	73	74	86
Total	2,792	3,244	3,727

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 Bureau of Census and Statistics.

During 1969, there were 207,286 examinations in schools; 1,049 special examinations, including referrals to specialists; and approximately 14,000 medical examinations of teachers and student teachers.

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. 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

There has been no change to the broad policy of tuberculosis control over the past years. Mortality rates in Victoria have been so low for many years that they do not give any accurate gauge of progress; the last official figure available was 2.03 per 100,000 in 1968. The result of tuberculin testing amongst children probably reflects the current amount of spread of infection in the community, but variables can interfere to make comparison from year to year unreliable. In 1969 the percentage of natural positive reactors to tuberculin amongst school children aged 14 years was 2.6.

Morbidity figures are probably the most reliable indicator at present. The following table provides a comparison of figures for new active cases, reactivation of previously reported cases, and those suffering from chronic active disease for the years 1964 to 1969.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Year	Active cases			
	New cases	Reactivated cases	Chronic cases	Total cases
1964	820	72	86	978
1965	790	84	66	940
1966	649	78	59	786
1967	599	80	49	728
1968	535	57	38	630
1969	497	44	38	579

Good social and economic conditions have contributed towards the improved situation. However, major credit must be given to current methods of case finding, medical supervision, and the availability of more effective chemotherapy. The use of appropriate chemotherapy guided by bacteriological control and sensitivity testing has resulted in almost 100 per cent bacteriological "conversion" of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis presenting for initial treatment.

Retreatment cases have presented more problems although the introduction of Ethambutol and, more recently, Rifampicin, offer further help in converting even patients who have been positive for many years, to a negative bacteriological state. Increasing use of the so-called "second-line" drugs has led to a need for increased laboratory investigations in the fields of biochemistry and haematology. The major problem in drug therapy remains, however, the persuading of patients to accept the long-term administration of these drugs.

Since 1964 there has been a decrease each year in the rate of active tuberculosis cases discovered by mass X-ray surveys—from 0.66 per 1,000 in 1964 to 0.28 per 1,000 in 1969. However, mass X-ray surveys still locate appreciably more cases of active tuberculosis than any of the other sources in Victoria. The second compulsory chest X-ray survey commenced in Victoria in October 1967 and was completed by August 1970. The third compulsory survey is now proceeding and at the end of this survey the future roll of mass chest X-ray surveys will be reviewed.

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

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan	517	518	518	499	499
Country	198	187	187	187	173
Total	715	705	705	686	672
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan	1,005	1,032	1,039	831	781
Country	234	178	224	212	157
Total	1,239	1,210	1,263	1,043	938
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan	970	919	1,031	815	780
Country	211	170	195	180	145
Total	1,181	1,089	1,226	995	925
DEATHS					
Metropolitan	62	88	71	67	51
Country	21	29	12	15	13
Total	83	117	83	82	64

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
New cases referred for investigation	12,665	11,944	13,483	13,690	12,622
Re-attendances (old cases and new)	54,391	57,149	53,007	54,700	56,519
Visits to patients' homes by nurses	20,372	22,271	24,870	23,808	22,803
X-ray examination—Films (a)—					
Large	37,943	39,555	41,122	37,484	35,462
Micro	12,741	15,673	13,732	17,847	21,378
Tuberculin tests	10,579	11,756	10,884	12,626	11,406
B.C.G. vaccinations	3,861	4,829	4,326	4,550	3,128
X-rays taken—Chest X-ray surveys	596,994	662,576	641,974	663,707	672,925
School tuberculin surveys—Mantoux tests	78,945	90,643	72,636	90,116	89,541

(a) Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Compulsory Chest X-rays, 1965 ; Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys, 1967 ; Drug and Poison Control, 1970

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 populations in each). The Authority aims to provide a community mental health service in each region with early treatment centres, residential hospitals, day hospitals, outpatient

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 outpatient clinics has now been established. 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, services 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.

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

Particulars	At 31 December—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968 (a)	1969 (a)
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended patients—					
In State mental hospitals	4,594	3,682	3,529	3,316	3,050
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	310	299	291	277	245
In psychiatric hospitals	141	153	160	177	167
Approved patients—					
In intellectual deficiency training centres	958	1,047	999	942	850
Voluntary patients—					
In State mental hospitals	1,455	1,937	1,910	1,828	1,767
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	2	7	14	20	34
In psychiatric hospitals	381	374	374	355	277
In intellectual deficiency training centres	874	1,095	1,186	1,883	2,301
Informal patients—					
In informal hospitals	94	112	115	105	133
In training schools	533	521	557	184	..
Total resident patients	9,342	9,227	9,135	9,087	8,824
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On trial leave, boarded out, etc.	1,905	1,537	1,362	1,239	1,534
Total under care	11,247	10,764	10,497	10,326	10,358

(a) In 1968 various areas previously designated as mental hospitals and training schools were gazetted as training centres and in 1969 the remaining training schools were gazetted as training centres and informal hospitals.

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1969 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1969

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 (a)	Total				Resident	Non-resident (a)	Total
State mental hospitals	5,144	852	5,996	3,220	2,757	726	4,817	916	5,733
Repatriation Mental Hospital	297	94	391	210	198	31	279	93	372
Psychiatric hospitals	532	175	707	6,653	6,532	56	444	328	772
Informal hospitals	105	..	105	1,576	1,546	2	133	..	133
Intellectual deficiency training centres	2,825	118	2,943	1,362	878	79	3,151	197	3,348
Training schools (b)	184	..	184	..	184	..	..	..	..
Total	9,087	1,239	10,326	13,021	12,095	894	8,824	1,534	10,358

(a) Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

(b) Institutions formerly classified as training schools were classified as informal hospitals or intellectual deficiency training centres in 1969.

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 . 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 1969-70 amounted to \$6.4m.

In the year 1968-69 the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$12.7m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and for furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions, and ambulance services. It distributed \$49.7m for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds :

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

At 30 June 1969 the Commission had on its register 1,716 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. First, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors, following closely the practice applying in Britain before the introduction of the National Health Service. Second, 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 65 per cent of their income from government sources. Third, 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 the present 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 number 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.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals. (See page 515.)

In recent years total bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards in existing private hospitals. Private hospitals therefore constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30 June 1969 there were, in the metropolitan area, 216 registered private hospitals with 5,663 beds, whilst in country areas there were eighty-nine registered private hospitals with a total of 1,692 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 1966-67 to 1968-69 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Ambulances	282	283	290
Other vehicles	46	46	47
Staff	558	574	614
Contributors	361,095	345,462	333,333
Patients carried	280,695	273,475	270,372
Mileage travelled by ambulances	4,077,881	4,216,386	4,447,015
Maintenance grants	\$641,054	\$759,000	\$830,000
Capital grants	\$235,799	\$240,218	\$310,250

Rationalised medical services

Rationalisation in hospitals means the provision of efficient services without unnecessary duplication. Every hospital board has a natural desire to see its hospital providing all services for its patients. Hospitals formerly found this practicable; it is now impossible because of the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services, and their mounting cost. Hospital services must be co-ordinated and rationalised if they are to provide the best services with the income available.

This is not a new concept in Victoria. In 1949 the Cancer Institute was established in Melbourne. Its purpose was to permit centralisation of high voltage radio-therapy in one location and in doing so, to operate in close association with all other hospitals. Experience over twenty-one years has justified the move. By pooling its resources the State has been able to provide efficient high voltage radio-therapy at much less cost than would have been involved had hospitals pursued individual programmes. The Institute is now widely recognised for its work in therapy, teaching and research; it operates in harmony with all hospitals.

The lesson has been applied in other fields. The first Victorian group laundry and central linen service for hospitals was established at the Royal Melbourne Hospital in 1953. Its function was to provide a linen service including provision, maintenance, and laundering of linen to a group of hospitals; seventy-six hospitals are now serviced by the Royal Melbourne Hospital linen service. The second metropolitan group laundry and central linen service was established at the Austin Hospital, and ten group linen services have been established at hospitals throughout country areas.

Wherever possible and desirable, Victorian hospitals pool their resources to provide services for the regions. Three regional engineers, strategically located in the State, advise smaller hospitals and help on engineering problems. Other such services are radiology, pathology, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy.

The steady growth of new medical services demanded further rationalisation. To this end, in 1965, the Hospitals and Charities Commission convened a meeting of representatives of general teaching hospitals in Melbourne. There, the Commission presented the case for rationalisation and invited the hospitals to participate. The Commission received support from the hospitals, including agreement that expert committees be established to investigate, and report upon, the prospects for rationalisation in three areas, namely, cardiology for cardiac surgery, neurology for neuro-surgery, and orthopaedics for the treatment of casualties and rehabilitation. Another committee was established in January 1968 to consider the establishment of renal units.

The first report was received by the Commission in September 1966 and subsequently adopted and implemented. It recommended that while Departments of Cardiology should be maintained in all teaching hospitals, Departments of Open Heart Surgery should be established at the Alfred Hospital and at St Vincent's Hospital, under certain conditions. Both units are now functioning. As a result of the report by the Renal Unit Expert Committee and a report by the National Health and Medical Research Council, a major renal unit has been established at the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

The rationalisation of hospital services has resulted in greater efficiency and economy. However, in developing rationalisation programmes, authorities are mindful that no patient attending any hospital should be denied a vital service. To achieve this involves close co-operation from all hospitals.

Nurse Training, 1962; Nursing Recruitment, 1964; Care of the Aged, 1965; Hospital Architecture, 1966; Hospitals in Medical Education, 1967; 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 1964-65 to 1968-69 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 from 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(a)

Institution	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Hospitals—					
Special hospitals (b)	12	12	12	12	12
General hospitals—					
Metropolitan	22	22	22	22	23
Country	111	112	112	112	112
Auxiliary hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	5	6	7	7	7
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental health institutions—					
Mental hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	8	9	9	9	10
Intellectual deficiency training centres	9	10	10	10	9
Total hospitals	181	185	186	186	187
Other institutions and societies—					
Infants' homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's homes	36	36	35	35	35
Maternity homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for maternal and infant welfare	3	3	4	4	4
Rescue homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent homes	6	5	4	4	4
Institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the aged	12	11	12	11	11
Medical dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total other institutions (c)	81	79	79	78	78

(a) Excluding infant welfare centres and bush nursing hospitals and centres.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 1969, 1,483 other institutions registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS(a) :
DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
INCOME					
Government aid	73,687	78,335	85,787	91,590	101,328
Charitable contributions	4,931	4,968	4,784	4,788	5,545
Fees—					
Outpatients	2,922	3,734	3,464	3,177	3,397
Inpatients—					
Public	16,456	17,593	20,973	24,086	25,924
Private and intermediate	10,081	11,922	14,975	16,156	17,063
Other	7,799	9,640	9,128	12,114	11,729
Total	115,876	126,192	139,111	151,911	164,986
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	64,501	71,432	80,946	88,162	98,763
Other operating expenses	31,854	34,833	36,146	38,737	42,396
Non-operating expenses	2,448	1,401	1,855	1,734	1,918
Capital	16,103	18,161	21,384	22,169	19,881
Total	114,906	125,826	140,331	150,801	162,958

(a) Including infant welfare centres and bush nursing hospitals and centres.

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

Institutions	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Hospitals (a)					
Receipts—					
Government	47,034	48,966	54,481	58,650	65,860
Patients (b)	25,982	28,929	36,103	39,850	42,199
Other	6,291	8,203	6,852	9,842	9,332
Total receipts	79,307	86,098	97,436	108,342	117,391
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	45,559	50,635	58,379	63,938	70,168
Capital	11,327	12,713	16,073	16,936	14,919
Other	21,080	22,169	23,988	25,959	29,679
Total expenditure	77,965	85,518	98,440	106,834	114,766
Sanatoria—					
Receipts (c)	1,255	1,330	1,394	1,399	1,414
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	786	808	864	903	925
Other	469	522	530	496	489
Total expenditure	1,255	1,330	1,394	1,399	1,414
Mental health institutions (d)—					
Receipts (c)	20,428	22,624	24,162	25,662	27,062
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	11,748	13,074	14,160	15,329	16,614
Capital	2,300	3,337	3,423	3,495	3,335
Other	6,380	6,212	6,579	6,839	7,113
Total expenditure	20,428	22,624	24,162	25,662	27,062
Other charitable institutions (e)—					
Receipts—					
Government	5,906	6,424	6,724	6,688	7,856
Patients (b)	3,161	3,976	3,115	3,315	3,810
Other	5,818	5,740	6,280	6,507	7,453
Total receipts	14,885	16,140	16,119	16,509	19,119
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	6,408	6,916	7,544	7,992	11,056
Capital	2,476	2,110	1,888	1,738	1,627
Other	6,374	7,330	6,903	7,177	7,034
Total expenditure	15,258	16,355	16,335	16,907	19,717
Total all receipts	115,876	126,192	139,111	151,911	164,986
Total all expenditure	114,907	125,826	140,331	150,801	162,958

(a) Hospitals include hospitals for the aged.

(b) Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments are included in patients' fees.

(c) Sanatoria and mental health institutions are financed almost exclusively by Government contributions.

(d) Includes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, and intellectual deficiency training centres.

(e) Infant welfare centres and bush nursing hospitals and centres are included under this heading.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1969

Institution	Number of beds in—		Daily average of occupied beds in—		Total cases treated in—		Outpatients (including casualties)
	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Cases treated
Special hospitals (a)	1,696	355	1,308	255	51,606	11,143	173,906
General hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,359	1,351	2,743	1,033	82,581	55,064	359,543
Country	2,931	3,380	2,031	2,087	43,879	110,273	343,788
Auxiliary hospitals	419	10	387	1	2,657	13	120
Hospitals for the aged	3,506	..	3,229	..	6,544	..	..
Convalescent hospitals	32	12	30	10	69	27	..
Sanatoria	359	..	174	..	606	..	..
Total	12,302	5,108	9,902	3,386	187,942	176,520	877,357

NOTE. This table excludes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, and intellectual deficiency training centres.

(a) Special hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

Hospital benefits

Information about the various types of benefits is set out on pages 532-3 and in Appendix C.

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 1969 there were forty hospitals with a total of 490 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 1969, 11,768 inpatients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,245, surgical and medical 9,523, and there were 10,667 outpatient treatments. There were no maternal deaths, and perinatal mortality was 24.4 per 1,000 live births. The total number of centre treatments was 30,237: 18,032 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 12,205 visits by nurses to patients' homes.

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
RECEIPTS					
Government grants (a)	575	566	789	616	782
Collections, donations, etc.	89	69	82	112	96
Proceeds from entertainments	18	18	18	18	18
Patients' fees	611	665	828	932	1,049
Members' fees	49	49	55	56	55
Interest and rent	7	10	14	15	19
Miscellaneous	11	24	32	27	20
Total receipts	1,360	1,401	1,818	1,778	2,039
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (paid to central council)	433	506	675	760	778
Other	276	269	295	303	347
Provisions, fuel, lighting, etc.	159	148	177	188	204
Surgery and medicine	38	47	57	54	63
Repairs and maintenance	38	53	42	46	63
Furniture and equipment	28	72	23	27	28
Printing, stationery, etc.	18	19	23	23	29
Interest, rent, bank charges, etc.	3	4	6	6	6
Miscellaneous	56	61	78	105	94
Loan and interest repayments	19	19	17	15	20
Land and buildings	201	46	215	81	65
Alterations and additions	88	25	70	128	98
Total expenditure	1,358	1,269	1,680	1,736	1,797

(a) Includes \$35,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1965, \$34,000 for 1966, \$39,000 for 1967 \$36,000 for 1968, and \$31,000 for 1969.

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, amounting to \$400,000 in 1968-69. 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 1968-69 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.

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 125 cars transport district nurses to their patients. At the present time there are 2,800 patients receiving visits, the total number of patients visited for the year ended 30 June 1969 being 16,358 with a total of 367,616 visits.

Cancer Institute

The objects of the Institute, which are fully enumerated in Part II of the Cancer Act, can be summarised under three main headings :

- (1) research into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer ;
- (2) treatment to provide outpatient and inpatient hospital treatment within the Institute ; and
- (3) teaching, to provide for the teaching of undergraduate and post-graduate medical students, medical practitioners, nurses, technicians, and physicists.

The Institute, with its treatment and research divisions in a single unit, seeks to provide facilities for, and undertake treatment and research into, the causation, prevention, and diagnosis of cancer and allied conditions. The basic objectives of the Institute have been progressively implemented, and initial planning to provide for a 400-450 bed hospital and associated services has now commenced.

The State Government has recently made available part of the adjacent site, formerly occupied by the Royal Mint. This will ultimately result in a new hospital complex. The Planning Committee of the Board is now working out the implementation of its medical functions and supportive services. It will also seek to determine the saturation point for an institution of this nature.

Treatment

The clinical care of patients includes radiotherapy, chemotherapy, surgery, and research relating to cancer. The present inpatient capacity is 120 beds with ancillary services. The number of new patients being referred annually, including private and intermediate, now approximates 8,000. Patient treatment, and in particular the development of various techniques applicable to treatment, has been developed rapidly because of increasing patient demand.

The Institute, which is a Clinical School of the University of Melbourne, provides undergraduate training in various medical and scientific disciplines and postgraduate study in treatment techniques, research, and investigation into cancer problems. Combined consultative tumour clinics are held in the various branches of medicine.

The Institute operates four megavoltage units and two further units are operating in Tasmania. It occupied new premises at the Royal Hobart Hospital in late 1969. This brings the accommodation and treatment facilities in that city in line with contemporary standards in Melbourne.

Research

All scientific departments participate in a research programme depending upon the particular interest of the department. These include medical physics, pathology, radiology, biological research, and endocrine research.

The increasing use of isotopes has resulted in the development of improved methods of diagnosis. The radioisotope scanner, which was installed earlier, has added considerably to diagnostic capability; play-back systems have been designed which allow isotope scans to be examined in greater detail and thus often make it possible to assess abnormalities with greater confidence.

The Biological Research Unit is currently investigating the healing processes in chromosomes and chemical methods for the study of nucleoproteins. In addition, Visiting Fellows undertake investigation of sulphur-linked compounds in relation to cell division.

The basic programme of the Endocrine Research Unit has been to study former observations and to improve the usefulness of urinary steroid measurements to an extent where they would be a reliable indicator of pre-operative response to adrenalectomy or hypophysectomy.

On the clinical side, the Institute's hæmatologist is making a study of a unique inflammatory steroid in the assessment of bone marrow function in various hæmatological disorders. Within the department of diagnostic X-ray, an investigation on lymphangiography and mamography is being carried out. Studies are also being undertaken to improve barotherapy techniques.

The following statistical information indicates the growth that has taken place between 1959 and 1969 :

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE		
Particulars	1959	1968-69
Medical—		
Beds available including hostel	66	122
Inpatient admissions	1,342	3,165
New outpatients	4,731	5,022
Outpatient attendances	32,840	42,149
Therapy treatments	80,716	96,891
Visiting nursing service—visits	20,557	33,225
Outpatient transport service—mileage	151,322	151,395
Finance—		
Expenditure	\$1,095,154	\$2,660,629
Income	\$100,786	\$666,767
State Government grant	\$960,000	\$1,970,000
Personnel—		
Medical staff	38	72
Nursing staff	86	163
Scientific and technical staff	106	170
Other staff	212	323
Salaries and wages	\$763,836	\$1,969,832
Tasmania—		
Expenditure	\$34,276	\$177,058
Staff	9	17

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established in 1936 by Act of Parliament which entrusted the Council with the responsibility of co-ordinating all research in Victoria into the causation, prevention, and treatment of cancer; with the promotion and financial support of such

research; and with the encouragement of measures designed to improve and facilitate treatment of persons suffering from cancer.

The Council conducts an active educational programme, with the co-operation of the State Departments of Health and of Education. Through this programme the Council aims to encourage patients with symptoms suggestive of possible cancer to present for 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.

Since 1967 the Council has conducted a campaign to encourage smokers to change to brands which yield lower quantities of tar and nicotine. A testing system has been established at Monash University and the Council regularly publishes the tar content of popular brands of cigarettes.

The Council provides advice and assistance for patients suffering from cancer who need help, financial or otherwise. Some 500 cancer patients are so assisted each year, involving an annual expenditure of \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69 :

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

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Research	230,432	162,977	151,843	174,104	176,682
Education	47,534	41,247	44,120	44,596	43,297
Patient aid	55,332	41,858	48,492	30,239	31,187
Other	52,286	44,845	43,782	46,142	52,750
Total expenditure	(a) 385,584	290,927	(a) 288,237	295,081	303,916

(a) Revised figures.

Paramedical Services, 1969

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories

History

Difficulties in obtaining supplies of biologicals, chiefly antitoxins, during the First World War led to the establishment of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories in 1916 as an institute within the Quarantine Division of the Department of Trade and Customs. In 1921 its control was transferred to the newly formed Commonwealth Department of Health, where it remained until 1961 when it was transferred by the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act 1961* to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. This Commission functions independently of the Commonwealth Department of Health but is still responsible to the Commonwealth Minister of Health.

The primary function of the Laboratories was to produce and supply Australia's needs of vaccines and antisera for use in the prevention and treatment of human disease in Australia, but many secondary functions and research activities were added in the interest of public health.

Extension into veterinary fields was a logical and early step—the first veterinary products becoming available in the early 1920s.

In 1919 the new Laboratories were called on to produce a very large quantity of polyvalent bacterial vaccine to be used against secondary invaders then causing havoc in victims of the most severe influenza epidemic yet recorded. The Laboratories, by concentrated effort with a normal staff of thirty temporarily augmented to ninety, produced and issued in a few weeks over 3 million doses of this vaccine, an achievement which illustrated, for the first time, the value to Australia of the institute and provided early justification of its establishment.

Exactly 50 years later Australia, threatened with another influenza epidemic, this time of “Hong Kong” influenza, was in great need of a potent virus vaccine that would be effective against the new strain. By working two shifts a day, seven days a week, more than 5 million doses of the necessary vaccine were produced at the Laboratories in time to immunise the susceptible population before the epidemic season. Cases of influenza due to the “Hong Kong” virus did occur in several States but in contrast to Europe and U.S.A. no major epidemic developed in Australia.

The growth of the Laboratories has been steady with several intermittent periods of greatly accelerated development. Some of the highlights which caused rapid expansion have been the production of insulin in 1923 soon after its discovery; the processing of human blood products for the Defence Forces and the Australian Red Cross Society from 1939; the production of penicillin in 1943 for the Services and for civilian use; the widespread use of the Laboratories’ Triple Antigen in children over the years which has contributed to the virtual elimination of diphtheria, a disease which in the first quarter of this century claimed many thousands of victims each year; and the production of poliomyelitis vaccine in 1956. Since then the incidence of poliomyelitis has steadily diminished and the disease has now all but disappeared from Australia.

Among the diversified products of the Laboratories are antitoxins and other antisera, human and veterinary vaccines, both bacterial and viral, human blood products, antibiotics, especially penicillins, diagnostic products, allergen extracts, and bacteriological and tissue culture media. There are over 600 regular products and many others are made for restricted use or to special prescription.

For the year ended 30 June 1969 sales of products exceeded \$10m for the first time.

Active research in various scientific areas has always been a function of the Laboratories but in 1935 a Research Division was established which has been a steadily developing section ever since. Its activities cover basic and applied research in the fields of bacteriology, virology, immunology, serology, biochemistry, and biophysics, all of which are directed towards improving the knowledge of human and animal health. Over 500 papers have been published in scientific journals in Australia and overseas.

There is close collaboration with the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, which is currently illustrated by the provision of potent Anti-D Gamma Globulin needed to prevent Rh sensitisation of Rh negative women

at childbirth and thus prevent hæmolytic disease in later children. This serum which is processed, purified, and tested at the Laboratories is available free to all mothers at risk in Australia.

In addition to the 24 acres at Royal Park, the Laboratories also conduct a field station of 1,527 acres at Woodend for breeding horses, cattle and sheep, production of various antisera, and for veterinary research including field trials of prospective and existing products.

Three World Health Organization Reference Centres are located at and are part of the Laboratories. The W.H.O. Blood Group Reference Centre provides assistance on cross-matching problems to hospitals, pathologists, and Red Cross Blood Transfusion Centres throughout Australia; conducts research in blood group genetics; and gives assistance to courts in disputed paternity cases.

The W.H.O. Influenza Centre isolates and identifies strains of influenza virus in outbreaks in Australia and New Guinea; the serious outbreak in central New Guinea in 1969 was identified as A₂ "Hong Kong" virus. The W.H.O. Brucellosis Centre collaborates in the establishment of International Standards for anti-brucella abortus sera and assists veterinarians and laboratories throughout Australia in the diagnosis of brucella infection and biotyping of cultures.

The professional staff of the Laboratories participate as members in thirty to forty learned associations and societies in Australia, Papua-New Guinea, Great Britain, and U.S.A., and also in international learned bodies. Laboratories officers are members of over thirty expert committees constituted in Australia or internationally. The scientific staff is thus well-placed to participate in the interchange of ideas emanating from these associations and so keep the Laboratories scientifically well informed.

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; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1969; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1970; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1970; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1970

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 appeal and the fund during the period 1964-65 to 1968-69 were as follows:

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

Year	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Appeal	Total
1964-65	515	60	575
1965-66	513	57	570
1966-67	483	57	540
1967-68	493	55	547
1968-69	484	49	534

SOCIAL WELFARE

Commonwealth social services

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 1964-65 to 1968-69 is shown on the following table.

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

Service	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Funeral benefits	224	282	358	362	407
Age and invalid pensions (a)	107,408	111,019	120,930	129,334	140,538
Widows' pensions	11,764	12,692	14,387	15,807	18,090
Maternity allowances	2,058	2,040	2,104	2,102	2,281
Child endowment (b)	48,018	49,235	56,232	52,675	54,133
Unemployment and sickness benefits	3,351	3,434	4,238	4,734	4,557
Commonwealth rehabilitation service	432	427	461	493	590
Medical benefits	8,961	11,156	11,776	12,301	13,188
Medical benefits for pensioners	2,413	3,404	3,746	4,242	4,277
Hospital benefits (c)	13,267	13,349	15,208	16,672	18,947
Pharmaceutical benefits	18,556	18,951	21,138	20,031	22,385
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	5,165	5,674	6,933	7,505	8,712
Nutrition of children	2,066	2,382	2,391	2,623	2,636
Handicapped children's benefits	..	..	..	..	7
Miscellaneous health services	162	104	474	391	362
Tuberculosis benefits	2,997	3,310	3,556	3,557	3,487
Home savings grants (d)	3,536	4,184	3,891	4,470	4,379
Other social services	..	..	..	..	241
Total	230,379	241,645	267,823	277,301	299,216

(a) Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

(b) In 1966-67 there were five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four.

(c) Including Nursing Home Benefits.

(d) 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 to qualify for the 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 bread-winner. 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 the child's 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 differing from that applicable to the pension itself.

On 30 June 1969 there were 705,311 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 that they 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 1969 there were 121,744 people in Australia receiving invalid pensions of whom 67,922 were men. Over 96 per cent of all invalid pensioners were receiving the maximum rate applicable according to whether they were single or married. The percentage of invalid pensions in the population on 30 June 1969 was 0.99.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners between 1964-65 and 1968-69 :

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year	Pensioners			Total payments (a)
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1964-65	162,108	26,794	188,902	\$'000 107,408
1965-66 (b)	163,156	25,187	188,343	111,019
1966-67 (c)	166,138	26,779	192,917	120,930
1967-68	174,777	26,718	201,495	129,334
1968-69	183,776	26,625	210,401	140,538

(a) Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

(b) By statistical adjustment pensions were corrected from invalid to age pension in 1965-66.

(c) There was a means test liberalisation in April 1967 resulting in a higher number of grants of age pensions.

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 payment associated with invalid pensions is 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 1969 there were 77,897 widow pensioners in Australia.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria between 1964-65 and 1968-69 are shown in the table below:

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year	Number of widow pensioners	Total payments
		\$'000
1964-65	16,426	11,764
1965-66	17,251	12,692
1966-67	18,481	14,387
1967-68	19,372	15,807
1968-69	20,349	18,090

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 1969, the number of maternity allowances paid had increased to 251,287, involving expenditure of \$7,959,515. The increased number of grants was confined to those paid for first births and where the mother had one or two other children.

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year	Number granted	Total payments
		\$'000
1964-65	64,424	2,058
1965-66	63,934	2,040
1966-67	66,098	2,104
1967-68	66,083	2,102
1968-69	72,304	2,281

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 immediate older child.

In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30 June 1969 was 1,701,914, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,764,421. There were also 25,699 endowed children under sixteen years and 714 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1968-69 was \$193m.

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year	Number of endowed families	Number of endowed children in families (a)	Number of endowed children in institutions (a)	Number of endowed student children	Total payments
1964-65	436,359	968,879	4,909	49,806	\$'000 48,018
1965-66	443,753	982,651	5,027	51,366	49,235
1966-67	453,872	1,000,722	5,231	54,199	(b) 56,232
1967-68	462,300	1,015,234	5,303	54,934	52,675
1968-69	472,693	1,041,713	5,462	69,563	54,132

(a) Excludes endowed student children.

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

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 1968-69 a total of 132,914 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1969 there were 15,910 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 27,172 and 3,608.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 63,024 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1968-69 (13,798 in Victoria), and there were 8,185 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,199 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1968-69 was \$16,830,000, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$4,557,000.

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

Year	Number admitted to benefit during year			Number receiving benefit at end of year			Amount paid in benefits during year		
	Un-employment	Sickness	Special (a)	Un-employment	Sickness	Special (a)	Un-employment	Sickness	Special (b)
							\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1964-65	11,394	15,682	4,119	1,960	2,677	1,137	1,160	1,645	546
1965-66	15,833	15,908	4,740	3,450	2,478	1,156	1,216	1,667	551
1966-67	23,373	16,716	6,245	4,159	2,612	1,203	1,882	1,753	603
1967-68	32,653	16,731	7,317	6,141	2,309	r 1,915	2,425	1,646	664
1968-69	27,172	13,798	7,856	3,608	2,199	1,763	2,246	1,473	838

(a) Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

(b) Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

r: Revised.

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 remedial (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 1968-69, 1,435 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 244 of them being in Victoria; 1,104 were placed in employment, 190 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$568,845.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides 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 Britain.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain 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 was 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, 1,851 grants amounting to \$92m had been approved to 30 June 1969. The projects gave accommodation to 32,617 aged persons. In Victoria, 494 grants had been approved amounting to \$25m. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 8,616 aged persons.

Repatriation Department

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 pensioners 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 666 pensions paid to miscellaneous personnel, there were 600,313 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30 June 1969, and the annual expenditure on both types of pension was \$182,849,989. Of these pensions, 164,693 war pensions and 152 miscellaneous pensions were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$51,653,739.

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.

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year	Members of forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount paid during year
		Of incapacitated members	Of deceased members		
					\$'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1964-65	63,084	106,936	16,543	186,563	45,064
1965-66	62,626	102,125	16,718	181,469	49,526
1966-67	61,949	97,117	16,884	175,950	46,953
1967-68	61,323	92,107	16,939	170,369	47,216
1968-69	60,247	87,422	17,024	164,693	51,654
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1964-65	12,412	3,008	591	16,011	5,974
1965-66	12,565	3,065	562	16,192	6,626
1966-67	12,729	3,152	531	16,412	6,720
1967-68	12,961	3,414	556	16,931	7,420
1968-69	12,880	3,086	584	16,550	8,070

Medical care

An extensive range of treatment is provided through general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme at the Repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to departmental panels. There are some 5,900 doctors participating in the Local Medical Officer Scheme, of whom 1,579 are practising in Victoria.

Treatment for inpatients is available at Repatriation General Hospitals in all States except Tasmania. Inpatient 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 outpatient clinics, and arranges for the dispensing of prescriptions of Local Medical Officers through local chemists. Through its Local Dental Officer Scheme, comprising some 2,800 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 1969 the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,391 and during 1968-69, 11,423 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of twenty-three days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Outpatient 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 *Benefit Associations 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 86 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

* See also Appendix C on pages 785-6.

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 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 1964-65 to 1968-69 :

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of registered organisations	44	44	43	42	40
Number of members	1,006,780	1,024,209	1,063,335	1,092,123	1,191,306
Benefits paid during year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
From registered organisations' funds	10,049	13,777	17,870	21,353	26,800
Commonwealth benefits	12,353	12,895	14,393	15,670	17,548
Total benefits	22,402	26,672	32,263	37,023	44,348

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.

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of registered organisations	20	20	19	19	19
Number of members	916,189	929,693	969,018	1,009,926	1,104,212
Number of services received	6,977,006	8,000,119	8,086,044	8,601,743	9,210,127
Benefits paid during year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
From registered organisations' funds (a)	8,525	10,539	11,788	12,794	14,282
Commonwealth benefits	8,850	11,030	11,644	12,183	13,052
Total benefits	17,375	21,569	23,432	24,977	27,334

(a) Excluding ancillary benefits.

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 1964-65 to 1968-69 :

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number of prescriptions	12,520	12,947	14,136	14,296	15,885
Cost of prescriptions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth contribution—					
Pensioners	5,165	5,674	6,933	7,505	8,712
Other population	14,101	14,872	16,040	15,821	18,112
Payments to hospitals and miscellaneous services	4,455	4,000	5,000	4,103	4,160
Patients' contributions	4,652	4,767	5,087	5,045	5,587

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 of cost from a chemist on presentation of a

doctor's prescription. Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Commonwealth Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Wives, children under sixteen years of age, and children who have attained the age of sixteen years but who are under the age of twenty-one years and are receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, who are dependants of persons who are eligible, may also receive the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of pensioners and dependants enrolled	220,315	252,258	260,009	282,276	294,308
Number of participating doctors	1,640	1,661	1,733	1,767	1,768
Number of services—					
Surgery	1,015,942	1,074,055	1,231,859	1,379,392	1,448,865
Domiciliary	836,007	817,463	877,609	870,231	831,893
Payments to participating doctors for medical services (\$'000)	2,384	3,379	3,721	4,218	4,251

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

Social Welfare Department

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

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

Family Welfare Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Family Welfare. It is responsible for providing family welfare, child care and associated services. These services include preventive services and family counselling.

The Family Counselling Section provides an advisory service for the benefit of persons with family problems. Its prime aim is to prevent the disruption of the family unit and to lessen the effects of any breakdown that may take place. During 1969-70, 5,258 approaches were made to the Section; at 30 June 1970, 637 cases were active.

A parent or other person who has the custody of a child under fifteen years of age can apply for family assistance payments and associated benefits. The age limit can be extended if the child continues at school full-time. Those who are eligible for a pension from the Commonwealth Social Service Department, or who have readily realisable assets exceeding \$500 plus \$100 for each dependent child, are not eligible to apply. At 1 October 1970 the following categories of persons were eligible for assistance.

* In December 1970 the branch became a separate Ministry of Social Welfare under the newly created Minister of Social Welfare.

Deserted wives and the wives of prisoners are eligible for a widows' pension from the Commonwealth Social Services Department after they have been deserted for six months or if their husbands have been in prison for six months. In the meantime, if eligible, they receive assistance through the Family Welfare Division. A mother with one child receives \$22.00 a week plus \$2.00 if she pays rent or board. For each additional child she receives \$3.50 a week. If any of the children is under six years of age or is an invalid another \$2.00 is paid.

Unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, and the *de facto* wives of prisoners—irrespective of age—receive the same assistance. The difference is that this group is not taken over by the Commonwealth.

Where a mother receives a Commonwealth pension for herself and the children of her marriage but does not receive assistance for children not of her marriage, she is eligible to receive an allowance for each of the latter.

In the above cases the Commonwealth Government reimburses the State for half of the expenditure. The entire cost of assistance in the following cases is borne by the State.

When the bread-winner of a family with dependent children receives Commonwealth unemployment benefit, or workers compensation, supplementary assistance is provided. The amount depends on the size of the family, its income and commitments.

Where a child without sufficient means of support is being cared for by a person other than a parent, a \$6.50 a week family assistance payment is made.

Emergency grants, not exceeding \$30 per family in one year, can be made to those eligible for family assistance. These grants are primarily intended to provide food during the period between lodging an application for family assistance and the first payment.

All children for whom family assistance is being paid are eligible to receive medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and optical services free of cost from the Health Department. An allowance is also made for school books up to a set scale determined by the Education Department. The cost of the secondary school books is borne by the Department of Social Welfare.

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70. From 2 April 1970 the family assistance system was altered and statistics for 1969-70 are not comparable with previous years.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Year	Number of applications		Number of children involved at end of period	Cost of assistance (a)
	Received	Approved		
1965-66	3,035	1,662	6,209	\$'000 573
1966-67	3,104	1,686	4,979	559
1967-68	3,638	2,054	6,638	635
1968-69	3,795	2,291	6,489	829
1969-70	4,724	3,162	7,337	1,070

(a) Excludes medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and optical benefits, and school book payments.

The following table provides an analysis of families receiving assistance at 30 June 1970 :

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : ANALYSIS OF FAMILIES
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE 1970

Type of case	Families receiving assistance	Children involved
Cases where the Commonwealth Government reimburses half of the expenditure—		
Deserted wives	262	1,091
Wives of prisoners	89	383
Unmarried mothers	746	820
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	360	1,195
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	103	444
Mother with child (or children) not of marriage	20	35
	1,580	3,968
Cases not subject to reimbursement by Commonwealth Government—		
Supplementary assistance to parents—		
On widows, age, and invalid pensions	730	2,405
Father incapacitated	147	363
On unemployment benefits	66	198
Assistance to people who care for children whose parents—		
Are deceased	171	230
Have deserted the child	53	93
Are in gaol	32	80
	1,199	3,369
Total (a)	2,779	7,337

(a) In 1,185 cases families received emergency grants to assist them during the period between lodging the application for assistance and the first payment.

Wards of the Social Welfare Department are children and young persons placed under the legal guardianship of the Director-General to the exclusion of their parents. They may remain wards until they are eighteen years of age, and in exceptional cases even longer, but generally they are discharged earlier.

The control, supervision and after-care of those who are admitted as wards before they reach their fifteenth birthday is the responsibility of the Family Welfare Division. Those who are older when they are admitted as wards become the responsibility of the Youth Welfare Division. Those in the first group are referred to as "children" and those in the second group as "young persons".

There are two ways by which a child, or young person, is made a ward of the Department. One is by an order from the Children's Court. It may be either because a police officer has successfully applied to the Court that the child be deemed in "need of care and protection", or because the child has committed an offence, or because a person who has the care and custody of the child has successfully applied to the Court that the child be deemed "uncontrollable". The other way is by application to the Department on the grounds that the child is without sufficient means of support and there are no available legal proceedings to obtain this support.

Apart from caring for wards in its own reception centres and children's homes, the Division arranges their placement in approved children's homes conducted by churches and other charitable agencies, with foster parents, in adoptive placements, and with relatives.

The Division pays private foster parents \$6.50 a week for the care of wards, and pays approved children's homes, of which there are about seventy, \$13.00 a week for the care of children younger than five years and \$9.50 for older children. In addition, medical, dental and hospital services are available without charge, and allowances are made towards school books and school uniforms. It endeavours to recover from parents the cost of maintaining the wards, but usually it is possible to recover only a portion of this cost.

The Division operates four reception centres for the initial reception of children newly admitted to its care. It also operates six children's homes, each for about thirty children, and fourteen family group homes, twelve each for eight children and two each for four children. The reception centres are for short-term care whilst the Division is planning for the children's future, whereas children's homes are for longer-term care.

The following tables show details of wards of the State during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING ADMITTED AS WARDS OF STATE

Reason for admission to Family Welfare Division	1968-69			1969-70		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Children's Court orders—						
Care and protection application—						
Found wandering or abandoned	8	15	23	15	17	32
No means of support, or no settled place of abode	177	174	351	184	158	342
Not provided with proper nursing, clothing, or medical aid	87	84	171	72	83	155
Unfit guardianship	81	92	173	115	110	225
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime	66	10	76	82	16	98
Exposed to moral danger	..	22	22	2	30	32
Truancy	10	1	11	13	7	20
Total	429	398	827	483	421	904
Offences—						
Assault	2	..	2	2	..	2
Robbery with violence	1	..	1	..	..	..
Breaking	50	1	51	65	1	66
Larceny	28	4	32	27	..	27
Motor vehicles	6	..	6	7	..	7
Other offences	7	2	9	9	1	10
Total	94	7	101	110	2	112
Uncontrollable applications	36	6	42	32	9	41
Total made wards by Children's Court	559	411	970	625	432	1,057
Admission on application to Department	65	48	113	52	52	104
Total	624	459	1,083	677	484	1,161

DISCHARGES OF WARDS FROM FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION (a)
DURING 1968-69 AND 1969-70

Type of discharge	1968-69			1969-70		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legal adoption	25	39	64	40	38	78
By direction of Minister	284	176	460	394	287	681
Death	7	1	8	2	4	6
Time expired at 18 years	67	47	114	60	54	114
Discharge after time extended beyond 18 years (b)	4	1	5	5	7	12
Total	387	264	651	501	390	891

(a) See also tables on young persons—that is, those fifteen years and over—made wards and admitted to and discharged from, the Youth Welfare Division.

(b) Time cannot be extended beyond the twenty-first birthday.

The following table shows the location of wards placed with the Family Welfare Division at 30 June 1966 to 1970 :

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS PLACED WITH THE FAMILY
WELFARE DIVISION

Details	At 30 June—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
On home release with parents or relatives	1,401	1,600	1,693	1,847	1,794
In approved children's homes	2,317	2,335	2,370	2,322	2,487
In foster homes	694	656	626	609	608
Placed pending adoption	134	139	86	95	90
Social Welfare Department institutions—					
In reception centres	273	257	270	306	363
In children's homes	127	138	176	178	169
In family group homes	91	88	95	93	101
Total	491	483	541	577	633
In Mental Health Authority institutions	167	166	178	166	172
Abducted or absconders	14	13	8	11	12
Other	10	4	..	..	..
Total	5,228	5,396	5,502	5,627	5,796

Adoption service

When a parent or guardian signs a consent to adoption, he has the right to nominate either one of the twenty-one approved private adoption agencies or the Director-General to arrange the adoption. If no agency is nominated, or if a nominated agency declines to act, the adoption arrangements are made by the Director-General. The Director-General also arranges the adoption of wards who are available and suitable for adoption.

During the year ended 30 June 1970, 1,954 adoptions were legally finalised in Victoria. Of these, 368 were arranged by the Division—78 were

wards and 290 non-wards. The Division also furnished reports to the Court in 327 cases where close relatives adopted children.

Other services

The Division, through the Infant Life Protection Provisions of the Childrens Welfare Act, safeguards the welfare of children under five years of age who are placed for payment away from their parents.

The following is a statement of operations under these provisions for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Children under supervision at beginning of period	217	211	179	169	196
Children placed during period	398	318	247	403	518
Children under supervision at end of period	211	179	169	196	174

The Division also regulates street trading and employment of children under fifteen years in the entertainment field and is the legal guardian of children and young persons under twenty-one years who come from abroad without parents or relatives to live in Victoria. It maintains offices in many parts of the State and in the suburbs of Melbourne to make its services available locally to those in need of them. The regional offices are in Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Morwell and Shepparton, and the suburban offices are in Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Glenroy, North Melbourne, Preston, and Ringwood. It is departmental policy to increase the number of regional and suburban offices as necessary.

Family Welfare Advisory Council

The Family Welfare Advisory Council is a body appointed by the Minister. Its twelve members, appointed for terms not exceeding three years, are predominantly representatives of family welfare and child welfare agencies. The functions of the Council are :

1. 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 ;
2. to report on any matter referred to it by the Minister ;
3. to report to the Minister on rates to be paid for wards boarded out in private homes or placed in approved children's homes or other institutions ; and
4. to examine and comment on all plans submitted to the Hospitals and Charities Commission for new children's homes and alterations to existing homes.

Youth Welfare Division

The Youth Welfare Division is administered by the Director of Youth Welfare. Its function is to promote the welfare of young people between fifteen and twenty-one years of age. To fulfil this function the Division controls, treats and provides after-care for young persons who are either made wards of the Department or are sentenced to detention in a Youth Training Centre ; is involved in preventive work among juveniles ; and assists the Youth Advisory Council in establishing and developing youth activities.

Remand facilities for young people on remand from the Children's Court—that is, for those who have committed an offence before they were seventeen years of age—are provided for boys in Turana at Royal Park, and for girls at the Winbirra Remand Centre which is adjacent to the Winlton Youth Training Centre located at Nunawading.

Relatively few young persons in Victoria under seventeen years of age are remanded for trial. The average numbers held on remand are twenty boys and fifteen girls.

Notwithstanding that remand periods from the Children's Court nowadays tend to be less than one week, remand still represents a major crisis in the lives of the young persons concerned. The centres endeavour to be helpful during the hours of waiting, to reflect interest in their welfare, and to provide adequately for their physical well-being.

After sentence or after admission into guardianship the young person is designated a trainee and transferred to a classification centre for a short period of assessment pending a decision on placement. For males a classification centre has been established within the Turana complex at Royal Park and this is planned so that Children's Court trainees may be segregated from the adult court trainees. Females are accommodated in the Remand Centre at Nunawading for classification purposes pending the building of a classification wing.

The classification process is similar for males and females. It involves a teamwork approach comprising superintendents, social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, education officers, medical officers, chaplains, and youth officers.

The reasons for discharge from and admission to the Youth Welfare Division are shown in the following tables.

VICTORIA—DISCHARGES OF WARDS FROM YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION (a)

Type of discharge	1968-69			1969-70		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By direction of Minister	35	63	98	50	53	103
Court appeals	6	8	14	4	9	13
Death	2	..	2	1	..	1
Time expired at 18 years	268	129	397	325	189	514
Discharge after time extended beyond 18 years (b)	7	19	26	4	11	15
Total	318	219	537	384	262	646

(a) See also tables on children—that is, those under fifteen years of age—made wards and admitted to, and discharged from, the Family Welfare Division.

(b) Time cannot be extended beyond the twenty-first birthday.

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR YOUNG PERSONS BEING ADMITTED AS
WARDS OF STATE

Reason for admission to Youth Welfare Division	1968-69			1969-70		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Children's Court orders—						
Care and protection application—						
Found wandering or abandoned	3	7	10	8	26	34
No means of support, or no settled place of abode	8	6	14	14	16	30
In a brothel, association with known thieves, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	1
Not provided with proper food, nursing, clothing, or medical aid	1	..	1	1	1	2
Unfit guardianship	..	4	4	1	4	5
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime	56	16	72	86	27	113
Exposed to moral danger	1	51	52	1	87	88
Truancy	2	1	3	4	..	4
Total	71	85	156	115	162	277
Offences—						
Assault	4	..	4	3	..	3
Robbery with violence	2	..	2	..	..	..
Sex offences	6	..	6	4	..	4
Breaking	35	2	37	39	1	40
Larceny	29	1	30	28	1	29
Motor vehicles	25	1	26	21	..	21
Other offences	7	1	8	5	..	5
Total	108	5	113	100	2	102
Uncontrollable applications	8	3	11	13	..	13
Total	187	93	280	228	164	392

The following tables show the offences for which sentences were imposed and the length of sentences during 1968-69 and 1969-70.

VICTORIA—OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES WERE IMPOSED

Offence	1968-69			1969-70		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Homicide	3	..	3	2	..	2
Assault	51	1	52	49	..	49
Robbery with violence	27	..	27	12	..	12
Sex	54	..	54	47	..	47
Breakings	1,138	16	1,154	894	8	902
Larceny	652	16	668	570	13	583
Motor vehicles	910	1	911	888	4	892
False pretences	31	..	31	33	..	33
Other offences	216	6	222	278	2	280
Total offences for which sentences imposed	3,082	40	3,122	2,773	27	2,800
Persons sentenced	605	6	611	655	11	666

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING
CENTRES IMPOSED

Length of sentence	Number of sentences					
	1968-69			1969-70		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 days	8	..	8	13	2	15
15 days and under 1 month	20	..	20	26	1	27
1 month and under 2 months	52	1	53	60	..	60
2 months and under 3 months	31	..	31	45	1	46
3 months and under 6 months	100	1	101	142	1	143
6 months and under 9 months	183	2	185	174	2	176
9 months and under 1 year	85	1	86	65	1	66
1 year and under 2 years	272	3	275	334	4	338
2 years and under 3 years	60	..	60	42	..	42
3 years	12	..	12	21	..	21
Total sentences	823	8	831	922	12	934
Persons sentenced	(a) 605	(a) 6	611	(b) 655	(b) 11	666

(a) Of the 605 males sentenced 501 were sentenced for the first time and of the 6 females sentenced 5 were sentenced for the first time.

(b) Of the 655 males sentenced 541 were sentenced for the first time and of the 11 females sentenced 10 were sentenced for the first time.

Youth Training Centres

In Victoria there are nine youth training centres—six for boys and three for girls. In these centres emphasis is placed on treatment rather than custody and security. There are only two maximum security units. One, Poplar House, is located within Turana and provides for twenty-six males; and the other, Goonya Section, is located within Winlaton and provides for a maximum of fifteen girls. Of about six hundred trainees in custody only an average of thirty-five are detained in what could be called maximum security, while the great majority are under minimal security conditions.

Youth training centres have educational courses, trade training, and general works activities. Some trainees attend school either at the centre or outside. Through service projects, and social and sporting activities, trainees are involved in the life of the community.

Turana Youth Training Centre treats mainly those boys unsuitable for the other centres, and those in need of specialised care such as psychiatric services. Two youth training centres—Malmsbury and Langi Kal Kal—are reserved for those sentenced by adult courts, while Morning Star (conducted by the Franciscan Order) and Bayswater (conducted by the Salvation Army) Training Centres are reserved for those sentenced by the children's courts.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd conduct Youth Training Centres for girls in their Abbotsford and Oakleigh Convents. These centres take the majority of Catholic girls. All the other girls are placed in the Division's Winlaton Youth Training Centre.

Within each of the nine youth training centres the trend is towards dividing the institution into small treatment units thus allowing for diverse treatment programmes and a greater degree of individualised care.

One of the aims of the Divisions is the re-integration of the family. Special efforts are made to ensure visits by parents and relatives. After an initial period of eight weeks, male trainees receive weekend leave at intervals of six weeks and female trainees at intervals of one month. In addition special leave is granted at Easter and Christmas.

All sentences to fixed terms of detention in Youth Training Centres are reviewed by the Youth Parole Board. The Board has the power to release a trainee on parole at any time—irrespective of the sentence.

Wards in the care of the Division are subject to regular review by the Review Committee which has wide powers of recommendation to the Director.

Youth Welfare Service

Victoria's first community treatment programme for young offenders began operating in April 1970 in premises at 614 Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn. It is called the Youth Welfare Service.

The Youth Welfare Service is restricted to male youths between fourteen and seventeen years of age. These youths must appear on police charges before a Magistrate in the Children's Court. They must also have a history of not responding satisfactorily to case work probation and other non-institutional court sanctions such as fines or bonds of good behaviour, and, consequently, the alternative to the Youth Welfare Service would, as a rule, be a sentence to detention in a youth training centre. Those youths whom the Magistrate regards as potentially responsive to the treatment provided by the Service have their cases adjourned for twenty-one days. This allows for an assessment by the Youth Welfare Service.

To prove suitable a youth must be of at least average intelligence to understand the treatment programme; he must live at home or with close relatives who are willing to respond to advice from the Welfare Service; and he must have committed offence(s) primarily as a result of his allegiance to friends or the gang of which he is a member.

Those who satisfy the Youth Welfare Service selection criteria are then placed by the Magistrate on probation for a period of six months. The main condition of the Probation Order is that the probationer shall report to the Youth Welfare Service and carry out all instructions given by the Service.

The present facilities at Hawthorn allow thirty youths to attend the Centre at one time. To develop proper group interaction ten youths are admitted each month and they then form a group. This group replaces another group of ten who have just completed a three months programme. The programme of the new group runs independently from that of the other two groups which are at the Centre at the same time.

The youths are required to attend the Centre three evenings during the week, starting from 5.30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. On each of the four days they leave the Centre at 9 p.m. and must be home not later than 10 p.m. While at the Centre they are involved in projects of value to the community. They repair kindergarten furniture, make toys for children in institutions, and so on. On Saturdays they work on outside projects such as construction work for the National Parks Authority, renovation and painting work for welfare organisations, or chopping and stacking wood for the aged.

However, the focal point of the programme is the group discussion known as "guided group interaction" which takes place four times a week and lasts for about one hour. In these discussions a trained therapist has the task of generating positive peer group pressures to counter the negative pressures that were the cause of the youths being in trouble with the law. The programme is based on the premise that, since group pressure can cause a youth to commit an offence it can also—with the help of skilled guidance—bring about a law-abiding pattern of behaviour.

An important feature of the programme is the involvement of parents or, in the absence of parents, of close relatives. The superintendent and staff maintain close contact with the youths' families. Family problems that are revealed in the group discussions, and are regarded as being relevant to a youth's anti-social behaviour, are followed up with the family if the youth assents.

On completion of the three months programme at the Centre a detailed report is forwarded to the Children's Court. This is for the information of the Magistrate and does not imply that the youth is required to appear again before the court. For the remaining part of the probation period arrangements are made for the youth to report back to the Service at regular intervals for individual counselling.

Due to limited facilities, the Youth Welfare Service is at present restricted to male youths between fourteen and seventeen years of age who appear to commit offences because they are members of a group and conform to group activities. However, the treatment can be extended to cater for girls and young women, and there is no reason why selected adults could not benefit from similar treatment. The programme could also be structured to help non-group offenders.

Wards after-care

At 30 June 1970, the Division was responsible for 1,190 wards not under sentence. Most were made wards by Children's Court orders, but about 250 a year are transferred from the Family Welfare Division. They are wards who have reached the end of their compulsory education and are entering employment. All wards remain under guardianship of the Director-General until their eighteenth birthday, unless they are released earlier by direction of the Minister, or their time is extended as far as their twenty-first birthday if circumstances warrant it.

Of the 1,190 wards, 236 were retained for treatment in the Youth Training Centres, while the greatest number (835) were placed either on home release or were residing with their employer, in youth hostels, or in private board. This group is under the after-care supervision of the Division. A team of social workers gives them guidance and support.

The youth hostel scheme is a combined effort by government and private agencies. It plays an essential part in the rehabilitation of youths who have been made the responsibility of this Division. Hostels can be divided into three types. The first type cares for the homeless and dependent young persons, the second type is for those who are in conflict with the law and who have some underlying emotional disturbance, while the third type takes in intellectually retarded youths. The government subsidises the private

hostels. The Division controls three hostels which care for the more difficult ex-institutional wards.

The table on page 554 shows the location of all the young persons, wards, and trainees who were under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1969 and 1970.

Youth Advisory Council

The Youth Advisory Council has ten members appointed by the Minister for a term of three years. They are persons who have had experience either in youth training and management or in the conduct of some youth organisation. The Director of Youth Welfare is a member of the Council and the Division provides the services of a full-time secretary, a trained advisor, a stenographer, administrative offices and a meeting room.

The functions of the Council are :

1. to recommend to the Chief Secretary measures for the promotion, establishment and assistance of youth clubs and organisations and for the furtherance of the moral, intellectual and physical welfare and development of youth ;
2. to recommend to the Minister the making of payments out of the Youth Organisations Assistance Fund for or towards the establishment, maintenance and assistance of youth clubs and organisations and other bodies concerned with the welfare of youth and in particular for or towards the training of youth leaders for such bodies, organisations or clubs ; and
3. generally to promote, assist and co-ordinate the activities of such bodies, organisations and clubs and other activities which the Council considers to be for the welfare of youth.

Since the establishment of the Youth Organisation Assistance Fund in 1956-57, \$3,090,000 has been allocated by the Treasury for distribution on the Council's recommendation. The annual allotment in 1969-70 was \$300,000. Grants are made to a wide range of youth groups and organisations to assist them in the erection of buildings, supply of equipment, maintenance of their premises, youth leadership training, and establishment and conduct of camps. Parent organisations, individual clubs and all kinds of youth groups use the advisory services of the Council.

Prisons Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Prisons. It is responsible for the custody of all persons in prisons and is required to assist in the rehabilitation of prisoners and their subsequent readjustment in the community. The Prisons Division maintains twelve prisons for males and one prison for females.

Pentridge, the main central prison, holds about half of all the prisoners in Victoria, and is the site of the Classification Centre. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or of at least six months if they are under twenty-one years of age) and those who are eligible for parole, after having been put through a selection and testing procedure, appear before the Classification Committee which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution to assist their rehabilitation.

Pentridge has nine divisions—each accommodating a different type of prisoner. One division is for trial and remand cases, the second is for short-term and vagrant prisoners, the third is a psychiatric and medical

clinic. In what is known as Pentridge proper there are four divisions for longer-term prisoners, one being for youths under twenty-one years of age and, finally, there is one division with accommodation for thirty-nine holding prisoners who are either regarded as security risks or who have been sent from other divisions or prisons for disciplinary purposes. Pentridge also has an industrial complex. There are fourteen kinds of industries producing goods valued at over \$0.25m annually.

In the Training Prisons technical instruction is provided in a number of industries. The Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre is intended for alcoholics and provides employment in the farm and orchard. McLeod Prison Farm on French Island concentrates on general farming. At Cooriemungle the prisoners undertake farming, large-scale land clearing, and timber-milling. Prisoners in the reforestation prisons at Morwell River and Won Wron are engaged in forestry work. At Ararat there is forestry work, mat-making, and tubular steel furniture manufacture. Sale Prison is a local reception prison where prisoners are occupied in forestry work, mat-making, or gardening. Castlemaine Prison is used as a semi-hospital prison. It has a large vegetable garden and a mat-making industry. At Fairlea—Victoria's only female prison—instruction is given in arts and crafts, domestic economy, sewing, and by volunteer instructors, in academic work.

The Victorian penal system is based on the principle that denial of freedom is the only intention of the court when it sentences a person to imprisonment. No additional penalties and humiliation should be heaped on a convicted man. Discipline, while being necessary for the functioning of an institution, need not be inhumane.

VICTORIA: PRISON ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS
(Exclusive of police lock-ups)

Institution	Accommodation available at 30 June		Prisoners			
	1969	1970	Daily average		In custody at 30 June—	
			1968-69	1969-70	1969 (a)	1970 (b)
Pentridge Prison	1,325	1,420	1,183	1,175	1,200	1,194
Ararat Prison	200	200	165	180	183	171
Beechworth Training Prison	115	115	102	101	99	96
Bendigo Training Prison	120	120	115	114	113	115
Castlemaine Prison	112	112	100	90	96	88
Cooriemungle Prison	60	60	53	52	52	51
Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre	75	75	68	66	71	65
Geelong Training Prison	130	130	133	134	135	145
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island)	133	127	127	128	127	131
Morwell River Reforestation Prison	80	80	73	67	66	71
Sale Prison	75	75	68	61	75	76
Won Wron Reforestation Prison	85	85	74	68	64	69
Total males	2,510	2,599	2,261	2,236	2,281	2,272
Fairlea Female Prison	100	70	54	47	49	55
Total	2,610	2,669	2,315	2,283	2,330	2,327

(a) Including 120 males and 11 females awaiting trial.

(b) Including 134 males and 15 females awaiting trial.

In all the prisons correspondence courses are encouraged and facilitated. The Education Department provides teachers for six registered schools within prisons. The main one is at Pentridge with four teachers; the other schools are at Ararat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Geelong, and McLeod. They provide general education up to the Higher School Certificate level.

In their leisure hours prisoners can pursue hobbies, watch television, or play sports. There are opportunities to take part in cultural activities.

Prisoners earn up to 50 cents a day. They are allowed to spend about \$1 a week on cigarettes, chocolate, hobby materials, and so on. The rest is saved and handed to them when they leave prison. Each convicted prisoner is allowed two visits each month but the governor may grant extra visits. Temporary leave may be given by the Director-General when appropriate. Often prisoners are allowed out unescorted. Chaplains are nominated by the major denominations and appointed by the government to the various prisons, either on a full-time or a part-time basis. Voluntary organisations also assist prisoners.

Where a minimum term is set by the court the Parole Board has the power to release the prisoner on parole at any time after the minimum term has expired. The prisoner may earn up to three days remission for good behaviour for each month served, which is deducted from the minimum term. Where no minimum term is set by the court the prisoner may earn remission for good conduct amounting to one quarter of his sentence. Moreover, all prisoners may be granted an additional three days special merit remission for each month served on grounds of special application to the task allotted to them. On the other hand, the governor of a prison may postpone discharge or release on parole by up to seven days for each breach of prison regulations.

The following table shows the offences for which prisoners were sentenced in Victoria during 1969-70:

VICTORIA—OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE SENTENCED,
1969-70 (a)

Offence	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Homicide	20	1	21	0·1
Assault	779	..	779	5·1
Robbery with violence	27	..	27	0·2
Sex—Natural	231	100	331	2·2
Unnatural	74	..	74	0·5
Breakings	1,057	..	1,057	7·0
Larceny	2,186	92	2,278	15·0
Motor vehicle	756	6	762	5·0
False pretences	756	63	819	5·4
Drunk and disorderly	3,258	127	3,385	22·3
Vagrancy	373	1	374	2·5
Other	5,081	185	5,266	34·7
Total offences	14,598	575	15,173	100·0
Individual persons sentenced	4,984	385	5,369	

(a) Many individuals are convicted for more than one offence and are received in prison more than once during a year.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from gaols (excluding police lock-ups) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 :

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS
(Exclusive of police lock-ups)

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Number in confinement at beginning of period—					
Convicted	1,879	1,872	1,994	2,103	2,199
Awaiting trial	120	122	141	179	131
Total	1,999	1,994	2,135	2,282	2,330
Received during period—					
Convicted of felony, misdemeanour, etc.	7,971	8,209	8,889	8,745	8,003
Transfer from—					
Other gaols and youth training centres	1,574	1,811	2,303	2,462	2,261
Hospitals, asylums, etc.	96	120	143	159	155
For trial, not subsequently returned to prison	2,891	3,282	3,268	3,290	3,327
On parole board warrants	..	..	39	42	57
Awaiting deportation by Commonwealth Immigration Department	29	16	16	16	27
Returned on order	292	357	376	371	331
Total	12,853	13,795	15,034	15,085	14,161
Discharged during period	12,858	13,654	14,887	15,037	14,164
Number in confinement at end of period—					
Convicted	1,872	1,994	2,103	2,199	2,178
Awaiting trial	122	141	179	131	149
Total	1,994	2,135	2,282	2,330	2,327

Probation and Parole Division

This Division is administered by the Chief Probation and Parole Officer. It supervises and provides case work services for persons released on probation from Victorian courts ; assists in the rehabilitation into the community of persons released on parole from youth training centres or prisons ; and provides, when requested by a court, reports and information on any person who has been found guilty—whether convicted or not.

To fulfil its functions the Division is divided into four sections : Adult Probation and Parole (Male) Section, Probation and Parole (Female) Section, Youth Parole (Male) Section, and Children's Court Probation (Male) Section.

The officers of the Adult Probation and Parole (Male) Section are responsible for the supervision of all males admitted to probation from adult courts—that is, of those who have committed the offence after their seventeenth birthday, and of all males paroled by the Adult Parole Board. They are also responsible for submitting pre-sentence reports to adult courts and various types of reports to the Adult Parole Board. The latter include reports on all persons being detained at the Governor's pleasure.

The officers of the Probation and Parole (Female) Section supervise all female probation and parole cases irrespective of age. They also prepare reports on females for courts or parole boards.

The officers of the Youth Parole (Male) Section are responsible for the supervision of male trainees paroled from a youth training centre—that is, of young persons who were between their fifteenth and twenty-first birthday at the time of the offence. They prepare case histories and other reports for the Youth Parole Boards.

The Children's Court Probation (Male) Section is located in the Children's Court Building, Batman Avenue, Melbourne. The officers of this Section supervise all male offenders placed on probation by Children's Courts—that is, those who have committed the offence before their seventeenth birthday. They provide reports on most children and young persons who are required to appear before the Children's Court.

While officers of each Section serve their own particular range of clients, they are not excluded from supervising persons not falling into their particular category. For instance, Children's Court probation officers can supervise any adult male parolee or probationer, or a youth parolee.

In addition to the above-mentioned locations, probation and parole officers are located in various regional and suburban offices.

The Division employs the services of male and female stipendiary and honorary officers. All stipendiary probation and parole officers are required to be qualified social workers, while some 800 honorary probation officers are selected citizens who supervise less difficult cases (usually first offenders) who live in their neighbourhood. Honorary probation officers discuss problems and treatment methods with stipendiary officers and are encouraged to attend a course of training at the Institute of Social Welfare.

Probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. When an offender is admitted to probation—which may be for a period of between one and five years—he consents to comply with certain conditions: to abstain from violation of the law, to report to the Chief Probation Officer within forty-eight hours, to carry out the lawful instructions of the Probation Officer, to report and receive visits as directed by the Probation Officer, and to notify the Probation Officer within forty-eight hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court requiring abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, avoidance of specified company or place, and so on.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised" by a probation officer and it is the first responsibility of the officer to see that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, however, every attempt is made to assist the offender in developing his personal relationships and abilities to be able to live constructively within the framework of society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in intensity. Initially it tends to be more frequent and then gradually decreases. It depends on the seriousness of the offence committed, the individual's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer to the Chief Probation Officer who decides whether any action to instigate breach proceedings will be taken. Court action may result in adjournment, fine, bond, admission to a new period of probation,

or sentence to detention in either youth training centres or prisons. On the other hand, the Court may also decide to take no action.

The following tables provide information on various aspects of probation.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Year	Placed on probation during year		Children on probation at end of year	Adults on probation at end of year
	By children's courts	By adult courts		
1965-66	1,598	1,642	1,899	3,465
1966-67	1,748	1,522	2,022	3,029
1967-68	2,047	1,533	2,499	2,693
1968-69	2,148	1,381	2,735	2,263
1969-70	2,375	1,514	3,049	2,153

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age of probationers	1968-69			1969-70		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By Children's Courts—						
Under 8 years	22	26	48	8	24	32
8 years and under 9 years	11	7	18	9	..	9
9 years and under 10 years	22	8	30	20	2	22
10 years and under 11 years	35	8	43	43	5	48
11 years and under 12 years	71	14	85	57	12	69
12 years and under 13 years	128	22	150	121	34	155
13 years and under 14 years	240	61	301	211	78	289
14 years and under 15 years	378	98	476	405	121	526
15 years and under 16 years	384	111	495	419	145	564
16 years and under 17 years	347	91	438	454	109	563
17 years and over (a)	50	14	64	88	10	98
Total	1,688	460	2,148	1,835	540	2,375
By adult courts—						
17 years and under 21 years	809	65	874	829	87	916
21 years and under 25 years	190	33	223	231	21	252
25 years and under 30 years	112	13	125	111	16	127
30 years and under 35 years	71	8	79	50	6	56
35 years and under 40 years	20	5	25	31	11	42
40 years and over	29	12	41	53	11	64
Not known	..	14	14	45	12	57
Total	1,231	150	1,381	1,350	164	1,514
Total probationers	2,919	610	3,529	3,185	704	3,889

(a) Those 17 years and over admitted to probation by Children's Courts committed the offence before their seventeenth birthday.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	On Children's Courts probation orders			On adult courts probation orders			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1968-69							
On probation at beginning of year	1,944	555	2,499	2,419	274	2,693	5,192
Placed on probation during year	1,688	460	2,148	1,231	150	1,381	3,529
Completed probation during year	1,346	375	1,721	1,448	80	1,528	3,249
Probation cancelled due to—							
further conviction	135	23	158	235	11	246	404
breach of other conditions	22	11	33	31	6	37	70
1969-70							
On probation at beginning of year	2,129	606	2,735	1,936	327	2,263	4,998
Placed on probation during year	1,835	540	2,375	1,350	164	1,514	3,889
Completed probation during year	1,564	372	1,936	1,118	110	1,228	3,164
Probation cancelled due to—							
further conviction	9	68	77	313	17	330	407
breach of other conditions	27	21	48	62	4	66	114
On probation at end of year	2,364	685	3,049	1,793	360	2,153	5,202

Parole

In Victoria there are two Youth Parole Boards and two Adult Parole Boards. They have power to release on parole those who have been sentenced to detention but are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence is served. The Youth Parole Boards can release on parole young persons sentenced to detention in a youth training centre at any time during the currency of the sentence, while the Adult Parole Boards are required to consider every adult case in which what is known as a 'minimum term' prison sentence is set by the court.

When a Parole Board considers a case its main concern is whether the person is a good risk on parole. It bases its decision on the report it receives from the parole service and the prison authorities. Medical and psychological reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is a major consideration. The Board can either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole.

Youth Parole Boards consider each case soon after the admission of the young person to a youth training centre, and generally set a review date. Those trainees who are sentenced to detention for six months or less are, as a rule, not regarded as suitable for parole. The earliest date an Adult Parole Board can release a prisoner on parole depends not only on the minimum term set by the court but also on the remissions the prisoner has earned while in prison for good conduct and for special application to the task allotted to him. On the other hand, release may be postponed either because the Governor of the prison, or a Visiting Justice, has imposed punishment following a breach of prison regulations or because the prisoner is required to serve time in lieu of unpaid fines.

By and large parole procedures are similar to probation procedures. On the day of release the parolee is handed a Parole Order which contains conditions similar to those on Probation Orders. The Parole Officer helps the parolee to carry out these conditions and also assists with some of his problems such as finding employment.

If the parolee is sentenced to another term of imprisonment his parole is automatically cancelled. In addition the Boards can cancel parole at any time should the parolee breach a condition or should his behavior be unsatisfactory. However, most parolees complete parole successfully. The date of completion is when the full sentence set by the court expires.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS ON PAROLE

Corrigendum

Page 553

The column headings "Adult parole" and "Youth parole" should be reversed.

On parole at beginning of year	1968-69	174	2	176	650	10	660	836
	1969-70	176	1	177	652	18	670	847
Released on parole during year	1968-69	346	6	352	616	14	630	982
	1969-70	358	7	365	688	16	704	1,069
Completed parole during year	1968-69	241	5	246	396	5	401	647
	1969-70	252	2	254	405	8	413	667
Parole cancelled due to—								
Further conviction	1968-69	85	1	86	151	1	152	238
	1969-70	80	..	80	119	1	120	200
Breach of other conditions	1968-69	18	1	19	67	..	67	86
	1969-70	20	1	21	92	1	93	114
On parole at end of year	1968-69	176	1	177	652	18	670	847
	1969-70	182	5	187	724	24	748	935

The probation service prepares "pre-court" reports in the case of Children's Courts and, when requested, "pre-sentence" reports in the case of adult courts. The following table gives the number of pre-sentence reports required by the various adult courts during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70:

VICTORIA—ADULT PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Year	Supreme Court		County Court		Magistrates' Courts		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1965-66	11	..	112	2	249	21	395
1966-67	11	..	140	4	305	41	501
1967-68	14	..	138	4	260	29	445
1968-69	4	2	101	5	298	37	447
1969-70	12	..	155	9	267	28	471

The parole service prepares reports for the Youth Parole Boards on most youths admitted to youth training centres. In the case of adult prisoners eligible for parole, a parole officer interviews the prisoner about three to four weeks before the date on which he will be eligible. He investigates the prisoner's background, prospects for work and lodging, and other matters. In the case of female prisoners, of whom there are relatively few, relatives and friends are nearly always interviewed. A report is then submitted to the Adult Parole Board.

The following table shows the location of young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1969 and at 30 June 1970:

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

Location	Wards not under sentence		Young persons under sentence			
			Wards		Non-wards	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
AT 30 JUNE 1969						
Youth Training Centres—						
Government	119	50	36	2	200	1
Non-government	..	40	40	..	54	..
On home release	285	129	..	..	..	..
Residing with employer, in hostel, or in private board	233	160	..	..	..	..
On parole	..	..	(a) 9	..	174	1
In prison (b)	4	..	8	..	6	..
Other institutions	13	17	..	..	..	..
Escapees	51	43	3	..	18	1
Appeal bail	2	..	..	..	8	..
Total	707	439	96	2	460	3
AT 30 JUNE 1970						
Youth Training Centres—						
Government	126	76	6	1	258	2
Non-government	4	30	34	..	49	..
On home release	316	118	..	..	..	..
Residing with employer, in hostel, or in private board	250	151	..	..	..	..
On parole	..	..	(a) 18	..	164	5
In prison (b)	8	..	..	..	4	..
Other institutions	28	1	..	..	..	..
Escapees	38	44	..	..	10	1
Appeal bail	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total	770	420	58	1	488	8

(a) Wards on parole, although under the control of the Youth Parole Board, are still under the legal guardianship of the Director-General of Social Welfare.

(b) Wards and youth trainees in prison are either on remand or serving short term sentences.

Training Division, Institute of Social Welfare

This Division—located at 12 Lisson Grove, Hawthorn—is administered by the Superintendent of Training. Its main function is to provide training courses covering the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies.

In addition, the Division is responsible for the educational and trade training programmes in all Social Welfare Department institutions. It administers tests to determine the suitability for training of those sentenced to detention in a youth training centre or prison, and is represented on their respective classification committees. It is the liaison authority between the Department and the Education Department which provides teachers for school programmes within the various institutions, as well as arranging technical correspondence courses for inmates in the government and non-government institutions. It also supervises Social Studies Cadets of the Department of Social Welfare who attend the University of Melbourne. Finally, it selects male junior staff for departmental institutions.

Social Welfare Training Council

The Social Welfare Training Council has twelve members who include the Superintendent of Training and the Directors of the Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, and Prisons Divisions. The other members are appointed by the Minister for terms not exceeding three years. The functions of the Council are:

1. to exercise a general supervision over theoretical and practical training prescribed by the Council ;
2. to prescribe courses of instruction and training in social welfare ;
3. to conduct written practical and oral examinations ;
4. to issue certificates of qualification to persons who have passed examinations at the prescribed standards of proficiency ; and
5. to maintain a register of persons who have passed examinations at the prescribed standards of proficiency.

Training courses

Tuition for all courses at the Institute of Social Welfare is free. Each year the State Government makes available six bursaries for the Youth Leadership Diploma Course and six for the full-time Child Care Workers Course. The value of these bursaries is \$1,000 and students are not required to enter into an agreement to work for the State Government after graduating. It is also possible for students on the Youth Leadership Diploma Course to obtain a Commonwealth Technical Scholarship. For full-time study the scholarship amounts to \$200 living allowance, and a \$50 text book and equipment allowance.

Courses offered by the Institute include the following:

(a) Child Care Workers Course

This course provides basic training for persons employed or interested in being employed in the residential care of children separated from their parents. Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age and should have attained Form 2 standard or its equivalent.

(b) Youth Workers Course

This course is designed to train persons employed or interested in employment in the care of young people who are committed to youth training centres. The qualifications required are the same as those for the Child Care Workers Course.

(c) Prison Officers Course

Part I provides training for newly recruited prison officers before they take up their position in prison. It involves twelve weeks theoretical and twelve weeks practical training. Part II and Part III are conducted by correspondence. Part II is required for promotion to Senior Prison Officer, and Part III is required for promotion to Chief Prison Officer and all higher prison positions.

(d) Youth Leadership Diploma Course

This is a three year full-time course designed to train adult men and women to work with young people. Applicants must be eighteen years of age and have attained Leaving Certificate standard or its equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have an additional year of study or some work experience.

(e) Welfare Officers Course

This is a full-time one year course designed to equip adults to assist people who have special problems. Students learn about the structure of society, and the various methods of helping people and the community resources available for the purpose. They also gain skills in interviewing. This course is not an alternative to the university course for social workers. It is expected that welfare officers will work in welfare organisations and hospitals under the direction of social workers or in conjunction with a committee. Applicants must have four leaving subjects, including English.

(f) Honorary Probation Officers Course

This course provides training, as well as an opportunity for discussion, for honorary probation officers and those who intend to volunteer for probation work. The course involves two evenings a week for a period of ten weeks.

(g) Supervisors Course

This course is for those who have the task of supervising students from this Institute while they are on practical work placements.

(h) Adoption Workers Course

This course is for staff from adoption agencies. They gain an understanding of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964* and have an opportunity to discuss the various aspects of adoption work. One aim of this course is to encourage uniform standards of work in adoption agencies.

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.

Finance

The following table shows the financial operations of the Social Welfare Department from 1965-66 to 1969-70:

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

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Revenue—					
Sale of goods produced in—					
Prisons	271	276	408	333	358
Youth training centres	45	34	24	21	27
Child endowment	57	62	39	25	64
Maintenance collection	108	96	79	79	82
Quarters, rations, and rents	43	48	34	58	68
Other revenue	6	8	25	23	16
Total revenue	531	524	609	540	615

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

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Expenditure—					
Central Administration and Research and Statistics Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	200	230	276	286	358
Family Welfare Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	347	409	457	475	565
Maintenance of reception centres and departmental children's homes	885	990	1,107	1,277	1,542
Payments for wards in—					
Approved children's homes	1,091	1,112	1,208	1,286	1,316
Foster homes	204	224	274	297	286
Family assistance	588	572	649	829	1,081
Other expenditure	28	37	36	50	46
Youth Welfare Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	100	115	127	150	177
Maintenance of remand and departmental youth training centres	1,027	1,168	1,306	1,453	1,660
Payments to non-departmental youth training centres	153	207	218	197	207
Other expenditure	84	114	117	130	133
Grants to youth organisations	290	286	291	304	310
Prison Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	2,504	2,842	3,157	3,463	3,884
Probation and Parole Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	246	273	298	340	398
Parole boards' expenses	9	8	9	8	9
Training Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	95	96	115	124	159
Total expenditure	7,852	8,684	9,645	10,670	12,131
Net expenditure	7,321	8,160	9,036	10,130	11,516

Victorian School for Deaf Children

Education for deaf children in Victoria dates back to 12 November 1860, when a deaf immigrant from London, Mr F. J. Rose, rented a small cottage in Peel Street, Prahran, and opened a School for the Deaf and Dumb. The school was based on English experience in this field of education.

Within two years Mr Rose had the support of a strong voluntary public charitable organisation and the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution was officially inaugurated on 28 August 1862. By 1866 the Committee occupied a building in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, and forty-four pupils were being educated, housed, and prepared for life.

In the intervening years thousands of deaf children have come under the care of the same organisation which changed its name in 1949 to the Victorian School for Deaf Children. The institution was incorporated in 1891 and has received a government grant ever since its inception. In 1913 the Education Department took over the training and payment of the teachers, leaving the Committee the tasks of child care, welfare, religious training, out-of-school activities, and the provision and maintenance of the property and buildings. In 1927 the Government built schoolrooms within the existing grounds and has provided further additions during the past forty years. In 1950 the Committee opened the Princess Elizabeth Kindergarten

for the Deaf in Elgar Road, Burwood, as a day and residential pre-school and eight years later the Education Department agreed to provide the teaching staff, in the same way as it had accepted responsibility for the St Kilda Road School in 1913.

The number of deaf children has increased greatly since the Second World War. In 1945 there were 102 children at the only deaf school in Victoria. In 1969 the number at school had increased to 1,000. One of the main causes for the increase has been repeated outbreaks of rubella epidemics. In a recent survey of causes of deafness in children it was found that the approximate percentages were : heredity, 10 per cent ; illness or accident during pregnancy of mother, or illness in child shortly after, or at birth, 40 per cent ; and unknown, 50 per cent.

In 1969, 500 severely or partially deaf children attended normal State primary, technical, high, or private schools. These children received regular visits for speech and other training from a group of qualified teachers of the deaf from the Education Department's Visiting Teacher Service. The other 500 children attended the following schools : the Princess Elizabeth Kindergarten for the Deaf, the Victorian School for Deaf Children, the Glendonald School for the Deaf, "Ewing House", Ballarat, McDonald House, Bendigo, and St Mary's School for the Deaf, Portsea.

The children leave the kindergarten at 6 years of age. During the final year at Burwood each child is seen by the Education Department's Ascertainment Committee to establish whether the child has sufficient hearing and ability to cope in a hearing school, or which deaf school will be most suitable from an educational and geographical point of view.

The Committee of Management of the Victorian School for Deaf Children provides modern care for the pupils who require boarding facilities at the St Kilda Road and Burwood properties. Although the main St Kilda Road building is 104 years old, the bedrooms and other areas have been modernised. The Princess Elizabeth Kindergarten for the Deaf was built on the "cottage system"—there are three resident cottages surrounding the school and administration blocks. Each cottage is in the care of two cottage mothers who look after the needs of ten children in a close-to-home environment.

Voluntary Social Services, 1965 ; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966 ; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967 ; Voluntary Social Welfare Work for the Physically Handicapped, 1968 ; Care of the Elderly, 1969 ; Rehabilitation, 1970 ; Employment of the Handicapped, 1970 ; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970

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 following table which gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Income	\$'000	1,118	1,197	1,337	1,341	1,502
Expenditure	\$'000	1,159	1,247	1,398	1,480	1,602
Accumulation account	\$'000	1,372	1,391	1,380	1,394	1,375
Expenditure on—						
Blood transfusion service	\$'000	490	520	568	623	691
Convalescent homes and hostels	\$'000	190	214	224	229	240
Handcraft and curative training	\$'000	48	52	60	52	55
Social service and welfare	\$'000	64	68	80	90	100
Service and repatriation hospitals, including recreation centres Civilian hospital and civilian relief	\$'000	143	120	133	153	157
Red Cross branches and companies	No.	555	569	572	581	587
Junior Red Cross Circles	No.	416	433	477	523	510
Blood donations	No.	106,075	103,164	106,152	112,247	109,488
Blood distributed	half litres	71,395	70,171	71,691	77,347	78,051
Serum distributed	litres	..	166	243	318	414
Transport mileage	'000 miles	712	749	808	890	975

Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service in Victoria began in 1929 when a panel of blood donors was organised. These persons were available to donate blood in hospitals when required but their blood had to be used immediately. By 1937 technical developments had made the storage of blood practicable and blood-banking began in Victoria during that year. During the war years, a National Blood Transfusion Committee was formed to co-ordinate the work of the transfusion services in the various States and to maintain a liaison with the Armed Forces.

Ever since the beginning of blood-banking, the need for blood has progressively increased. This increase was partly self-generating, for the ready availability of blood led to its increased use and the increased use led to further demands. Throughout the world the efficient organisation of blood transfusion services to provide plentiful supplies of blood, as well as progress in other fields, has enabled surgeons to embark on new operations and other procedures that require large quantities of blood. Open heart surgery is one recent development. Operations on the heart are no longer experimental procedures but are performed as a regular routine and large quantities of blood have to be allotted to them. The provision of blood for renal dialysis (artificial kidney) in the treatment of kidney failure is also important.

Another recent development has been the blood fractionation programme carried out in association with the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories. From an early stage blood, plasma, or serum was used for the emergency treatment of shock and burns. This enabled treatment to be carried out in an emergency without the delays inseparable from blood typing and cross-matching. Later a programme of fractionating blood into its various components was undertaken, thus enabling the specific fractions to be used for their appropriate indications. Among those fractions are albumin and Stable Plasma Protein Solution used for the treatment of shock, fibrinogen for the treatment of certain forms of hæmorrhage, and gamma globulin for the prevention of several infectious diseases including rubella

and infectious hepatitis. Some specialised products for the treatment of bleeding states are also produced. Among these are the antihæmophilic factor for use in hæmophilia and concentrates for treating defects in a number of other clotting factors.

Over the years the rather simple concept of blood groups that existed when the Service was founded has been replaced by a realisation of their complexity. With the increasing use of blood transfusion further problems of blood group incompatibility have been encountered and special panels of donors have been found to supply blood to patients with unusual blood group antibodies. Recently the transfusion services throughout Australia in association with the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories have embarked on large scale production of a special globulin for the prevention of hæmolytic disease of the newborn.

The Service has always considered the transfusion needs of country areas as well as those of the city and some years ago a system of regional and district blood banks was established throughout Victoria. There are now few areas which lack ready access to supplies of stored blood. In the city, blood collection takes place at the central blood bank, at several large hospitals, and at mobile units in the suburbs.

The running costs of the Service are borne by the Red Cross (10 per cent), the State Government (60 per cent), and the Commonwealth Government (30 per cent). No payment is made to blood donors and the Service makes no charge for supplying blood or blood products to hospitals, doctors, or patients.

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 108 service companies and thirty-three trained groups with a membership of 4,836. 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 outpatient 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.

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.

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 1966-67 to 1968-69 :

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a)			
Number of societies	20	20	20
Number of branches	1,120	1,112	1,091
Number of members contributing for—			
Sick and funeral benefits (b)	104,455	103,077	102,250
Medical services (b)	249,373	252,679	260,344
Hospital benefits (b)	263,552	268,090	276,241
Number of widows registered for funeral benefits	7,970	8,643	8,688
Number of whole of life and endowment assurance benefits in force	17,254	20,148	22,924
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of societies	109	106	104
Number of members	47,310	50,906	51,341
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of members who received sick pay	24,871	23,625	24,183
Number of weeks for which sick pay was allowed	409,005	396,635	388,113
Number of deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,589	2,481	2,586
Number of deaths of wives and widows	608	783	615

(a) 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.

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

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary societies (a)—			
Sick, funeral and non-contributory endowment funds	1,324	1,416	1,405
Whole of life, endowment and other assurance funds	837	1,256	1,859
Medical services funds	7,477	7,786	8,253
Hospital benefit funds	7,018	8,207	9,427
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,351	1,324	1,531
Dividing and other societies	570	614	695
Less inter-fund transfers	206	254	238
Total receipts	18,371	20,349	22,932
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary societies (a)—			
Sick, funeral and non-contributory endowment funds	879	816	899
Whole of life, endowment and other assurance funds	222	373	601
Medical services funds	6,814	7,141	7,664
Hospital benefit funds	6,080	7,259	8,480
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,119	1,310	1,256
Dividing and other societies	450	474	570
Less inter-fund transfers	206	254	238
Total expenditure	15,358	17,119	19,232
Excess of receipts over expenditure	3,013	3,230	3,700

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

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

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Ordinary societies (a)—			
Sick, funeral and non-contributory endowment funds	17,582	18,182	18,689
Whole of life, endowment and other assurance funds	3,166	4,049	5,306
Medical services funds	2,816	3,461	4,049
Hospital benefit funds	4,495	5,442	6,388
Medicine, management and other funds	5,651	5,666	5,941
Dividing and other societies	1,215	1,355	1,480
Total funds	34,925	38,155	41,853

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, 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 1966-67 to 1968-69 :

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

Nature of benefit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Sick pay	549	544	570
Funeral benefits	247	248	266
Non-contributory endowment benefits	84	93	83
Whole of life, endowment and other assurance benefits (a)	153	238	394
Medical services—			
Society benefit	3,127	3,355	3,658
Government subsidy	2,909	3,041	3,229
Hospital benefits—			
Society benefit	4,207	5,249	6,259
Government subsidy	1,064	1,070	1,126
Medicine	242	215	229

(a) During the period since 1966-67 several new types of assurance benefit have been developed.

Dispensaries

At the end of 1968-69, 34 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 1968-69 was 82,005. 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 1968-69 amounted to \$3,193,039 and \$663,473, respectively.

Specially authorised societies

At the end of 1968-69, 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 1968-69 was 69 and their assets amounted to \$245,308.

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.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1969, 412 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$7,436,240.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act at 30 June 1965 to 1969 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES(a)

Type	At 30 June—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Producer	60	65	68	69	70
Trading	41	45	51	54	57
Community settlement	6	6	6	6	6
Community advancement	245	316	370	423	498
Credit	127	144	152	156	164
Associations	1	1	1	1	2
Total	480	577	648	709	797

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 675-7 of this Year Book.

Details of co-operative societies which submitted returns for the year ended 30 June 1969 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES WHICH
SUBMITTED RETURNS (a), 1968-69

Type	Number of societies	Number of members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' funds	External	
			\$'000	\$'000	
Producer	66	45,694	2,524	5,769	8,293
Trading	47	26,720	2,527	2,298	4,825
Community settlement	5	433	85	130	215
Community advancement	449	37,108	1,277	3,392	4,669
Credit	158	34,146	496	9,589	10,085
Associations	2	126	..	201	201
Total	727	144,227	6,909	21,379	28,288

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 675-7 of this Year Book.

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

Historical

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did prior to Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Legal profession

Prior to 1891 the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches, barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and in New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and instituted legal proceedings generally. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who “instructed” the barrister for him.

In 1891 Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, though a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Legal Departments and officers

The political head of the 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 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of case	Number of cases dealt with				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Divorces	436	472	507	594	476
Custody applications	55	70	127	96	72
Other matrimonial causes	85	124	119	139	119
Motor accident claims	80	91	86	105	185
Workers compensation claims	35	42	45	40	70
Other claims for damages	41	35	32	36	107
Criminal matters	537	560	590	612	647
Miscellaneous	966	915	876	791	934
Total	2,235	2,309	2,382	2,413	2,610

High Court of Australia

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth in a "federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia and in such other Courts as the Parliament creates and in such other Courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

In 1903 the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933 the number was reduced to six and in 1946 the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices are all appointed for life as is required by the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the Court.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other Federal Court. It also provided that the Court have the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty ; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries ; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party ; between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus* or prohibition

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers and to control the jurisdiction of tribunals constituted under Commonwealth legislation, e.g., Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (prior to 1956), Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

In addition the Constitution provided that the Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last named provision the Parliament of the Commonwealth has conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- “(a) matters arising directly under any treaty ;
 (b) suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State ;
 (c) suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State ;
 (d) suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth ;
 (e) matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal Court.”

(Section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903–1969.)

As yet it has not conferred jurisdiction on the High Court in matters arising under any laws made by the Parliament but has done so in relation to a number of particular statutes such as the Income Tax Assessment Act, the Patents Act, the Trade Marks Act and the Life Insurance Act. In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

However, although original jurisdiction has been exercised to a considerable extent over the years, the primary functions of the High Court had been, first, interpreting the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgments of the Courts of the States and of the Courts of Territories.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question howsoever arising as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States unless the High Court decides that the question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section over the years a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate been granted.

In 1968 the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision

of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of Federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve Federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of Government and that until such time as the seat of Government was established the principal seat of the Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of Government should be established or until otherwise ordered the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926 section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of Government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

Industrial law in Victoria

Sources of industrial law

The legal basis of industrial relations in Victoria, at least nominally, is still the private contract of employment. The common law rules imported from England still apply, modified by both Commonwealth and Victorian legislation. In fact most of the terms in contracts of employment are directly affected by decisions of industrial tribunals set up under Commonwealth and Victorian legislation.

The most important statutes are now :

Commonwealth : *Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act* 1930–1970, *Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act* 1911–1970, *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1970, *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1969, *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956–1966, and *Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act* 1967–1970.

Victoria : *Apprenticeship Act* 1958, *Employers and Employés Act* 1958, *Essential Services Act* 1958, *Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act* 1960, *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, *Lifts and Cranes Act* 1967, *Master and Apprentice Act* 1958, *Trade Unions Act* 1958, and *Workers Compensation Act* 1958.

Commonwealth industrial tribunals

The Commonwealth derives its power to legislate for industrial relations mainly from section 51 (xxxv) of the Constitution, which grants power to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". It has exercised this power by passing the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1970.

This Act sets up a compulsory arbitration system for the settlement of industrial disputes. The system is now implemented through four main tribunals, namely, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a number of Conciliators, the Industrial Registrar, and the Commonwealth Industrial Court. The Constitution does not permit the Commonwealth to regulate industrial relations directly by passing general legislation applicable over the whole field of employment. Similarly, the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth industrial tribunals is circumscribed by the terms of the Constitution. It is possible for the High Court to prohibit a Federal tribunal from proceeding further with a case if it oversteps the mark, for example, by assuming jurisdiction in a matter which is not "industrial" (as defined by the Act.) Federal tribunals also have no jurisdiction unless they are dealing with an industrial dispute which extends "beyond the limits of any one State".

At first sight these requirements seem to impose quite severe restrictions on the area of operation of Commonwealth tribunals, leaving plenty of scope for State legislation. Liberal interpretations of the constitutional limitations by the High Court, however, have vastly expanded the powers of these tribunals so that their awards are of primary importance in industrial relations in all States, including Victoria.

The pervasive influence of Commonwealth awards is shown by the table of incidence of awards (page 169). This highlights the fact that a higher percentage of workers are covered by Commonwealth awards than are covered by State awards and shows that a substantial majority of workers are covered by awards under one or the other system. State awards frequently incorporate Federal decisions on minimum employment conditions; thus the great influence of the Commonwealth tribunals can be appreciated.

The influence of the Commonwealth system is particularly strong in the field of wage fixing. National Wage cases are decided at intervals by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Any increases in wages which are granted on economic grounds to metal trades workers in these test cases are subsequently incorporated in other Federal awards. In Victoria these increases also generally "flow on" to workers under State awards, because the Labour and Industry Act requires Wages Boards to take relevant Federal awards into consideration when determining wages.

In 1967 the Commission introduced total wages into Federal awards. Previously wages had consisted of two parts—the basic wage and a margin for skill (where appropriate). It is still too early to assess the exact significance of this change. It is not clear whether it will effect a substantive change or whether its effect is merely procedural.

State industrial tribunals

In Victoria a number of Wages Boards have been set up under the Labour and Industry Act to determine industrial matters in various trades. They consist of a chairman sitting with equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees.

Wages Boards have power to make determinations which operate as common rules prescribing minimum standards for all concerns within the trade and area covered by each Board. They may be contrasted with the

Federal tribunals which do not have power to make common rules although, as explained above, many of their decisions "flow on" to large sections of industry. Wages Boards now have power to deal with "any industrial matter whatsoever" with certain exceptions. The most important of these is that they cannot deal with any matter relating to the preferential employment of unionists.

Determinations of Wages Boards are enforced by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may initiate prosecutions for breach. Other tribunals established under the Labour and Industry Act are Boards of Reference, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Metropolitan Industrial Court. These deal, respectively, with disputes of fact concerning determinations, appeals, and offences under the Act.

Relationship between Commonwealth and State industrial law

Section 109 of the Commonwealth Constitution provides that where a law of a State and a law of the Commonwealth conflict, the Commonwealth law prevails. A Federal award thus overrides any State statute or Wages Board determination on the same subject. If a Federal award provides for long service leave, for example, any worker who is covered by the Federal award will have his rights to leave regulated by the award and will have no rights under the long service leave provisions of the Labour and Industry Act. However, this is one topic on which most Federal awards are silent, so that most workers are covered by the State legislation.

Trade unions

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides for registration of trade unions, which may then represent their members in disputes before the tribunals. Many unions have become registered organisations under the Act, with branches in the States. The Victorian Trade Unions Act also provides for registration but very few unions have availed themselves of these facilities for registration. However, the Act offers limited protection even for unregistered unions, by removing some legal disabilities imposed on unions by the early English common law.

Legal restraints on trade union activity

In practice the most important restraints on strikes and other industrial action by unions are the "penal clauses" of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. "Bans clauses" are often included in Federal awards. These prohibit unions from being concerned, directly or indirectly, in any ban or limitation on the performance of work in accordance with the award.

If a union takes strike or other action, contrary to a bans clause, a presidential member of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may try to settle the dispute by conciliation and arbitration. If, following these proceedings, the presidential member is satisfied that the union remains in breach of the award, he may issue a certificate to that effect. The Industrial Court may then impose a penalty under section 119 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act for such conduct. Victorian legislation imposing restraints on strike action may be found in the Essential Services Act and section 41 of the Labour and Industry Act.

In addition several common law remedies are available against striking employees. These derive from English decisions applicable in Victoria. The common law has been modified by the Employers and Employees Act which adopted an English statute of 1875. Later English Acts have not been adopted in Victoria so that the Victorian position is now more restrictive than the English. The available remedies are little used in practice.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations, like trade unions, register as organisations under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act and nominate representatives to the State Wages Boards. For further information on employers' associations see pages 474 to 476 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Industrial safety

The Victorian Labour and Industry Act contains detailed provisions aimed at making employment safer and preventing accidents. The legislation is administered by the Department of Labour and Industry (see page 183).

Industrial injuries

An injured worker or his dependants may bring an action for damages against his employer if he can prove that he was not provided with a safe system of work or that there was negligence on the part of a fellow employee.

In the absence of negligence by his employer or a fellow worker, he is entitled to claim compensation under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 for any work-connected injury. Even if there is negligence he may choose to claim compensation. The Act provides that an employer is liable to pay compensation when "personal injury arising out of or in the course of the employment is caused to a worker". Liberal definitions of "injury" and "the course of the employment" formerly made this Act very wide in its coverage. An important amending Act of 1965 narrowed its scope to a certain extent. It covers industrial diseases as well as injuries.

Lump sums are payable in case of death and to injured workers for specified "table injuries". Otherwise the injured worker is entitled to weekly payments during incapacity and medical expenses. He has no right to a lump sum payment but the Workers Compensation Board may, in its absolute discretion, award a lump sum in redemption of the employer's liability for future weekly payments. Commonwealth employees are covered by the Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act.

For further information on industrial conditions see Part 4 of this *Year Book*.

Legal education

The admission of barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court of Victoria is governed by the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958, which establishes a Council of Legal Education consisting of the seventeen Supreme Court Judges, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar. The Council has power to make rules

relating to qualifications and for admission of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors.

Candidates for admission must produce to the Court a certificate of the Board of Examiners, established by the Rules, that the candidate has complied with all the Rules. The Rules provide the qualifications for admission of three classes of local candidates.

1. *Candidates obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws.* A candidate may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Australian National University, and (if the candidate qualified for matriculation in Victoria) the University of Tasmania. He must pass, before or after graduating, Evidence, Procedure, Taxation, Accounts, and Professional Conduct. After qualifying for his degree, he must serve one year under articles with an experienced barrister and solicitor.

There are no prerequisite Higher School Certificate subjects for enrolment in the Faculties of Law at either the University of Melbourne or Monash University. Both degree courses provide for a limited number of non-law subjects and compulsory and optional law subjects accepted by the Council as adequate bases for qualification.

The University of Melbourne degree requires a four year course. Monash University offers a three year first degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence leading to a further two year course for a full degree, although in certain limited cases, candidates may enrol for a four year degree course without the first degree.

2. *Candidates taking the course for articulated clerks.* These candidates must have qualified to matriculate and passed certain basic prescribed law subjects. In addition, after passing the first four subjects, the candidate must serve for four years under articles. Articled clerks may enrol at either the University of Melbourne or Monash University but do not qualify for a degree. The Council conducts a school for articulated clerk candidates who were prevented by a quota system from enrolling as degree or articulated clerk students at either university. The school is administered by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology under the direction of the Council which appoints all lecturers, tutors, and examiners.

3. *Managing clerks.* The Rules provide for admission to practise as barristers and solicitors for persons who have not qualified for matriculation but have passed the same law subjects as prescribed for four year articulated clerks. They must have completed in the office of a Victorian barrister and solicitor a period of clerkship of not less than 12 years of which the last 5 years must have been served as a managing clerk.

The Rules provide for dispensation of service under articles for both degree and articulated clerk candidates who have completed 8 years service in one or more prescribed Government departments. Dispensation of the requirement of qualification for matriculation is provided for candidates who have been engaged on war service and partial dispensation of service under articles or of clerkship in the case of managing clerks and officials is provided for candidates who have been engaged on war service and have suffered hardship by reason of such service.

The Victorian Bar will not permit a duly admitted barrister and solicitor to sign the Bar Roll until he undertakes to read in the Chambers

of an experienced junior counsel for six months. No such post-admission training is required by the Law Institute of Victoria for those intending to practise as solicitors.

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 Magistrates' 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 sixteen 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 fixes 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 its own case, and answering that of its 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 Magistrates' 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. (See page 567.)

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of places at which sittings were held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	26	28	30	28	10
For trial	1,722	1,533	1,822	1,702	1,496
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,314	1,155	951	1,292	1,224
By a judge	509	606	598	517	532
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	122	123	122	76	115
Defendant	14	6	9	1	15
Amount awarded \$'000	1,705	795	723	892	1,108
Writs of summons issued	5,816	5,804	4,020	4,640	5,028
Other original proceedings	347	300	133	165	166
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	57	53	61	62	61
By a judge	66	77	86	85	142

NOTE. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and 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 Magistrates' 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 1965 to 1969 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CIVIL CASES

Year	Number of cases tried	Amount sued for	Amount awarded (a)
1965	1,916	\$'000 2,944	\$'000 1,967
1966	1,966	8,323	992
1967	2,139	8,914	1,117
1968	2,266	9,772	1,330
1969	3,249	42,025	6,416

NOTE. See footnote to previous table.
 (a) 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 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's writs against person and property	Subjects' writs against—		Total
		The person	Property	
1965	1	3	807	811
1966	..	8	832	840
1967	3	9	786	798
1968	9	11	847	867
1969	10	7	827	844

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' 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 Magistrates' 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 Bench as vacancies occur.

Magistrates' 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 Magistrate's 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

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Civil cases—					
Number heard	201,095	207,727	204,336	208,682	200,801
Debts or damages—					
Claimed	\$'000 8,849	20,146	20,340	20,800	21,025
Awarded	\$'000 7,345	15,540	17,050	16,927	17,246
Other cases—					
Eviction cases (a)	3,254	3,551	3,233	3,250	3,349
Fraud summonses	11,389	9,099	10,079	10,978	11,270
Garnishee cases	20,684	20,047	20,851	20,272	19,680
Maintenance cases	4,852	5,460	6,001	6,732	7,264
Show cause summonses	35,569	32,501	31,162	37,596	37,440
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	25	5	47	22	84
Miscellaneous	61,200	53,703	61,154	66,979	61,925
Licences and certificates issued	21,425	22,088	24,252	26,910	26,564

NOTE. See footnote to table on page 574.

(a) Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts.

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 Magistrates' Courts are shown on pages 582-3.

Consolidation of the Statutes, 1961

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 1965 to 1969 and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES			
Year	Bankruptcies and orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER			
1964-65	541	72	613
1965-66	522	72	594
1966-67	496	63	559
1967-68	524	59	583
1968-69	520	82	602
LIABILITIES (\$'000)			
1964-65	4,690	1,653	6,343
1965-66	4,450	2,773	7,223
1966-67	7,106	2,051	9,157
1967-68	4,611	1,857	6,468
1968-69	3,644	1,786	5,430
ASSETS (\$'000)			
1964-65	1,043	1,045	2,088
1965-66	1,591	2,534	4,125
1966-67	2,713	1,172	3,885
1967-68	1,339	1,173	2,512
1968-69	1,703	1,023	2,726

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Magistrate's Court 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 Magistrate's Court and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the metropolitan area, two Special Stipendiary 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 Magistrates' Courts. However, it has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts 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 1967 and 1968 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the person	507	7	514	487	11	498
Against property	7,634	298	7,932	7,354	315	7,669
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	128	7	135	70	12	82
Against good order	583	33	616	652	28	680
Driving offences	465	6	471	469	6	475
Miscellaneous offences (a)	142	12	154	225	21	246
Total	9,459	363	9,822	9,257	393	9,650

(a) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

Result of hearing	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	838	30	868	619	19	638
Placed on probation	3,306	156	3,462	3,515	204	3,719
Admitted to Social Welfare Department	1,272	44	1,316	1,342	43	1,385
Sentenced to youth training centre	1,358	6	1,364	1,236	5	1,241
Adjourned without probation	1,990	100	2,090	1,870	95	1,965
Other	163	7	170	157	8	165
Total convictions	8,927	343	9,270	8,739	374	9,113
Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out	532	20	552	518	19	537
Total	9,459	363	9,822	9,257	393	9,650

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF
HEARING, 1968**

Nature of offence	Result of hearing					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Branch (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	Other
Against the person—						
Assault and grievous bodily harm	49	34	51	47	47	9
Sex offences	24	4	104	40	85	4
Total	73	38	155	87	132	13
Against property—						
Robbery	4	1	13	19	1	1
Breaking and entering	75	23	1,155	1,059	384	35
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	125	111	1,225	528	662	51
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	78	84	651	604	304	19
Wilful damage	17	44	79	23	72	4
Other offences against property	33	9	85	32	53	6
Total	332	272	3,208	2,265	1,476	116
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2	3	32	29	13	3
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	7	2	50	9	26	1
Other offensive behaviour	18	47	24	4	31	2
Obscene and insulting language	8	53	6	4	24	3
Firearms	10	51	17	3	42	7
Other offences against good order	43	31	60	23	65	9
Total	86	184	157	43	188	22
Driving offences	27	106	120	77	135	10
Miscellaneous offences (b)	17	35	47	125	21	1
GRAND TOTAL	537	638	3,719	2,626	1,965	165

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Social Welfare Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

(b) 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 divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. 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 (a)	1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	9	..	10	..	12	..	8	..
Robbery and violence	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	24	..	34	..	46	1	24	1
Breaking and larceny (c)	886	216	908	253	896	254	945	299
Other offences	214	12	264	11	224	18	226	12
Total	1,133	228	1,219	264	1,178	273	1,203	312

(a) Based on Major Crime Index as prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS: AGE OF OFFENDER, 1968

Offence group (a)		Age last birthday (years)					Total
		10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault (b)	M	..	2	2	3	1	8
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery with violence	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	M	2	1	4	13	4	24
	F	..	..	1	..	..	1
Breaking and larceny (c)	M	110	221	340	240	34	945
	F	9	27	109	125	29	299
Other offences	M	15	34	78	82	17	226
	F	1	4	3	3	1	12
Total		137	289	537	466	86	1,515

For footnotes, see previous table.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963

Crime statistics

Magistrates' Courts

In the following tables details are given of the number of cases dealt with in Magistrates' Courts (known as Courts of Petty Sessions prior to 1970), excluding Children's Courts (details of which have been shown under that heading) and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 576.

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 Magistrates' Courts 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 Magistrates' Courts since 1964 are not comparable with those of previous years.

The following tables give details of the number of cases summarily disposed of in Magistrates' Courts for the years 1967 and 1968 :

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1967				1968			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	2,201	68	955	31	2,144	44	1,072	16
Against property	9,581	1,279	980	67	8,764	1,254	907	87
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1,176	204	104	6	1,221	169	113	13
Against good order (a)	5,830	657	1,194	91	4,950	538	1,020	80
Driving offences	3,036	25	1,962	18	3,319	28	2,137	17
Miscellaneous (b)	922	59	94	4	967	102	117	12
Total	22,746	2,292	5,289	217	21,365	2,135	5,366	225

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1967, 24,342 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1968 was 24,835. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

(b) Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY
CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

Result of hearing	1967		1968	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	10,089	1,046	9,333	948
Imprisoned for—				
Under 1 month	1,195	59	1,200	125
1 month and under 6 months	4,375	150	4,011	101
6 months and under 12 months	900	36	904	18
1 year and over	269	5	273	2
Released on probation	1,735	281	1,626	222
Adjourned for a period without probation	944	185	956	145
Released on bond or recognisance	2,411	503	2,320	538
Other	828	27	742	36
Total	22,746	2,292	21,365	2,135

See footnotes to preceding table.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES COURTS: SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1967		1968	
	Convicted	Dismissed, with- drawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, with- drawn, struck out
Against the person	1,074	991	1,170	995
Against property	3,157	1,250	3,279	1,249
Against good order	1,783	358	1,788	405
Driving offences	166,900	9,740	175,151	12,028
Miscellaneous (a)	55,239	7,317	53,482	7,130
Total	228,153	19,656	234,870	21,807

(a) 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 or 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 when 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 of persons whose deaths were registered during the years 1965 to 1969, 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
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
1969	1,667	823	2,490	47	3	50

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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
1969	17	2	19	30	1	31

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 : AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED

Age group (years)	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 19	359	14	373	369	12	381
20-24	593	20	613	591	22	613
25-29	221	10	231	242	12	254
30-34	149	12	161	145	7	152
35-39	124	5	129	116	14	130
40-44	119	3	122	81	5	86
45-49	58	4	62	72	5	77
50-54	53	..	53	47	1	48
55-59	25	1	26	25	2	27
60 and over	16	..	16	21	1	22
Total	1,717	69	1,786	1,709	81	1,790

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF
SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Offence (a)	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—						
Murder	7	1	8	5	..	5
Attempted murder	1	..	1	2	1	3
Manslaughter	14	2	16	6	2	8
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	6	..	6	1	..	1
Assault with grievous bodily harm	45	1	46	59	2	61
Assault	21	1	22	22	1	23
Carnal knowledge (under 16 yrs)	201	..	201	206	..	206
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 yrs)	5	..	5	5	..	5
Incest	15	1	16	17	1	18
Rape	17	..	17	34	..	34
Indecent assault on female	32	..	32	41	..	41
Indecent assault on male	29	..	29	23	..	23
Unnatural offences	22	..	22	32	..	32
Bigamy	2	..	2	3	..	3
Other offences against the person	7	..	7	12	2	14
Total	424	6	430	468	9	477
Against property—						
Robbery	103	4	107	87	2	89
Breaking and entering—						
Houses	225	16	241	238	9	247
Shops	56	1	57	72	..	72
Other	72	2	74	62	..	62
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	151	7	158	114	12	126
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	74	1	75	86	1	87
Cattle and sheep stealing	14	..	14	27	2	29
Other offences against property	87	5	92	75	6	81
Total	782	36	818	761	32	793
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	108	14	122	115	28	143
Other offences—						
Driving under the influence	54	..	54	24	..	24
Dangerous, etc., driving	108	1	109	66	1	67
Miscellaneous offences (b)	241	12	253	275	11	286
Total	403	13	416	365	12	377
GRAND TOTAL	1,717	69	1,786	1,709	81	1,790

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1968

Offence (a)	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	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Attempted murder	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Manslaughter	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	8
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assault with grievous bodily harm	4	11	27	..	11	6	2	61
Assault	2	10	..	..	11	..	9	23
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	..	27	9	..	121	40	2	206
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
Incest	..	1	13	..	4	..	..	18
Rape	..	..	31	..	2	..	1	34
Indecent assault on female	3	8	17	..	7	3	3	41
Indecent assault on male	..	4	6	..	10	3	..	23
Unnatural offences	..	2	8	..	16	5	..	32
Bigamy	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Other offences against the person	..	1	2	..	9	1	1	14
Total	9	65	121	5	200	59	18	477
Against property—								
Robbery	..	10	54	..	1	8	16	89
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	1	67	51	..	57	40	31	247
Shops	..	23	21	..	13	7	8	72
Other	..	21	18	..	13	8	2	62
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	5	39	17	..	37	27	1	126
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	6	18	17	..	10	22	14	87
Cattle and sheep stealing	2	2	..	..	24	1	..	29
Other offences against property	6	22	7	..	39	5	2	81
Total	20	202	185	..	194	118	74	793
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	8	36	19	..	55	22	3	143
Other offences—								
Driving under the influence	19	3	..	..	2	..	..	24
Dangerous, etc., driving	49	5	..	..	11	2	..	67
Miscellaneous offences (b)	15	88	39	..	72	43	29	286
Total	83	96	39	..	85	45	29	377
GRAND TOTAL	120	399	364	5	534	244	124	1,790

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1968

Offence (a)	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	..	2	5
Attempted murder	1	1	..	1	3
Manslaughter	3	..	..	2	3	8
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	1	..	..	..	..	1
Assault with grievous bodily harm	..	7	23	8	8	5	10	61
Assault	..	2	14	4	..	..	3	23
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	4	92	82	10	7	3	8	206
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	3	2	..	..	..	5
Incest	..	7	15	4	3	3	9	41
Rape	..	7	20	5	1	1	..	34
Indecent assault on female	..	1	3	4	4	4	7	23
Indecent assault on male	..	4	6	2	4	7	9	32
Unnatural offences	1	2	..	3
Bigamy	3	..	1	..	4
Other offences against the person	..	3	6	..	..	1	1	14
Total	4	123	177	45	32	28	68	477

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1968—continued

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—Age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against property—								
Robbery	2	24	39	12	7	3	2	89
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	9	72	84	22	22	13	25	247
Shops	2	13	30	11	8	5	3	72
Other	1	8	30	9	5	9	..	62
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	9	15	38	29	12	6	17	126
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	3	36	27	11	2	5	3	87
Cattle and sheep stealing	..	1	9	8	4	3	4	29
Other offences against property	2	3	26	22	8	6	14	81
Total	28	172	283	124	68	50	68	793
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	..	8	28	27	21	20	39	143
Other offences—								
Driving under the influence	..	..	2	4	2	2	14	24
Dangerous, etc., driving	..	3	12	10	5	7	29	67
Miscellaneous offences (b)	5	37	111	44	24	23	42	286
Total	6	40	125	58	31	32	85	377
GRAND TOTAL	38	343	613	254	152	130	260	1,790

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED: RESULT OF HEARING

Result of hearing	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	141	1	142	117	3	120
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 months	76	6	82	54	4	58
3 months and under 6	73	3	76	85	1	86
6 months and under 12	190	4	194	150	4	154
12 months	141	..	141	98	3	101
Over 12 months and under 2 years	88	1	89	115	..	115
2 years and over	209	6	215	244	5	249
Death sentence	4	..	4	5	..	5
Placed on probation	317	30	347	230	14	244
Released on recognisance or bond	368	16	384	489	45	534
Other	110	2	112	122	2	124
Total	1,717	69	1,786	1,709	81	1,790

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.

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

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
REVENUE					
Licences, certificates, and permits	7,525	8,031	8,960	9,710	10,595
Interest on investments	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and fines	65	67	66	77	67
Total	7,610	8,118	9,046	9,807	10,682
EXPENDITURE					
Annual payments to municipalities	112	111	111	111	(a)
Compensation	4	5	3	12	19
Transfer to Police Super-annuation Fund	46	46	46	46	(a)
Salaries, office expenses, etc.	308	308	322	363	388
Transfer to revenue	7,139	7,648	8,563	9,276	10,275
Total	7,610	8,118	9,046	9,807	10,682

(a) Under the Liquor Control Act, which came into force on 1 July 1968, annual payments to municipalities and to the Police Superannuation Fund are no longer made from the Licensing Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES

Type of licence	At 30 June—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Hotel	1,552	1,548	1,539	1,541	1,517
Registered club	275	293	301	309	325
Retailed bottled liquor	494	511	531	552	587
Wholesale liquor merchant	64	65	65	67	71
Australian wine	31	28	25	18	20
Railway refreshment room	20	17	17	15	15
Vignerons	11	10	9	9	9
Brewer	6	6	7	7	7
Restaurant	79	90	94	105	136
Cabaret	..	..	..	2	7
Ship	..	..	..	..	1
Total	2,532	2,568	2,588	2,625	2,695

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 racing and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31 July 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	65	65	65	66	70
Other courses	322	342	358	356	361
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	500	494	490	507	533
Other courses	2,215	2,334	2,443	2,481	2,499
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	1,951	1,967	1,957	2,023	2,226
Other courses (\$'000)	956	1,089	1,158	1,228	1,257
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	36	37	37	37	36
Other courses	183	189	188	187	200
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	252	259	272	259	252
Other courses	1,241	1,427	1,419	1,423	1,568
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	382	440	482	468	461
Other courses (\$'000)	322	438	463	516	562

Victoria Police

The functions of the Victoria Police Force can be broadly set out as the preservation of the Queen's Peace, the protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime.

Recruitment

The Force is endeavouring to maintain a ratio of one policeman to every 700 population, although the figure in 1969 was 1:714. To maintain recruitment, cadetships are offered to youths between the ages of 16 and 18½ years, who are sworn in as constables with others who are recruited between the ages of 18½ and 35 years. All recruits serve a probationary period of one year before their appointments to the Force are confirmed.

Traffic

About 70 per cent of the work of the Police Force is concerned with the supervision of traffic. Registration of motor cars, testing drivers for licences, enforcing the Traffic Regulations and the Motor Car Act, and

checking of vehicle road-worthiness are all performed by the police. During the 12 months ending 31 December 1969, 34,919 accidents came under the notice of the police, 1,036 persons were killed in traffic accidents, and there were 25,481 casualties.

Traffic offences detected totalled 332,314, and the patrolling and checking of motorists by police resulted in the detection of persons wanted for other types of offences on many occasions. The average annual increase of over 6 per cent in accidents occurred again in 1968-69.

During 1969, 330 Mobile Traffic section members using 110 motor cars and 101 motor cycles checked 132,494 vehicles, made 13,238 amphotometer bookings for speed infringements, and travelled 3,837,878 miles for an average of 230 days duty on the road and 10.3 days in courts. They operated throughout the State, many from country centres.

Breath Analysis Section

The twenty members of this Section interviewed 3,850 drivers suspected of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs in 1969, and as a result, charged 721 with driving under the influence, and 2,528 with driving while having a blood alcohol content over 0.05 per cent.

Criminal Investigation Branch

Representing about 10 per cent of the Force, the Criminal Investigation Branch is composed of detectives drawn from the uniformed force. They must, currently, have at least six years police service, and have passed the examination for promotion to the rank of First Constable, before being eligible to join the Branch. They are then trained at the Detective Training School.

Certain detectives specialise in inquiries for which special squads have been formed. These include homicide, drug, company, and arson squads, manned by men who have special aptitude in the respective fields. Detectives are used on interchange duty between other States in Australia and in New Zealand.

Communications

Police received just under 0.75 million calls from the public during 1969, all handled by the control centre called D.24. This section recovered over 2,288 stolen vehicles, made 17,134 arrests, and questioned over 69,000 suspects.

The control room staff is being increased regularly and all directing personnel are now sub-officers. Telex messages were exchanged regularly with all State capitals and overseas countries. The Victoria Police is also the Australian headquarters for Interpol. Forty larger country police stations are now connected with D.24 by two-way radios, all of which are usable for communication direct to police cars.

As part of the State Disaster Organisation, police co-ordinate fire, ambulance, and airport resources in times of flood, bushfire, or other large scale emergencies.

Training

Primary training of Victoria Police recruits (as distinct from cadets) consists of twenty weeks at the Police Depot learning law, English, social studies, physical training, combat, drill, firearms, first aid, and swimming. Secondary classes are in detective training at the Detective Training School.

where members are given ten weeks' instruction in the latest scientific methods, and at the Sub-Officers' Training School, where law, prosecutions, and personnel management are taught. Other spheres for secondary training are at the Motor Cycle Riders School, Traffic School, Motor Driving School, and individual specialist training is also provided for fingerprint experts and for members of the Forensic Science Laboratory.

The Victoria Police Detective Training School and the Airlie Officers College attract police officers from South East Asian countries and Africa.

The Airlie Officers College teachers administration, social studies, and human relations to those about to be promoted to officer rank with a view to fitting them for administrative posts.

Motor Registration Branch

Motor Registration Branch business continued to increase in 1969-70. Transactions dealt with by the Branch were 4,482,519 in 1969-70 and collections amounted to \$95m 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Authorised strength	4,470	4,572	4,620	4,731	4,781
Actual strength (a)	4,405	4,402	4,577	4,687	4,743
C.I.B., etc. (b)	644	644	649	657	666
Police-women	58	61	61	64	70
Cadets	61	127	134	138	176
Reservists	135	119	106	84	61
No. of inhabitants per active police officer (c)	701	704	699	698	714

(a) Includes police-women, but excludes cadets and police reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plain clothes police, and scientific section.

(c) Includes police-women but not police reservists.

Further references, 1961-70

HOUSING AND BUILDING

Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1969

The estimated value of building approved in the City of Melbourne during the year ended 30 June 1969 was \$38.7m. Of this total, new buildings costing over \$250,000 accounted for \$23.5m and major alterations and additions (over \$250,000) for \$2.7m.

The most notable new building to be completed was the A.M.P. Society's "St James Building" at the corner of William and Bourke Streets. Another important construction was "Two-o-One Spring Street"—seventeen floors of a combination of own-your-own and rented flats. There are three more similar developments under construction, and several more proposed, all in the eastern end of the City. This development is reflected in the rapid rise in land values in the area.

There has also been considerable flat development in Carlton and North Melbourne both by the Housing Commission and Master Builders redevelopment.

The following major buildings, listed by the Melbourne City Council, were recorded by the Council as completed during the year ended 30 September 1969 :

- Alquay Pty Ltd, 486-492 Bourke Street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 111-137 William Street.
- Capital and Counties (Vic.) Pty Ltd, 455-457 Little Collins Street.
- Cinema Centre (Hoyts), 134-144 Bourke Street.
- Colonial Mutual Life Association, 363-367 Little Collins Street.
- Commonwealth Banking Corporation, N.E. Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets.
- Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd, 457-471 Bourke Street.
- David Syme and Co. Ltd, Cnr Lonsdale and Spencer Streets.
- 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 Landsdowne Street.
- Regents Park Land Pty Ltd, 170-176 William Street.
- State Savings Bank, 235-243 Queen Street.
- Two-o-One Spring Street Pty Ltd, 199-207 Spring Street.
- Victoria Insurance Co. Ltd 42-52 Market Street.

The City Council has provided the following list of major buildings (of over \$1m each) under construction in the City of Melbourne at 30 September 1969 :

- Australian Netherlands Properties Pty Ltd, 468-478 Collins Street.
- B.H.P. Co. Ltd, Cnr William and Bourke Streets.
- 15 Collins Street Pty Ltd, 13-15 Collins Street.
- Commonwealth Banking Corporation, 14-26 Elizabeth Street.
- M.C.C. Capital Counties (Vic.) Pty Ltd, 562-576 Bourke Street.
- Ralton Holdings Pty Ltd, 194-200 Bourke Street.
- Treasury Gate Pty Ltd, 97-99 Spring Street.

Bridges in Victoria

The early settlers in Victoria were quick to establish centres of agriculture and industry throughout the State and their efforts were accelerated by the discoveries of gold. It was not long before roads, railways, and harbours were built to service the growing economy. Places where rivers and streams could be crossed relatively easily became the sites for fords and punts, and the construction of bridges to replace them very soon became an urgent undertaking. The State had ample supplies of bridge-building materials—high strength timbers and excellent stone—and where the first bridges were often temporary structures in timber, they were soon replaced by fine stone constructions. Reference to early prints of Melbourne shows the first Princes Bridge to have been a handsome structure crossing the Yarra in a single stone span. A large number of the early stone bridges, built in the 1850s, are still in use. For example the fine bluestone bridge at Batesford, near Geelong, and many bluestone bridges still to be seen in the Western District, are almost all still in

excellent condition. The designs were straightforward, almost invariably symmetrical, well proportioned, and sparsely and discreetly ornamented. The north and north-east regions also offer fine examples; amongst them must be counted the Hughes Creek Bridge at Avenel on the Hume Highway and the beautiful granite single span Newtown Bridge at Beechworth.

The coming of the railways to Victoria gave the bridge builders great opportunities to show their art and ingenuity. Of the early trunk routes, the Bendigo railway is endowed with some of the noblest early bridges. The superb Malmsbury Viaduct stands unchallenged both in size and execution as the finest bluestone bridge in the State. It is situated some sixty miles from Melbourne and crosses the Coliban River. There are five graceful bluestone arches each spanning some 60 ft—the largest stone structure in the Cornish and Bruce contracts on this line which were all built about 1860. The Rupertswood Bridge of five arches in bluestone and the three arch granite bridge over Barkers Creek at Harcourt, both on the Bendigo line, are also noteworthy.

Wrought iron came to be used to an increasing extent in bridge engineering and girders of this material began to replace stone arches for bridge spans. In many instances cast iron was used for the supporting piers, although stone remained popular for piers and abutments as well as brickwork until the general acceptance of concrete. The spectacular Taradale Viaduct, again on the Bendigo line, near Malmsbury, was an outstanding example of the use of wrought iron girders and bluestone piers until comparatively recently when it was modified by the addition of lattice steel piers at the girder mid-spans to cope with the heavier trains. Many early wrought iron railway bridge sections were imported from England where I. K. Brunel supervised arrangements there on behalf of the Victorian Railways.

The use of timber for both road and railway bridges in Victoria was also important. The timber trestle bridges, though now mostly replaced by steel structures with concrete piers (many since the 1950s), were some of the finest timber structures in the State. They were often built on the narrow gauge lines and a fine example of one still stands between Belgrave and Selby on the Gembrook line, some 30 miles east of Melbourne.

Following the turn of the century, concrete, both in mass form and reinforced, and steel became the principal materials for bridge building. Reinforced concrete road bridges designed on systems developed by Sir John Monash and others, replaced older timber structures. An outstanding example of one such bridge is the Morell Bridge at Anderson Street, South Yarra. The Marshall sewerage aqueduct over the Barwon, near Geelong, built in 1913 is of world importance as a concrete structure built as a series of reinforced concrete cantilevers supporting the sewer main. The railway engineers in Victoria have always preferred steel girders for spans, though their work has led to considerable developments in mass concrete techniques for piers and abutments. The present pressing needs for increasing the capacity of the railway system have led to large scale rearrangements and duplications of trackwork with the consequent renewals of bridges. The firm policy of eliminating the level crossings especially on trunk routes has produced a number of road overpasses. These consist invariably of steel spans where the tracks are crossed and

their design is straightforward with no detracting superfluous detail. The Separation Street overpass at North Geelong and the Craigeburn overpass on the Hume Highway are good examples. The recently completed Heyington railway bridge over the deviated course of the River Yarra close to the South Eastern Freeway and the bridge over the Nepean Highway at Mordialloc are fine representatives of the recent work of the Railway Construction Board and their consultants.

The new freeways have produced a number of handsome bridges both in steel and concrete. The South Eastern Freeway Extension at Heyington crosses the Yarra by an elegant reinforced concrete bridge. Of the recent steel roadway bridges, the Williamstown Road bridge over the Geelong Road is a fine example. A number of small footbridges in concrete are particularly elegant and of these the Blackwood Mineral Springs bridge set in a beautiful river glade, heavily wooded, is a good representative. Children's footbridges over the highways are being built in increasing numbers and one such at Moorabbin is noteworthy as is the new cable stayed concrete sewer and footbridge over the Barwon at Geelong.

The West Gate Bridge over the Lower Yarra between Fishermens Bend and Yarraville has been designed to form the cardinal link of the new West Gate Expressway which for the first time in the history of Melbourne will provide a direct link between Geelong in the west and Dandenong in the south-east, two rapidly developing cities near Melbourne. This bridge of an aggregate length, including the concrete approach spans, of 8,500 ft, has been designed to have five major steel spans symmetrically disposed. It is intended that the river span of some 1,100 ft, together with the adjacent spans each of about 470 ft, will combine to form a cable stayed steel girder system with two 150 ft high towers, one at each end of the river span. This bridge has been designed to provide eight lanes of traffic and two additional service lanes and to give a clearance for ships of 176 ft above low water level.

Further references 1961-70 ; 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 ; Building Trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970

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.

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.

In addition to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the planning authority for the newly enlarged metropolitan planning area of 1,942 square miles, regional planning authorities have now been constituted at Western Port and Geelong, thus securing the whole of the Port Phillip District for the introduction and implementation of regional planning methods. The two new regional planning authorities have identities quite distinct from each other and from the Board of Works, although some interchange of data for comparison and information purposes is likely to take place ; each will nevertheless operate quite independently.

The Mornington Peninsula and Western Port Regional Planning Authority was established on 25 February 1969 and includes the whole of the municipal districts of Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, and Phillip Island and parts of the municipalities of Bass and Cranbourne. The Authority was renamed the Western Port Regional Planning Authority in August 1970. The Authority's area of responsibility is some 648 square miles.

The Geelong Regional Planning Authority comprises the whole of the municipalities of Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown, Queenscliffe, Bannockburn, Barrabool, Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon. The Authority was established on 22 April 1969. Its area of responsibility is 973 square miles.

The Town Planning Appeals Tribunal has been created to hear and determine all appeals against decisions of responsible authorities with

respect to applications for permits under interim development orders and planning schemes. The Tribunal consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom shall be a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria who shall be the chairman. One of the two remaining members shall be a person having experience in town and country planning, and the other shall have a knowledge of and experience in public administration, commerce, or industry.

Appeals were formerly heard by delegates appointed for this purpose by the Minister for Local Government and the determination was made by the Minister following a recommendation to him by the delegates. As the procedure had been very demanding on the Minister's time, the Government decided that it would be appropriate to have an independent administrative tribunal capable of gaining the confidence of the parties who will appear before it and who must abide by its decision.

The procedure in relation to appeals and hearings is generally the same as previously, but some matters of detail have been improved. The Tribunal is required to give reasons for its decisions and will have published for the information of authorities and persons concerned with town planning important or typical determinations together with reasons.

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 references, 1968, 1970

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 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 1965-66 to 1969-70:

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)

Year	Houses and flats	Other new buildings	Alterations and additions to buildings	Total all buildings
1965-66	225,170	233,438	47,922	506,530
1966-67	273,358	220,692	41,586	535,636
1967-68	309,080	207,259	41,469	557,808
1968-69	339,110	221,561	44,913	605,584
1969-70	364,916	319,218	47,788	731,922

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 1965-66

to 1969-70. It should be noted that 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. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS
COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Houses	183,625	195,968	212,545	241,646	263,536
Flats	45,090	71,220	90,644	96,935	92,886
Shops	18,248	23,010	13,627	24,329	19,540
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	4,993	6,916	8,285	20,708	21,556
Factories	68,112	52,601	54,654	54,419	65,830
Offices	36,100	56,312	28,984	34,699	87,279
Other business premises	18,500	16,832	31,858	21,855	26,265
Educational	30,839	35,604	35,419	44,905	46,671
Religious	3,536	3,554	2,484	2,916	3,929
Health	18,703	15,646	9,538	14,660	29,210
Entertainment and recreation	5,643	7,714	7,501	7,205	8,453
Miscellaneous	17,348	24,515	9,325	11,728	9,434
Total	450,737	509,892	504,864	576,005	674,588

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 1965-66 to

VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Houses	184,060	203,556	208,097	230,420	261,899
Flats	52,663	55,958	80,541	90,085	101,953
Shops	14,629	21,810	16,701	21,284	23,808
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	5,982	5,103	7,965	6,490	16,283
Factories	58,876	66,199	55,096	56,137	67,104
Offices	24,590	46,420	48,716	53,390	35,638
Other business premises	13,176	16,198	13,493	21,370	33,186
Educational	29,127	26,968	37,140	42,029	39,781
Religious	3,492	3,262	3,518	3,188	3,108
Health	11,149	10,631	10,751	10,352	21,367
Entertainment and recreation	4,668	4,691	4,778	9,714	9,807
Miscellaneous	12,963	11,147	10,574	33,667	15,176
Total	415,375	471,943	497,370	578,126	629,109

1969-70. 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.

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 \$451,906,000 at 30 June 1969 to \$514,808,000 at 30 June 1970.

Value of work done during period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1965-66 to 1969-70. 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	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Houses	183,444	202,166	211,611	233,502	265,058
Flats	49,964	63,752	81,592	99,709	99,721
Shops	19,676	19,387	18,764	18,917	22,536
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	5,566	5,413	7,869	10,137	21,493
Factories	65,875	58,953	59,446	55,157	66,137
Offices	44,122	48,343	41,849	48,879	45,903
Other business premises	14,956	15,216	21,108	30,879	34,402
Educational	26,735	29,053	40,202	42,040	43,172
Religious	3,837	3,674	3,072	3,119	3,347
Health	11,834	13,693	15,844	15,437	21,331
Entertainment and recreation	4,198	5,942	7,420	8,484	9,325
Miscellaneous	12,195	21,810	16,973	14,115	12,775
Total	442,402	487,402	525,750	580,375	645,200

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 classified by geographical distribution and ownership for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70. 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 120-1), 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	Commenced		Completed		Under construction (i.e., unfinished) at end of period	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION (a)						
1965-66	12,807	7,764	13,388	8,924	5,643	4,763
1966-67	14,899	11,174	15,448	9,372	6,478	6,649
1967-68	16,003	13,587	15,545	11,798	6,925	8,416
1968-69	17,829	13,121	17,085	12,885	7,511	8,567
1969-70	18,771	12,457	18,772	12,971	7,407	7,826
REMAINDER OF THE STATE (a)						
1965-66	7,723	785	7,541	582	5,816	611
1966-67	6,191	813	6,678	766	3,945	574
1967-68	5,905	812	6,047	888	3,788	498
1968-69	5,752	996	5,646	890	3,779	591
1969-70	5,804	1,048	5,930	1,021	3,553	573
STATE TOTAL						
1965-66	20,530	8,549	20,929	9,506	11,459	5,374
1966-67	21,090	11,987	22,126	10,138	10,423	7,223
1967-68	21,908	14,399	21,592	12,686	10,713	8,914
1968-69	23,581	14,117	22,731	13,775	11,290	9,158
1969-70	24,575	13,505	24,702	13,992	10,960	8,399

(a) Figures subsequent to 30 June 1966 are not comparable with earlier years.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS:
CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	New houses and flats erected for—				Total houses and flats
	Government ownership (a)	Private ownership (a)			
		By contractors	By owner- builders	Total private	
COMMENCED					
1965-66	2,865	23,271	2,943	26,214	29,079
1966-67	3,180	27,137	2,760	29,897	33,077
1967-68	2,321	30,936	3,050	33,986	36,307
1968-69	2,549	31,903	3,246	35,149	37,698
1969-70	3,208	31,649	3,223	34,872	38,080
COMPLETED					
1965-66	2,935	24,233	3,267	27,500	30,435
1966-67	3,488	25,799	2,977	28,776	32,264
1967-68	2,367	28,967	2,944	31,911	34,278
1968-69	2,251	30,914	3,341	34,255	36,506
1969-70	2,975	32,005	3,714	35,719	38,694
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD					
1965-66	2,159	10,251	4,423	14,674	16,833
1966-67	1,851	11,589	4,206	15,795	17,646
1967-68	1,804	13,519	4,304	17,823	19,627
1968-69	2,102	14,292	4,054	18,346	20,448
1969-70	2,326	13,561	3,472	17,033	19,359

(a) See definitions on pages 597 and 598.

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 1965-66 to 1969-70 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES: CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year	New houses					
	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1965-66	411	16,416	1,916	1,567	220	20,530
1966-67	380	17,166	1,646	1,551	347	21,090
1967-68	516	18,343	1,346	1,494	209	21,908
1968-69	538	20,266	1,085	1,566	126	23,581
1969-70	642	21,126	937	1,797	73	24,575
COMPLETED						
1965-66	650	16,232	2,233	1,678	136	20,929
1966-67	419	17,805	1,913	1,614	375	22,126
1967-68	444	17,934	1,522	1,433	259	21,592
1968-69	531	19,228	1,218	1,594	160	22,731
1969-70	641	21,055	1,133	1,796	77	24,702
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1965-66	499	7,499	1,511	1,770	180	11,459
1966-67	460	6,860	1,244	1,707	152	10,423
1967-68	533	7,252	1,059	1,769	100	10,713
1968-69	519	8,108	894	1,699	70	11,290
1969-70	551	8,088	638	1,651	32	10,960

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMMENCED, 1959-60 TO 1968-69

For government instrumentalities, owner-builders, and private persons (or firms)

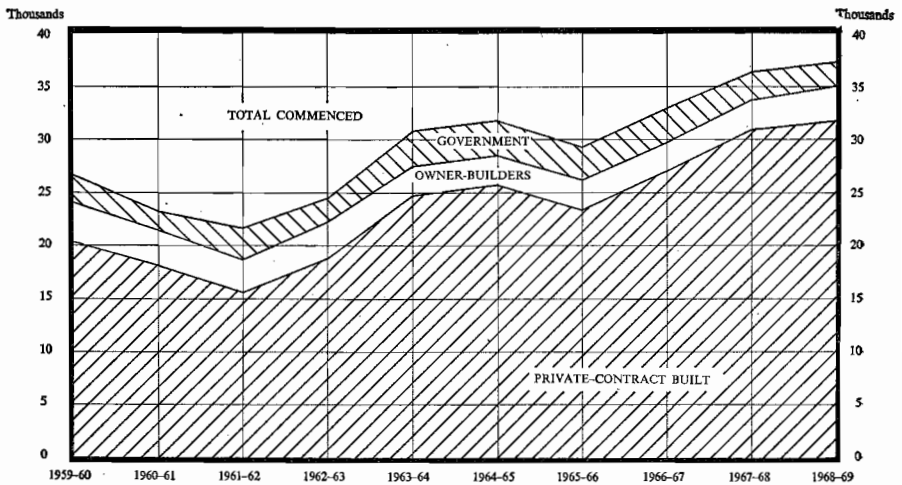


FIGURE 14. Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES
COMMENCED BY KINDS, 1959-60 TO 1968-69

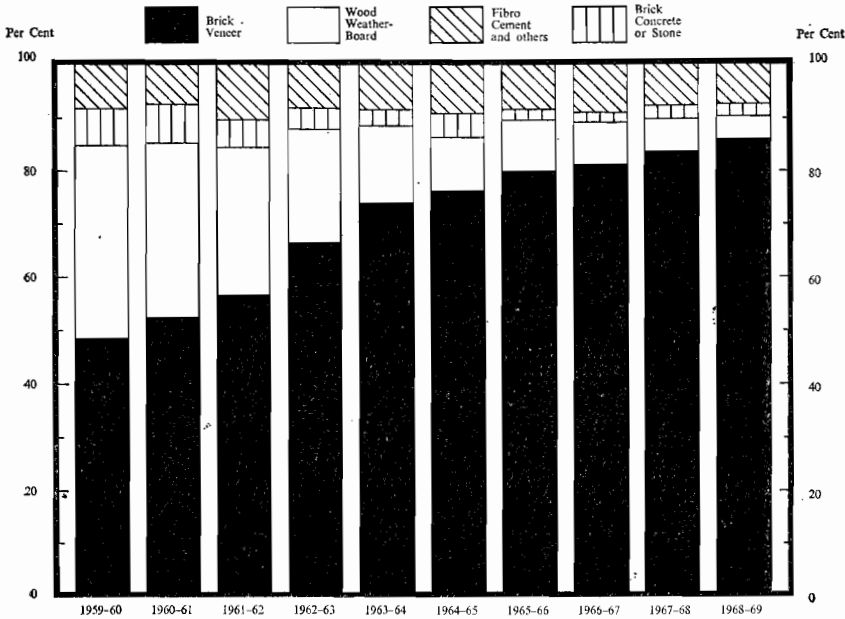


FIGURE 15. Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

Government housing activities

Commonwealth authorities

Department of Housing

The principal functions of the Commonwealth Department of Housing include the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the War Service Homes Act, the Home Savings Grant Act, the States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) 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 1968-69 (\$34,500,000) were \$24,150,000 to the Housing Commission, Victoria, and \$10,350,000 to the Home Builders' Account.

In addition to the "new" loan moneys of \$10,350,000, an amount of \$5,916,000 became available for lending from the Home Builders' Account during 1968-69 from surpluses resulting from the revolving nature of the Home Builders' Account. Co-operative terminating housing societies in Victoria were advanced \$16,144,200 from the Home Builders' Account during 1968-69.

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 \$1,538,313 were made by the Commonwealth in 1968-69.

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 1969 are summarised as follows :

1945 Agreement—1 July 1945 to 30 June 1956

Loan funds advanced	\$171,562,000
Number of dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	30,925

1956-1966 Agreement—1 July 1956 to 30 June 1969

	\$
Loan funds advanced	338,700,000
Loan funds allocated to State Housing Commission	241,030,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account	97,670,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by co-operative terminating housing societies	130,175,566
Supplementary advances made by Commonwealth for housing for defence forces	19,777,768
	No.
Dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	31,898
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Account	20,278

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 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 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 five years from 1964-65 to 1968-69:

VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Homes provided during year				Total homes provided from inception to end of year	Annual expenditure	Instalments paid (a)	Loans repaid
	By erection	By purchase	By discharge of mortgage	Total				
1964-65	360	1,780	521	2,661	74,747	\$'000 17,642	\$'000 18,134	1,396
1965-66	373	1,956	461	2,790	77,537	18,394	18,681	1,395
1966-67	344	1,447	369	2,160	79,697	14,401	20,149	1,518
1967-68	187	1,046	321	1,554	81,251	10,511	20,298	1,532
1968-69	167	1,320	326	1,813	83,064	13,085	21,039	1,576

(a) Includes excess instalment payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The Scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total private savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of long-term housing finance.

The Scheme is governed by the *Home Savings Grant Act 1964-1967* 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, if the contract to buy or build the home was made, or building of the home began, on or after 28 November 1966. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from the 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 savings 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 1966-67 to 1968-69.

VICTORIA—HOMES SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1966-67	9,902	8,929	3,928	440	3,891
1967-68	11,329	10,717	4,527	422	4,470
1968-69	11,685	9,948	4,233	426	4,379

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home-owners in general.

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

Manner of acquisition	1967-68		1968-69	
	Applications approved	Total value	Applications approved	Total value
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Purchase of house (a)	5,992	62,550	5,743	63,983
Purchase of flat/home unit	60	638	59	639
Built under contract	4,084	47,956	3,729	46,102
Owner-built	581	(b) 6,509	417	(b) 4,717
Total all homes	10,717	117,654	9,948	115,440

(a) Includes purchase of new and previously occupied houses.

(b) 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 1967-68 and 1968-69 were \$10,978 and \$11,604, respectively.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : APPLICATIONS APPROVED,
METHOD OF FINANCING, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF
MORTGAGE FINANCE

Year	First mortgage loan only	First and second mortgage loans	Other (a)	Total mortgage	Average first mortgage loan (b)	Average second mortgage loan
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
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
1968-69	8,109	1,260	579	9,948	7,894	1,646

(a) Homes financed either from the applicant's own resources or with personal or unsecured loans or purchased under a terms contract of sale.

(b) 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 current programme provides for 440 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.

Dwellings for Aged Pensioners Scheme

The Scheme is governed by the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act* 1969 which was assented to on 27 September 1969. The legislation arose from the Commonwealth Government's offer to make grants to the States for the provision of self-contained accommodation for eligible single age pensioners, upon the States undertaking not to reduce the level of their expenditure during recent years on aged persons housing from funds other than the grants.

An amount of \$25m has been allocated among the States to be made available to them over the 5 year period 1969-70 to 1973-74.

The purpose of the Scheme is to provide reasonable accommodation, at rents they can afford to pay, for single elderly pensioners living alone in private accommodation and paying too high a proportion of their pensions in rent. Accordingly, an eligible pensioner as defined by the Act is a person in receipt of an age pension, or one who qualifies for a service pension because of age, and is entitled to receive supplementary assistance under the *Social Services Act* 1947-1969 or *Repatriation Act* 1920-1969.

Building schemes are submitted by the State housing authorities to the Department for approval by the Minister. The accommodation to be provided, apart from meeting other requirements, must be single, self-contained, of an adequate size and standard, and be available at reasonable rentals. Following approval of each scheme the Department arranges payment of a grant in quarterly instalments in accordance with the progress made on construction.

The Minister has approved for the purposes of the Act all nine building schemes submitted to date by the Housing Commission, Victoria. These schemes, estimated to cost \$1,675,000 will provide 316 units of accom-

modation and the first grant sought (\$200,000) was paid on 10 April 1970.

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. Before 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. At March 1970 the maximum rate of interest chargeable on insured loans was $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum (increased from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum in October 1969) 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.



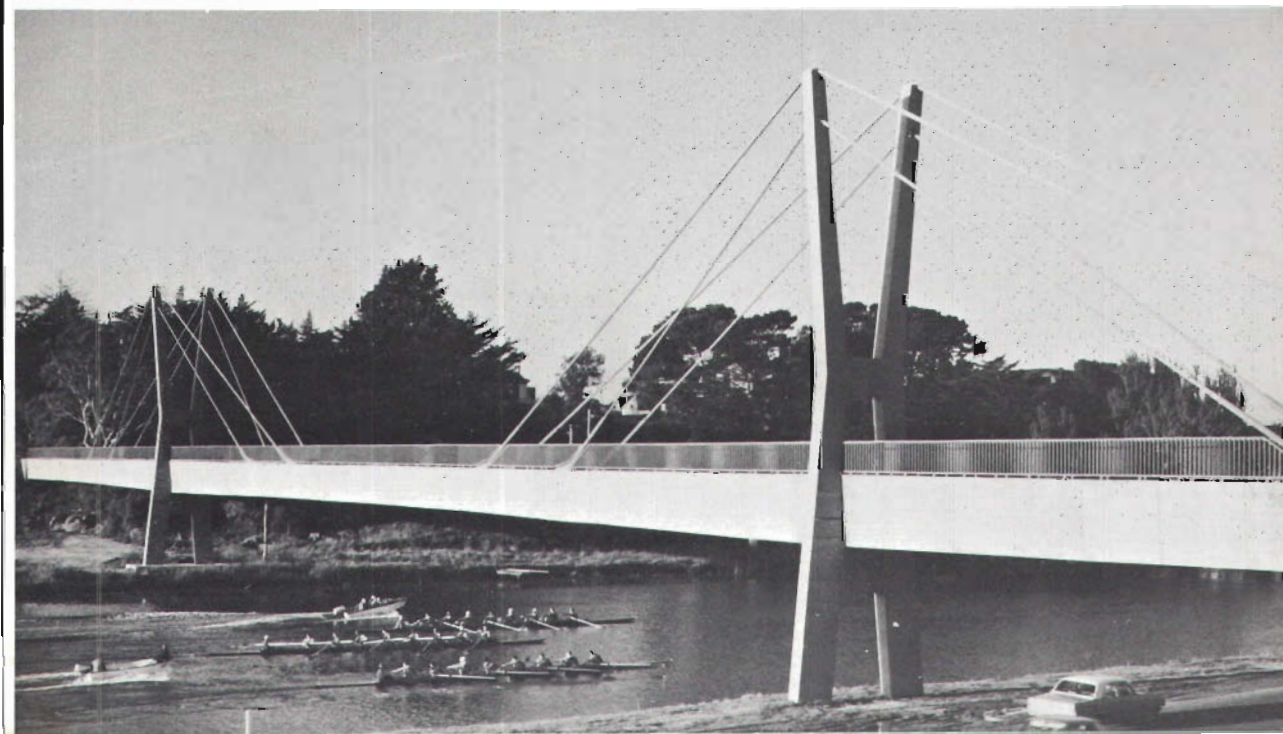
This bluestone viaduct at Malmsbury carries the Melbourne-Bendigo railway over the Coliban River. Including the approaches it is 500 feet long and has five arches, each of 60 foot span.

Victorian Railways

Bridges of Victoria

The new Barwon Grange sewer bridge and footway.

Cement and Concrete Association of Australia



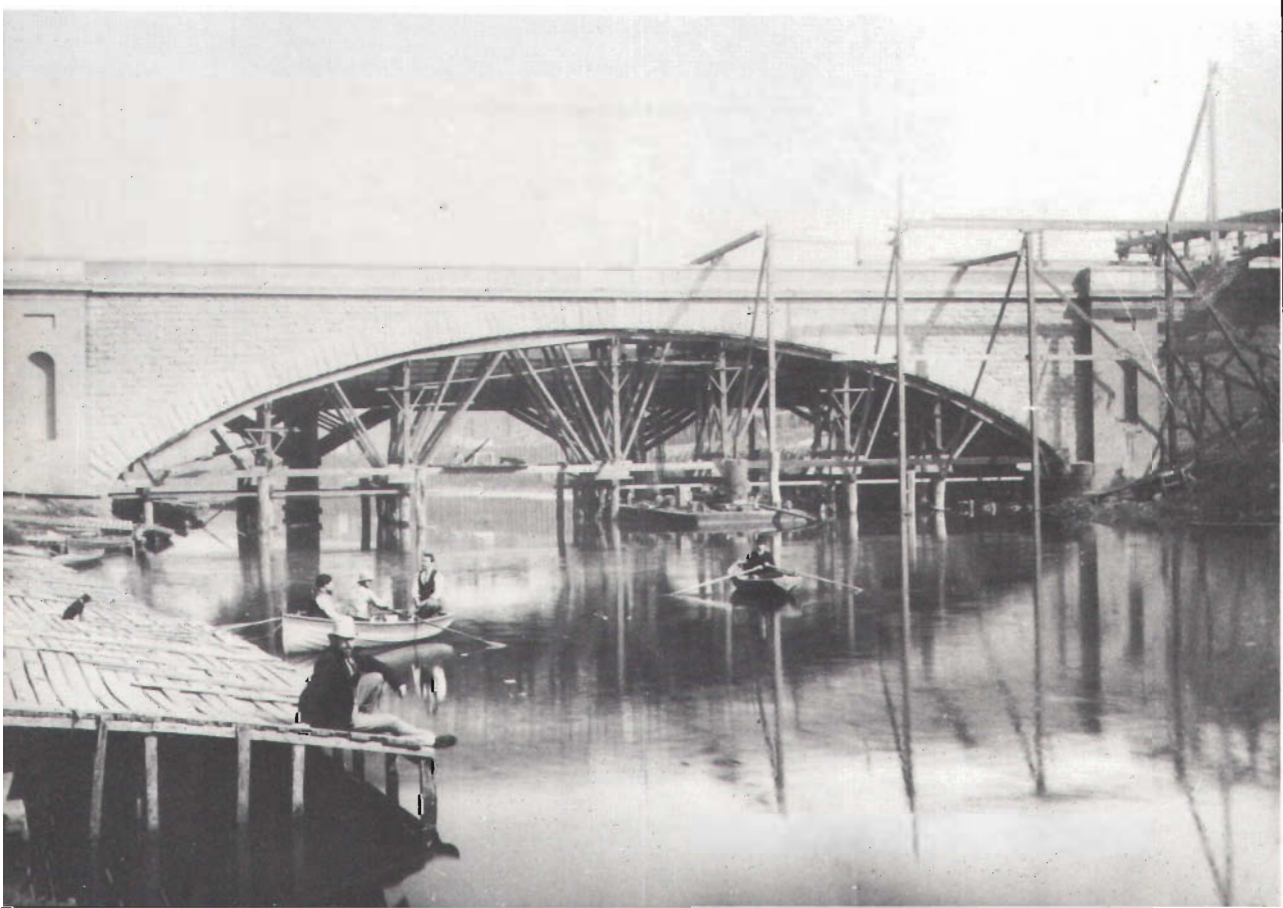


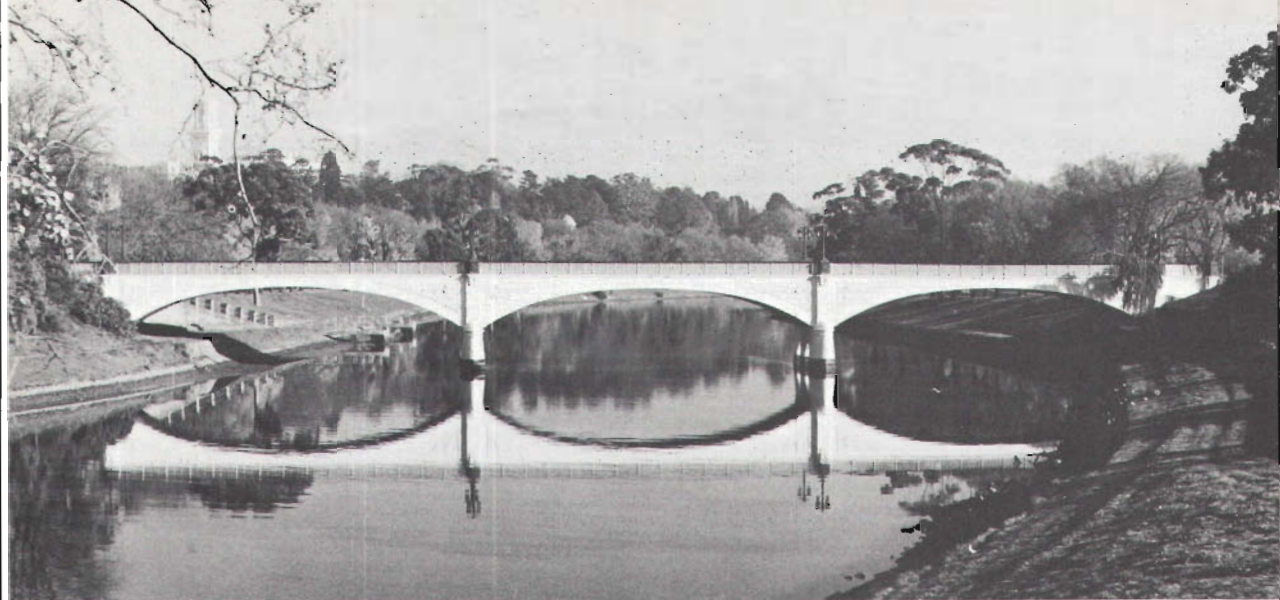
An informative early print of Melbourne seen from the south bank of the River Yarra. The earlier Princes Bridge, a stone structure of one simple and most graceful span, stands out clearly, with St Paul's Church to the right of it on the site where St Paul's Cathedral stands today. The present Princes Bridge was built in 1888, when the river was widened and deepened.

La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria

The earlier Princes Bridge from a photograph probably taken in the early 1850s showing the bridge nearing completion with the stone arch centering timbers awaiting removal.

La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria





The Morell Bridge was designed in 1899 by Sir John Monash and carries Anderson Street across the Yarra in three graceful arches built of reinforced concrete, an early use of this material in bridge construction in Victoria. The form of the bridge is reminiscent of a stone structure.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

A fine bluestone elliptical arch bridge of single span built in 1862 to convey the Calder Highway over the stream at Woodend. The bridge was widened and restored in later years to provide for increased traffic.

Country Roads Board



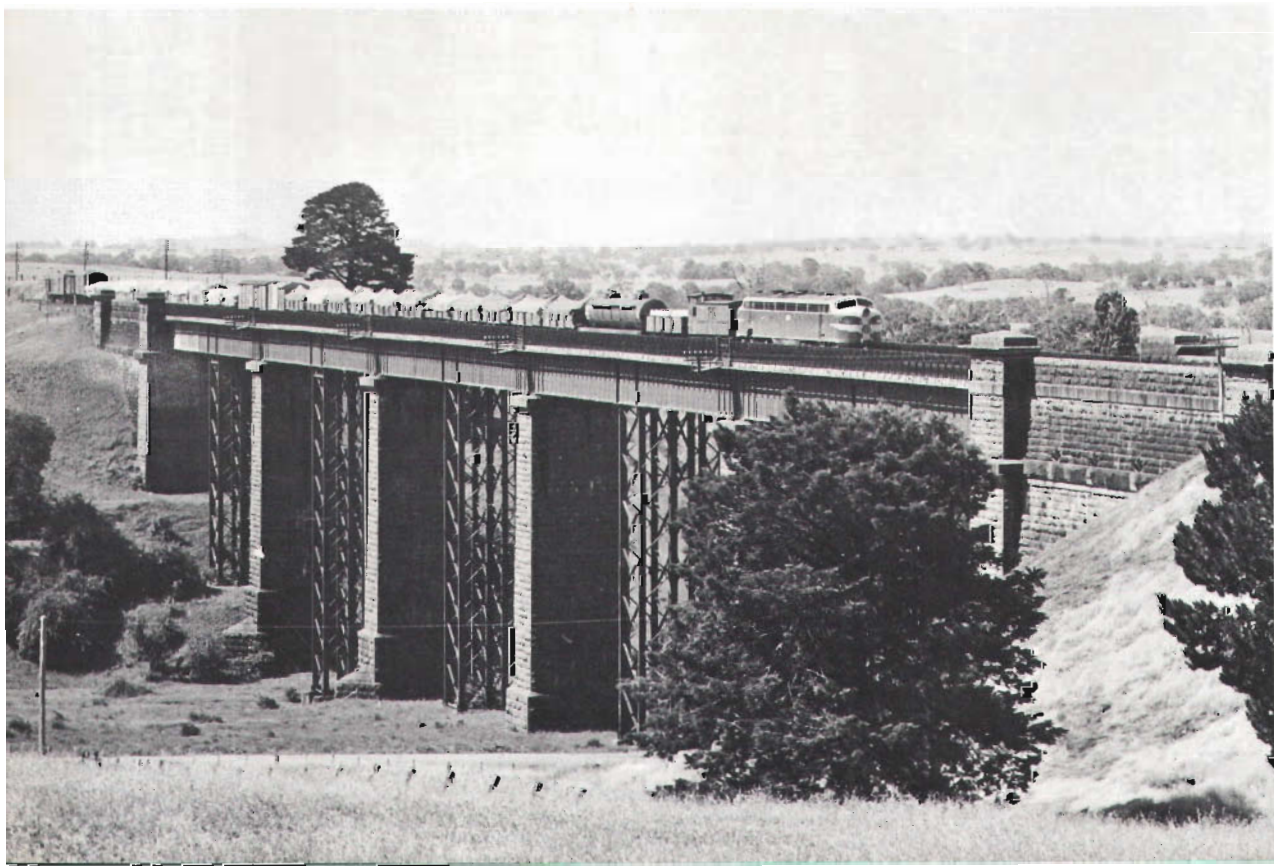


This viaduct of wrought iron plate girders supported by bluestone piers and abutments carries the Melbourne–Bendigo railway over the valley at Taradale. One of the largest single works in the Cornish and Bruce contracts for this railway, it was built about 1860. The photograph was taken shortly after construction. The increased weight of locomotives and the higher capacity of rolling stock of later years required the addition of trussed steel supports at each mid-span, a device which detracts from the appearance of the viaduct today.

Victorian Railways

The viaduct today, showing the steel supports at the mid-span of each girder.

Victorian Railways





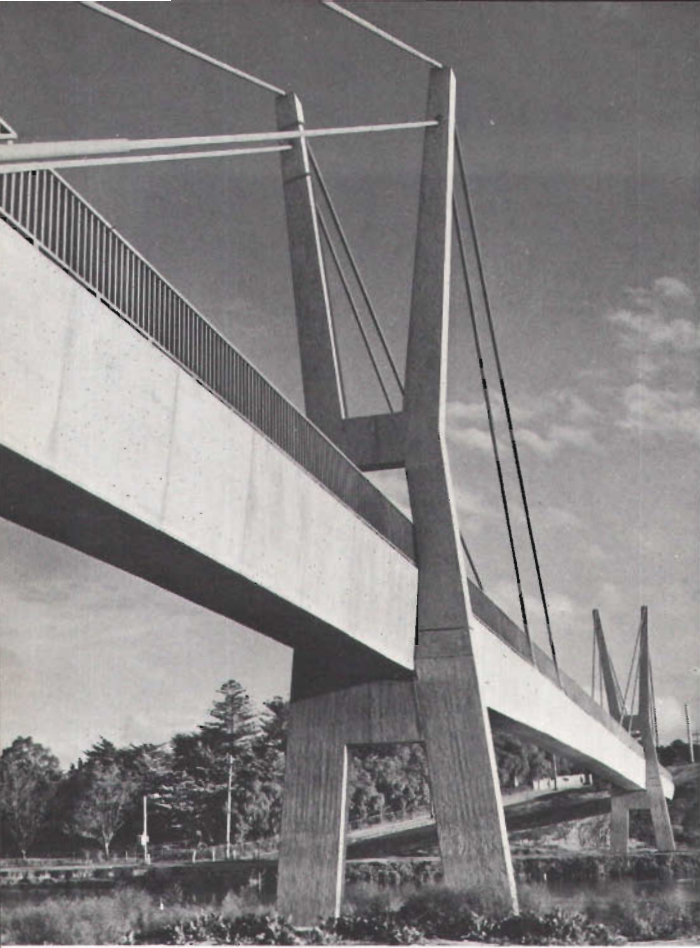
An early photograph of the old railway bridge at Heyington. Cast iron piers support the lattice girders of the river span and the two side spans. Timber structures formed the approaches.

Victorian Railways

A notable project of bridge and river diversion works at Heyington. The photograph, taken in August 1969, shows the new railway bridge built for the Victorian Railways by the Railways Construction Board; the River Yarra diversion works necessary for the extension of the South Eastern Freeway of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; and the new work to the footings of the pylons of the grid of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Victorian Railways



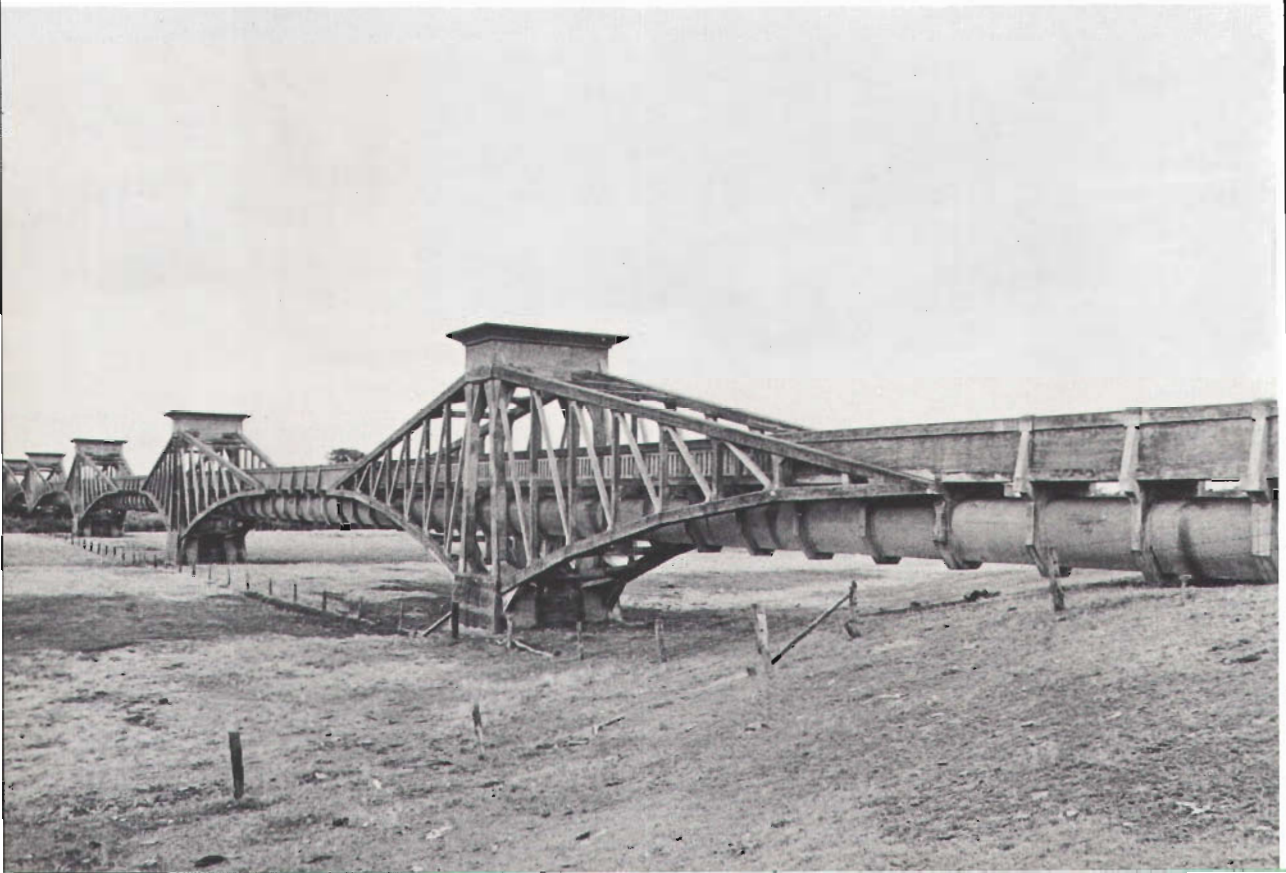


A good example of recent reinforced concrete bridgework, this bridge conveys a sewer pipe and footway across the Barwon River, between Barwon Grange and Kardinia. This close view shows clearly the cable-stayed structural system. It was designed by J. L. van der Molen of Melbourne for the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.

Cement and Concrete Association of Australia

The Marshall Aqueduct, near Geelong, conveys a principal sewer and footway across the Barwon Valley between Breakwater and Marshall at a point where the Barwon River and a tributary form Goat Island. This structure, of total length 2,480 feet, was built in reinforced concrete by Tasmanian contractors Stone and Siddle between 1913 and 1915 for the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust. There are thirteen spans, supported by successive cantilevers as illustrated, each arm projecting 68 feet. This aqueduct stands today as a most notable example in the early development of reinforced concrete technology.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust





A fine example of recent Country Roads Board design in school footbridges. This one crossing the Nepean Highway at Moorabbin has a main span of about 110 feet, with a footway width of 5 feet 6 inches. The bridge is built of prestressed concrete beams, transported for erection at the site.

Cement and Concrete Association of Australia

This reinforced concrete footbridge crosses the stream in a beautiful glade at Blackwood, a popular tourist venue in the mineral springs district. This elegant structure was built recently as a joint project between the Ministry of Tourism and the Shire of Ballan. The bridge is about 110 feet in length and was designed by John Koschade, engineer, and Peter Staughton, architect, both of Melbourne.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics





This bridge crosses over the River Murray to the New South Wales side at Barmah. Constructed in seven equal spans of post-tensioned precast concrete girders, it has a total length of 550 feet. With its clean lines and advanced structural techniques, this bridge is a good representative of recent bridgework of the Country Roads Board of Victoria. The old cable hauled punt which the bridge has replaced is seen in the foreground.

Country Roads Board

The West Gate Bridge, conveying the West Gate Freeway over the lower Yarra, will be the largest road bridge in Australia with a total length of 8,352 feet. The river span of 1,102 feet 6 inches, a cable-stayed steel structure, will provide a clearance of 176 feet above low water to allow shipping to move upstream to the Swanson Container Terminal and the Victoria Dock complex. The bridge will link the Princes Highway east and west of Melbourne, avoiding the heart of the city. This illustration, a drawing of the structure, indicates the appearance of the project upon completion.

Lower Yarra Crossing Authority



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

During 1968-69, 3,373 loans for \$27.3m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1967-68 were 2,251 loans for \$17.7m.

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 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 giving of advice to the public with respect to finance for the purchase or construction of homes.

Until the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was executed, 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 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 had the effect of substantially increasing the number of houses sold. Of the 64,151 dwelling units built up to 30 June 1969 a total of 27,892 houses have been sold (15,447 in the metropolitan area and 12,445 in the country).

The Commission is continuing to acquire and clear for redevelopment decadent areas within the inner metropolitan area.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,674	1,530	1,685	1,349	1,228
Remainder of State	1,014	1,156	1,431	865	903
State total	2,688	2,686	3,116	2,214	2,131
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,419	1,168	1,276	1,483	1,964
Remainder of State	1,179	1,007	603	612	695
State total	2,598	2,175	1,879	2,095	2,659

Source: Housing Commission annual reports.

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

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

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
REVENUE						
Rentals	12,024	12,360	12,983	14,241	15,044	15,861
Gross surplus—house sales	2,221	2,525	2,460	1,830	1,628	1,872
Loan redemption written back less allowances to house purchasers	258	375	329	273	233	319
Interest—House sales (net)	1,672	1,756	1,762	1,806	1,826	1,831
Sundry	179	290	161	161	148	314
Miscellaneous	88	97	126	281	230	337
Total revenue	16,442	17,404	17,822	18,592	19,108	20,533
EXPENDITURE						
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	5,469	5,672	5,574	5,907	6,268	6,782
Loan redemption—						
Commonwealth—State Agreement	1,690	1,800	1,834	1,898	1,967	2,078
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	4	4	3	3	3
Redemption of debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	12	12	8	8	8	8
Administration—						
General	883	868	1,050	1,153	1,222	1,298
House and land sales	467	574	611	657	720	766
Rates—less amount capitalised	1,990	2,026	2,057	2,255	2,407	2,556
Provision for accrued maintenance	2,104	2,222	2,463	2,507	2,554	2,586
Provision for irrecoverable rents	15	44	21	13	27	27
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	482	479	485	477	469	463
Transfer to house sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,649	1,711	1,561	1,190	527	573
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve	991	1,090	992	1,000	993	956
Appropriation of house sales profits for slum reclamation works	..	300	300	300	600	600
Other	458	498	615	737	775	1,096
Total expenditure	16,214	17,300	17,574	18,106	18,540	19,792
Surplus	228	104	247	486	568	741
Fixed assets at 30 June	216,646	231,762	243,762	262,665	275,293	294,332
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—						
Government advances	288,815	313,478	335,849	357,184	379,043	402,512
Debenture issues	864	600	600	600	600	600
Death Benefit Fund advances	871	998	1,564	1,914	2,846	3,449

Source : Housing Commission annual reports.

(a) 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. As at 30 June 1969, the Ministry had 133 houses in provincial centres, and thirty-nine houses on settlements and reserves. The decrease in the housing on reserves is the result of closing down transitional housing settlements in Robinvale and Mooropna.

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 1968-69 forty houses were erected. At 30 June 1969 a total of 3,324 houses had been completed since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1945, and thirteen 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 1969 and subsisting totalled 3,536 on the security of first mortgages and 2,005 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$23.5m and \$2.4m, 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 1969 there were twenty-one approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 252, the amount involved being \$428,751.

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 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Unit	At 30 June—				
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Societies registered	No.	871	902	1,070	1,126	1,165
Members registered	No.	48,948	49,610	54,012	54,340	53,563
Shares subscribed	No.	2,369,745	2,529,821	2,783,681	2,888,262	2,886,738
Nominal share capita	\$m	240	253	278	289	288
Advances approved	No.	42,850	43,882	45,594	46,165	46,273
"	\$m	224	232	250	265	274
Government guarantees executed	No.	617	648	678	689	718
"	\$m	168	175	180	180	184
Indemnities given and subsisting	No.	2,260	2,190	2,353	2,679	2,793
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	969	965	1,074	1,297	1,407
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	59	68	77	87	98
Dwelling-houses completed to date (a)	No.	53,060	56,088	59,508	63,255	66,253
Dwelling-houses in course of erection (a)	No.	2,651	2,111	2,355	2,142	1,496

(a) Includes residential flats.

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 1969 may be found on page 664.

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 1965-66 to 1969-70, 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				
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Savings banks and co-operative housing societies	78,224	80,024	89,737	100,234	104,074
Life insurance offices	6,562	6,694	7,071	9,243	9,851
Friendly societies	814	645	763	1,049	1,650
Building societies	2,570	3,440	5,984	11,855	18,317
Government instrumentalities	20,266	20,239	16,778	15,952	21,055
Total	108,436	111,043	120,332	138,333	154,946