8

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL

Victorian 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 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 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.

The second stage of the project at the north end of the site is planned for completion in 1977. The Government of Victoria has approved the building of an underground complex to provide accommodation for the performing arts, at an estimated cost of $22.8m, based on 1971 figures. It will include a theatre for opera and ballet to seat 1,800, a drama theatre for 750, and a flexible studio theatre designed for a variety of uses, including films, lectures, and experimental performances in all the arts. In addition to the theatres the complex will contain ancillary amenities for artists and for the public, of rehearsal areas, dressing rooms, concourses, foyers, and refreshment bars. Surmounting the theatres and set in an open landscaped area will be the 415 ft copper spire which has become recognised as the symbol of the Victorian Arts Centre. Not only will it act as a signpost to the theatres below, but it will also house in its base a restaurant, cafeteria, and administration areas. The Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee is planning for a third stage to complete the centre. This will consist of a 2,500 seat concert hall with its associated facilities for musicians and the public, and a number of meeting rooms for clubs and societies associated with the arts.

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.

Bequests

The richness of the collections is in great part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. 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. This important bequest has, since 1905, 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.

Recent acquisitions

Recently the National Gallery's collection of ancient Greek pottery was greatly strengthened by the acquisition of four new vases. Two important Berini trophies, both belonging to his middle period, were also secured. One is a gilt bronze of the Countess Matilda of Tuscany on a contemporary marble base. The second piece is a bronze bust of Cardinal Richelieu. " Tobit Burying the Dead ", a drawing by the Italian painter Castiglione, was also acquired.

The Print Room collection has been enriched by a notable group of old master prints, including the now very rare " Christ and the Woman of Samaria " by Domenico Campagnola. A group of modern works contains Picasso's most famous etching, the " Repas Frugal ", and Bonnard's lithographic series of " Some Aspects of the Life of Paris ".

" Presentation Centre Piece " (1863) by the Hungarian-born Australian silversmith and jeweller, Ernest Leving, is a fine example of early Australian silversmith work and was acquired by the Gallery in March 1970.

A number of works have been added to the collections of Australian paintings including paintings by Sydney Ball, Jeffrey Bren, James Gleeson, and John Peust. " The Valley of MacDonald from the Road Beyond Wiseman's Ferry " by Conrad Masters (1801–1878) was purchased in 1970 and strengthens the Gallery's capacity to illustrate the work of this important pioneer artist. Recent acquisitions of Australian paintings and sculpture include generous presentations of works by Fred McCubbin, Roy Opie, John Brack, Peggy Shaw, Sir Bertram MacKennal, Robert Cremean, and Victor Roger.

Exhibitions

During 1970 the Gallery held a number of major exhibitions including the " Landfall " exhibition of Australian paintings, sculpture, and decorative arts to celebrate the visit of H. M. Queen Elizabeth II. Other exhibitions included recent acquistions of the Felton Bequest and the Comalco

Sculpture Prize. The Gallery continued its policy of presenting the works of important Australian artists, including exhibitions of the works of Arthur Boyd and Sydney Nolan. 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, had a membership in December 1971 of 7,850. It offers a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the 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 from 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.

National Gallery Art School

The Art School of the National Gallery of Victoria was founded in 1868 and is the oldest art school in Victoria. Its function is to provide training for young people who wish to become professional painters, sculptors, or printmakers. It is governed by the Trustees of the National Gallery and is situated in the Russell Grimwade garden at the rear of the National Gallery building.

Each member of the staff is a practising artist. The first head of the school was the landscape painter Eugene von Guerard, and his successors, all artists of distinction, have included G. F. Folingsby, Fred McCubbin, and Bernard Hall (the last to combine the responsibilities with those of Director of the National Gallery).

During the past century many now famous artists have passed through the school as students. Tom Roberts, Sir Arthur Streeton, Sir John Longstaff, Max Meldrum, Hugh Ramsay, George Bell, James Quinn, Constance Stokes, Lawrence Daws, Fred Williams, and John Perceval are among these.

In 1870 the school enrolled forty-one students. In 1970 the number was seventy, a limit dictated by a concern to preserve the best traditions of the school—a studio atmosphere and a close personal collaboration between masters and students. Two levels of study are offered : the Associate Diploma with specialisation in painting, sculpture, or printmaking is a three year full-time course begun at the completion of secondary education, while the Master Diploma is a two year full-time course for students who have reached Associate Diploma standards. Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships are tenable at the school; there are a small number of privately maintained scholarships and several prizes are awarded annually. At two year intervals students may compete for a valuable travelling scholarship which supports a further two years of study and travel.

In March 1970 the school moved from its original home in the State Library and Museum building to its new premises at the Arts Centre, St Kilda Road. The new school is a striking triangular building of two floors, the upper being a single large studio area for painting and the lower comprising sculpture, drawing, and printing studios, an assembly and exhibition auditorium, and a library. A cafeteria adjoins the school as does a pleasant walled courtyard reserved for student recreation and outdoor work. The school enjoys a special advantage in its intimate association with the collections and services of the National Gallery. It attracts students from all States of Australia and from New Zealand, Asia, the U.S.A., and

Europe. However, its primary aim is still to discover talented young Victorians and to provide them with the encouragement, education, and facilities they need to develop their creative powers and make a full contribution to the cultural life of their community.

Further references, 1963–1971

Sovereign Hill, Ballarat

Ballarat holds a unique place in Victorian, and indeed Australian, history. To create a worthy memorial to this history in a practical and living form, the Ballarat Historical Park Association sponsored its project " Sovereign Hill ". The discovery of gold in 1851 near Sovereign Hill was one of the most formative causes in the growth of the State. For this reason the historical memorial was built on the actual site which derived its name from the Sovereign Quartz Mining Company. In 1868 this company pioneered deep quartz mining in Ballarat, and the immediate area of the Park produced more than 12 tons of gold.

On 29 November 1970 the Premier of Victoria officially opened " Sovereign Hill " before an audience of some 12,000 people, and on the same day Sir Maurice Mawby opened " the Diggings ". In the first three months of operation over 100,000 visitors inspected the project.

Although there is much building yet to be completed in the village street, visitors already have been able to see the alluvial diggings, complete with every type of shaft originally used. Visitors are also able to seek gold in the Red Hill Gully Creek, using both the dish and cradle. A working horse-powered whip, puddling machine, and whim are features of technical interest and souvenir " gold licences " can be obtained from a Gold Commissioners' tent.

The quartz mining area was partially completed in 1971 and includes the poppet head over the main shaft, an engine house, a battery shed, and a blacksmith shop. The winding and crushing equipment housed in these buildings is under restoration, and is planned to be in working order soon. A tunnel is being driven in from the base of the hill to a shaft under the poppet head which will be arranged as a museum of quartz mining, with drives set up in diorama form depicting in every detail the work of the miners.

In the village street are the blacksmith's shop, the Cobb and Co. office and livery stables, the Times newspaper office, the Colonial Bank of Australasia, the Gold Office, the miner's cottage, the fire station, and the Chinese joss house. Planned for construction over the next three or four years are about two dozen other buildings which will complete a typical section of old Main Road. Those which were completed in 1971 included the New York Bakery and Tea Rooms, the tinsmith's shop, estate agent's office, and pottery. Others to be erected are the mine boiler house with its massive brick chimney, hotel, theatre, restaurant, and the museum building which will house the collection of the Ballarat Historical Society.

Library services

Library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria, and by free municipal or public libraries in some 170 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 Lieutenant-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 Depaetment.

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 nineteenth 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. During 1970 the Library Council of Victoria decided to close the Metropolitan Section of the Lending Library on 1 March 1971. The increasing number of municipal libraries being established in the metropolitan area had caused a gradual decline in the use made of the Lending Library. In place of the metropolitan lending service, a Municipal Support Service has been established, through which existing stock and future accessions will be made available to all readers through their local municipal libraries. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

With the expansion of libraries throughout Victoria following the passing of the Free Library Service Board Act in 1946, the trustees

established a Library School to remedy the critical staff shortage which had developed. From 1948 onwards, students were prepared in the School for the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia.

During 1970 it was decided to phase out professional education from the Library Training School. Education for librarianship has been taken up by colleges of advanced education and universities, and with developments in these institutions, especially at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, it is no longer necessary for the Library School to give lectures in basic librarianship. Instead, the Library Training School concentrates on in-service training and the organisation of advanced courses, seminars, and conferences to ensure the continuing education of Victorian librarians. The last intake of first year Registration Certificate students took place in 1970.

Victoriana in the State Library

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

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

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

State Archives

The Archives Division of the State Library is responsible for government departmental and semi-government records of the State, many of which are housed in the La Trobe Library. From 1893, when the office books of the Melbourne agency of the Derwent Bank were deposited at the State Library, until 1910, there were desultory collections of source material. In 1910 the Premier received a deputation from the Historical Society of Victoria and 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 its office is now known as the Public Libraries
Division of the Library Council.

In 1970–71, 169 councils, representing 3,130,671 Victorians, shared
government library grants amounting to $1.6m. Of this amount, $1.5m
was direct municipal library subsidy. With the addition of expenditure
from these councils' own funds, expenditure on municipal library services
for 1970–71 was over $4.5m, an average expenditure of approximately
$1.43 per head of the population served. In 1969–70, 941,000 borrowers
used the services, totalling 3,000,513 books, to the extent of 16,387,884
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 $100,000 per annum. There are fourteen bookmobile services
operating in Victoria, eleven 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 moneys 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 services throughout the State.

AACOBS Victorian Regional 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 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 AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee 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, 1961–71; 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; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971

Science Museum of Victoria

The Science Museum of Victoria (formerly the Institute of Applied Science), 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 Science Museum 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 Museum 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 Museum 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 of any subject. The H. V. McKay Planetarium continues as a soundly established and popular service. Aids are provided specifically for school parties by the Museum 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 23 years, and some 34,600 persons have been given the experience of direct viewing of the night sky through high performance instruments. Combining this service with the planetarium, the Museum 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, 1971

National Museum of Victoria

The National Museum now operates under a new Act passed in 1970. The Trustees have been made into a body corporate called the National Museum of Victoria Council. Their functions are " to manage and control the National Museum as a natural history museum." The first of eleven functions defined for the Museum is " to collect . . . zoological, geological, ethnological and anthropological specimens for study, research, display, and educational purposes." In keeping with developments throughout the world, the research and education functions are given a more definite place in the aims of the institution, without reducing traditional activities. The Museum is a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department. It was founded in 1854 and has been on its present site since 1899.

In 1968 the National Gallery of Victoria moved from the city block in which the Museum is accommodated to its new building in South Melbourne. As a result two new exhibition halls were developed, namely, the Stawell Hall to accommodate some of the Museum's classic Aboriginal bark paintings and the North Rotunda to accommodate a series of new exhibits on the Aboriginal way of life, the only surviving palaeolithic culture. The entire Lower McAllan Hall has been devoted to palaeontological storage and the Middle McAllan Hall to offices and a design studio. The valuable Anthropological Collection, once accommodated in various parts of the building, has been brought together in modern steel storage in the La Trobe Hall.

Large numbers of children in the halls now characterise the Museum as a result of the rapid development of the educational service. In 1970 some 43,000 children visited the Museum in classes and the majority of these received lessons. A wide range of natural history teaching aids is available for loan to schools.

The Government of Victoria has provided money for a feasibility study on a new museum building. The former Observatory site of over 6 acres between the Shrine of Remembrance and Government House was reserved in 1948 as the site for a new natural history museum. The new study shows that a building can be erected on this site to provide all the services required of a museum in a modern, large city. The space available would allow the maintenance of a parkland setting and the provision of adequate parking space, so as to allow greater facility for citizens to visit their Museum, and for the increasing numbers of school children attending the institution.

Developments in the sciences of genetics, ecology, and conservation call for larger numbers of specimens to be held in a museum, in order to permit the modern population-type study of each species. This places a great strain on storage and the organisation of data so that it can be retrieved as required. Much work has been done to update the storage of the National Museum, but space is the chief problem.

In addition to a director and deputy director, the staff of the Museum consists of seven curators, two assistant curators, ten technical assistants, six display and preparation personnel, and a librarian, as well as persons who provide supporting services of various kinds. A large library of scientific publications and periodicals is maintained. The *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* are published annually, and contain research papers produced by museum staff and honoraries. With the assistance of the Ian Potter Foundation a special volume was published on the geology and archaeology of the Green Gully site near Keilor. With the assistance of the William Buckland, Nuffield, and Sunshine Foundations a four year research programme was carried out on the Murray River Valley between Mildura and Renmark when it was anticipated that a dam would flood 500 square miles of this little-known country.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The rapid post-war development in Victoria emphasised the need to minimise the unnecessary destruction of buildings, objects, and sites of architectural, historic, or scenic importance. The development of the National Trust movement overseas and elsewhere in Australia provided a precedent, and during 1955 and 1956 groups of interested individuals met together with this in mind, their efforts leading to the formation of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

The principal aims of the Trust can be summarised as follows:
1. to educate the public and stimulate interest in places and things which are of national or local importance because of educational, historic, architectural, traditional, legendary, artistic, literary, scientific, antiquarian, or archaeological reasons, including places of natural beauty and their flora and fauna ; and
2. to acquire, maintain, and manage suitable buildings, objects, or sites for the purpose of their preservation.

Following the inaugural meeting in September 1956 public interest increased rapidly, particularly after " Como " in South Yarra was acquired for the nation. Some $285,000 has already been outlayed on this project which now attracts about 100,000 visitors annually.

The growth of the Trust in Victoria has been rapid. Membership rose from 475 in June 1959 to 7,969 in November 1970. Originally, the Trust Council was the sole Committee ; today some forty-five honorary committees and sub-committees, as well as many honorary expert advisers assist and guide the Trust in its work. It now has branches covering most areas of the State.

In addition to " Como ", the Trust has restored (and opened to the public) La Trobe's Cottage (the State's first Government House), the Beechworth Powder Magazine, and " Lake View " at Chiltern (a memorial to Henry Handel Richardson). It has also opened a Carriage Museum at Beechworth, the McCrae Homestead near Dromana, and the original three-tiered cell block of the Old Melbourne Gaol. Other Trust properties in the process of restoration for the public to see include the Castlemaine Market, the Bendigo Joss House, the Ebenezer Mission Station, the Portarlington Mill, " Barwon Grange ", Geelong, and important pre-fabricated iron houses in Gippsland and Melbourne. The Trust ranges far and wide in its endeavours to preserve the best of the past for the

Students at work in the television studio at the Swinburne College of Technology, which has the only film and television school of its type in Australia.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd

The multi-purpose Dallas Brooks Hall in the Masonic Centre at East Melbourne.

Masonic Centre
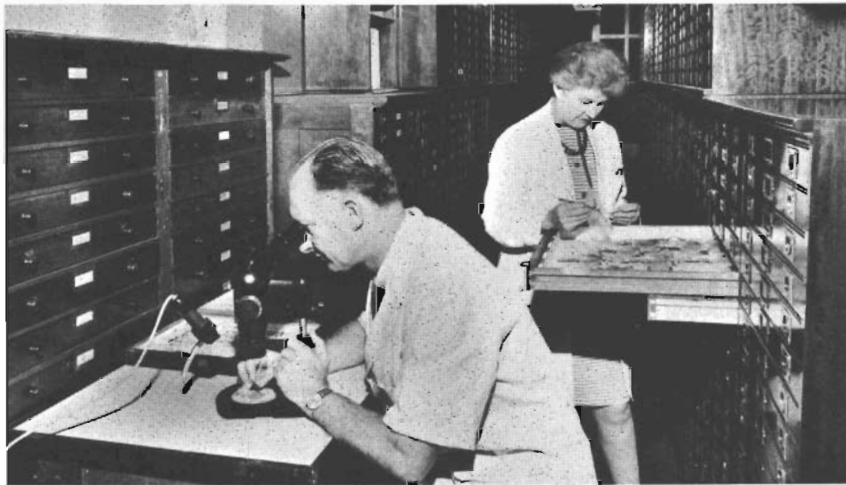
Children visiting the National Museum study a baby kangaroo under the guidance of an education officer (top). A display officer works on a diorama of emus and their young (centre). The Curator of Insects carries out research while his assistant cares for the extensive collection (bottom).

present and future generations. Other Trust-owned preservations include the land boom mansion " Illawarra ", the Old Heidelberg Police Station, the Wollaston Bridge, the Nareeb Gates now in the Domain, the Hepburn Graves, significant statuary from the old ANZ Bank at 351 Collins Street, the paddle steamer *Adelaide,* the sailing ship *Polly Woodside,* and the Black Springs Bakery near Beechworth. A notable landscape preservation in 1970 was the purchase of Mount Sugarloaf, at Camperdown, to save it from destruction by quarrying. During 1969 the Trust was bequeathed an important classified mansion, " Barwon Park ", at Winchelsea (subject to a life interest), together with its surrounding 319 acres of land.

The work of the Trust has also stimulated preservation throughout the State—by private individuals (a notable example being " Emu Bottom " at Sunbury), local government (the old Bank of New South Wales building at Kyneton, for example), and by the State and Commonwealth Governments, examples being the Royal Mint main building and the Old Customs House, respectively. All this has greatly enhanced interest in Victoria's history. The Trust has produced a major publication, *Historic Buildings of Victoria,* and is co-operating with the Australian Council of National Trusts in producing a book series, *Historic Buildings of Australia.*

Buildings, etc., classified by the Trust rose from 1,416 in 1968 to 1,694 in 1970. No " A " classifications were awarded during 1969–70, but a number of " B " classifications were given. These included churches (St Jude's, Carlton and the Independent Church, Melbourne) ; homesteads and fine houses (" Blairgowrie " near Sorrento, " Coonanga " near Strathmerton, " Adelaide Vale " at Fosterville, and " Kardina " at Geelong— upgraded from " C ") ; public buildings (Police Magazine at Avoca, Public Health Department Building, formerly Old Telegraph Station, at Geelong—upgraded from " C ", the Railway Station and Water Tank at Lal Lal, and certain buildings at the Quarantine Station at Portsea). Terraces were also classified (" Tasma Terrace ", East Melbourne and " Blanche Terrace ", Fitzroy), a hotel (the " Criterion " at Sale), and a warehouse (" Blight's Warehouse ", Melbourne). Humble structures were also included, " B " classifications being awarded to an early cottage at No. 3 Cox's Gardens, Williamstown, a pre-fabricated iron house at 40 Moor Street, Fitzroy (since removed for preservation), and a bark hut in the grounds of " Angahook " at Airey's Inlet. Newman College, although a building of the twentieth century, was awarded a " B " classification because it had been designed by Walter Burley Griffin.

As the Trust's assets increase so do its financial responsibilities. The Government has given an annual grant of $12,000 for administrative expenses. Administration costs, however, have risen ; for the year ended 30 June 1970 they were $48,055. The Trust's income is derived entirely from membership subscriptions, donations, and fund raising by various committees. In June 1971 the Government announced a capital grant of $250,000 to the National Trust over the next five years, on the basis of $2 for each $1 raised by the Trust.

Generally speaking, government and local government are well aware now of the need for historic preservation, as are most private owners. The Trust is assisted by various historical and other societies, local citizen goups, and public opinion generally, and the various press media are also contributing to greater awareness of the Trust's fundamental objectives.

Further reference, 1971 ; Sidney Myer Music Bowl, 1970

C 4100/71.—**15**

Metropolitan press
1970

During 1970 the average daily sale of Melbourne's three established daily newspapers (*The Age, The Herald,* and *The Sun News-Pictorial*) increased to more than 1,341,000 copies per day. This figure does not include approximately 60,000 sales per day of *Newsday,* the evening newspaper which was published between 30 September 1969 and 2 May 1970.

The retail price of *The Age* was increased to 6 cents on 31 August. The other morning newspaper, *The Sun News-Pictorial,* remained at 5 cents while *The Herald,* the evening newspaper, continues to sell at 4 cents.

The biggest news event of the year was the West Gate Bridge disaster. Newspaper sales soared—*The Herald* achieved a record daily average sale of 531,195 copies for the week during this period. *The Sun News-Pictorial* also created a record when it averaged 658,935 copies per day during Cup Week. The circulations of *The Sun* and *The Herald* continue to be the highest of morning and evening newspapers, respectively, in Australia. They are also cheaper than most daily newspapers in other States, most of which retail at 7 cents per copy.

The State is also served by *The Australian Financial Review,* the national business and financial newspaper, printed and published in Melbourne on Monday to Friday and carrying, in addition to the main news of the day, the previous day's stock market trading from all capital cities and New Zealand.

Competition in Sunday newspapers has increased. Nationwide News now publish their national daily *The Australian* on Sundays (the first issue on 28 February 1971) as *The Sunday Australian* thus joining the *Melbourne Observer* and the *Sunday Review.* The *Sunday Observer* ceased publication on 7 March 1971. The new national weekly newspaper *The National Times* is also available in Melbourne on Sundays and from Mondays onwards elsewhere in Victoria.

The total advertising volume in Melbourne dailies increased over the year by 6 per cent. The increases were evenly divided between display advertising and classified advertising. There was a noticeable reduction in classified advertising volume during the second half of the year because credit became more difficult to obtain. The general retail market remained extremely competitive, particularly with the major store groups, and the year was noticeable for a substantial increase in the number of individual promotions carried out by department stores and food groups. Advertising from real estate agencies and developers also declined during the second half of the year, again for similar economic reasons. However, this did not affect advertising for used cars to the same degree. Advertisers continue to increase their usage of pre-print colour, which increased by 60 per cent in *The Herald.*

1971

During 1971 the average daily sale of Melbourne's three established daily newspapers rose to more than 1,350,000 copies per day.

The Sun News-Pictorial increased its retail price to 6 cents on 1 November to join *The Age* already retailing at that price. *The Herald* continued to sell at 4 cents. *The Sun* achieved an Australian Bureau

of Circulation figure of 651,190 daily average sale for the six month period to the end of September, *The Herald* 505,471, and *The Age* 193,943.

Competition amongst Sunday newspapers remained keen. No one publisher held a large share of the market. The *Melbourne Observer* and *Sunday Review* continued to vie with Sydney Sunday newspapers for the readers' interest.

Total advertising volume in Melbourne dailies decreased over the year by seven per cent. The major loss occurred with classified advertising, down 8.5 per cent due to the slackening in demand for employment. Retail advertising was buoyant and volume satisfactorily maintained. However, manufacturers reduced expenditure on advertising and fewer new products were offered to the public. Advertising for new and used cars and property development was substantially ahead of the previous year.

Suburban press

Most Melbourne suburban newspapers now employ larger editorial staffs than ever before, whose services are more skilfully applied to achieve the fullest possible coverage of local news and happenings. Conforming with the modern trend, the bigger newspapers also are freely illustrated. The growth of the suburban press has been supported by local advertisers and the public.

These changes in suburban press publishing began in 1960 with the opening of the first of a series of suburban regional shopping centres. These centres have had the effect of decentralising the Melbourne retail industry, and have created a demand for well produced local newspapers. Even before that date expanding populations in the post-war period and the development of new outer suburbs contributed to these changes. Some suburban newspaper companies, in consequence, prospered by producing new papers to serve new communities. The companies have aimed to achieve the highest possible circulation and service to the advertiser, even though most are distributed free.

By 1970 only 22,500 of the 1,093,370 suburban newspapers published in Melbourne each week represented paid circulation, and of the total, 719,674 were audited by the Suburban Newspapers' Audit Bureau, an independent organisation established to endorse effective door-to-door distribution by its own field investigations. There are forty-one different publications. Newspapers affiliated with the Bureau publish their audited circulation figure each week. At least one group has a total weekly circulation exceeding 300,000.

For some years the Suburban Newspapers' Association has organised a series of competitions to encourage staffs to maintain the improved standard of newspapers. Annual awards are presented to the newspapers judged to be outstanding in the respective fields of competition. Suburban newspaper companies now operate efficient high-speed printing and picture processing plants, and their methods are up to date.

Further references, 1967–1971; The press, 1961–1966; Country press, 1967

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*

1942–1971, 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.

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 two domestic short wave stations, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia ; and seven short wave transmitters operating from Shepparton and two from Lyndhurst for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service.

The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1971. 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 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 1970–71 Australian licensees paid $378,333 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being $98,001 of which $73,033 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1971 there were 116 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 1971

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

At 30 June 1971 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 A.B.C. 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* 1942–1971, 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 1971 television services were provided in Australia by 48 national stations and 46 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			
Warrnambool–Port Fairy	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
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
Nhill	BTV6 Ballarat	7	October 1970
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
Nhill	ABRV3 Ballarat	9	October 1970
Myrtleford	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	2	December 1970

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 1970–71 Australian licensees paid $1,712,383 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being $618,568.

At 30 June 1971 the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 122 and country, 60.

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

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1970–71
(Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Drama	52.2	53.6
Light entertainment	17.1	19.6
Sport	7.7	8.2
News	5.3	9.2
Family	8.4	3.7
Information	0.9	2.0
Current affairs	2.4	2.2
The arts	..	0.1
Education	6.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria were as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN
OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1971

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Latrobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV10	December 1961
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December, 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
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, 1970–71

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of total transmission hours	Australian origin percentage in each category	Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of total transmission hours	Australian origin percentage in each category
Drama	1,298	28.50	9.57	Musical performances	34	0.75	75.66
Variety and acts	309	6.79	51.29	Religious	51	1.11	100.00
Sport	472	10.35	81.20	Rural	35	0.76	100.00
News	292	6.41	100.00	Arts and aesthetics	182	4.00	15.46
Public interest	579	12.71	66.34	Miscellaneous	270	5.92	99.53
Education	1,034	22.70	52.94	Total	4,556	100.00	50.42

A.B.C. television drama in Victoria

The first television drama produced by the Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria—entitled *Roundabout,* a half hour play by F. W. Beasley—was telecast on 4 January 1957, two months after the national television service began. With the opening of the Commission's studios at Ripponlea, Melbourne, on 21 May 1958, full scale productions could be arranged, and the first of these, *Captain Carvallo,* a drama by Denis Cannan, was transmitted " live " on opening night.

Since then between nine and twelve major dramas have been produced annually at Ripponlea and by 1970 some 150 individual plays and 600 episodes had been produced in this centre ranging from classic to contemporary drama. The A.B.C. has commissioned much of the output from Australian authors. Some 60 per cent of productions have been based on scripts by Australians and have included Tony Morphett's *Dynasty,* (later adapted as a television series) ; the drama *Torrents* by Oriel Gray, about a country town during the gold rush ; and *The Cheerful Cuckold* by Alan Hopgood, which won the Awgie award presented by the Australian Writers' Guild, as the best television drama of 1968. Other notable Australian plays have included *The Tower* by Hal Porter, *The Shifting Heart* by Richard Beynon, *The Third Witness* by R. N. Callander, *A Ride on the Big*

Dipper by Ron Harrison, *Wind From an Icy Country* by Robert Amos, *A Time to Speak* by Noel Robinson, and *The House of Mancello* by Chris Gardner. Two others, *Outpost* by John Cameron and *The Astronauts* by Don Houghton, were purchased by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Other important major productions have included four Shakespeare plays, *Romeo and Juliet, Antony and Cleopatra, Macbeth,* and *Othello;* three Russian plays, Chekhov's *The Bear* and *The Proposal* and Turgenev's *A Provincial Lady;* Sheridan's *The Rivals,* Shaw's *The Man of Destiny,* Oscar Wilde's *Salome,* Sophocles' *Antigone,* and the morality play *Everyman.* Among twentieth century dramas have been productions of Christopher Fry's *A Phoenix Too Frequent,* J. B. Priestley's *Dangerous Corner,* Robert Bolt's *A Man For All Seasons,* Friedrich Durrenmatt's *The Physicists,* T. S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral,* Jean Cocteau's *The Two-Headed Eagle,* John Osborne's *Luther,* and Noel Coward's *Waiting in the Wings.*

In 1967 a new project, the Australian serial *Bellbird,* began to be produced at Ripponlea. This continuing story of life in a small country town is telecast Mondays to Thursdays each week. It was a new concept for Australian television and has since proved to be one of the Commission's most consistently popular programmes. *Bellbird* draws a regular daily audience of one and a quarter million viewers throughout Australia and surveys indicate that while it has a substantial following among city audiences, it enjoys even greater popularity in the country. *Bellbird* constitutes a major production exercise. During the programme's first three years the script required the services of 142 actors and actresses to play 57 leading roles and 85 minor roles. In addition, 250 players between them took 1,000 roles as *Bellbird* extras. Eighteen writers were employed on the scripts and the serial is often a training ground for new writers. To produce sufficient episodes for one week's television normally requires two days of filming, two days of rehearsal, and two days in the studio.

The opportunity to submit scripts for A.B.C. television drama productions is open to writers throughout Australia. Although the majority of unsolicited scripts show less than the required expertise, the greatest encouragement is given to any which show promise. For *Bellbird,* for instance, a comprehensive writers' guide is available setting out requirements, listing characters, actors and their various characteristics, and other background information. In addition to encouraging writers, many of the Commission's officers devote a good deal of time participating in various seminars held by such bodies as the Australian Writers' Guild, the Australian Society of Authors, the Society of Women Writers, the Producers and Writers' Guild, and the universities.

Drama students are given the opportunity of working in television through an annual production exercise conducted at the Commission's training school. The television drama department keeps in touch with drama societies, theatre companies, and professional live theatres in Melbourne and other Australian cities.

To enable local actors to observe the work of international artists at first hand the Commission has often cast overseas visiting artists in local productions. Some of the more memorable performances have been given by Anthony Quayle, Micheal Macliammoir, Judith Anderson, Margaret

Rawlings, Sir Robert Helpmann, Barbara Jefford, Leo McKern, Keith Michell, and Robert Speaight.

Broadcasting and television programme standards, 1965 ; Television programme research, 1966 ; Television technical planning, 1967 ; Television programmes, 1970 ; Music in radio and television, 1971

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 objects of the National Parks Act are to provide for the establishment and control of national parks, and to protect and 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* 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 fifteen in 1958–59 to seventy-four by June 1971. Financial grants for expenditure in the Parks grew from $44,999 in 1958–59 to $444,092 in 1969–70 while, in the same period, revenue from all parks increased from $32,255 to $160,992.

At 30 November 1970 there were twenty-three national parks in Victoria covering an area of 506,531 acres, 0.9 per cent of the total land area of the State.

The last two parks to be dedicated were added to the national parks system in December 1969. They are the Lower Glenelg and the Captain James Cook National Parks. The former, with an area of 22,400 acres, is located off the Portland–Nelson Road along the Glenelg River. It is noted for its scenic river features, limestone gorge, and wide variety of native flora and fauna. The latter park of 6,700 acres is located on the east Gippsland coast between Marlo and Wingan Inlet. Its main attractions are immense dunes, virgin forest, and unspoiled beaches. Considered to

have been the first segment of the Australian shoreline which Captain James Cook observed in his voyage of 1770 along the east coast of this continent, it is also of historical interest.

Wyperfeld National Park

Located in the central Mallee region of the north-western part of the State and extending over 139,700 acres, Wyperfeld is Victoria's largest national park. Bordering the northern edge of the Wimmera River system the park is part of the north-western basin submerged by the Miocene sea which was later transformed into desert and finally fixed by vegetation in relatively recent times.

The low average annual rainfall of 12 inches has contributed to the establishment of three broad ecological units within the park. To the west, large sand dunes, sometimes 150 ft high, are covered with a heath-type vegetation characterised by banksia, casuarina, and tea-tree. By contrast the central area, bordering Outlet Creek, consists of dried-out flood plains supporting black box and red gum forests. These plains were last inundated in 1918 when the Wimmera River in turn filled Lake Hindmarsh, then— along Outlet Creek—Lake Albacutya, the dry lacustrine park network, and finally submerged Werringren Plain. Smaller sand dunes found in the eastern region are covered with mallee eucalypts, while stands of native pine (Callitris) are scattered throughout the park along the sand ridges.

Beginning in 1909 through the temporary reservation of 9,600 acres under the Land Act primarily to protect the Lowan (Mallee Fowl), the park had grown to its present size by 1948 due to successive permanent reservations. Initially, it had mostly belonged to the Wonga Lake Pastoral Run which, until 1855, had been part of the Pine Plains Pastoral Run originally stocked in 1847 by Mr J. M. Clow, the first white settler in the area.

Taken from the parish title whose name (as with another north-western parish—Wilhelmina) reflected the influence of local German settlers, Wyperfeld may be a graphical corruption of Wipperfeld, the name of a small Ruhr town meaning " edge of the plain ". The park forms the eastern segment of the Big Desert region and is on the northern edge of the plain-like country of the Mallee–Wimmera wheatlands.

When the inaugural *National Parks Act* 1956 transferred the care, control, and management of the park to the newly formed National Parks Authority, the name of Wyperfeld was retained. Among Wyperfeld's 540 species of native plants are the rare bell fruit (native poplar) and blue boronia, the guinea flower and golden pennants, as well as fifteen species of wattle.

The above-average rainfall of 14.46 inches for the year ended 30 June 1970 promoted abundant growth of vegetation which has provided food for large numbers of black-faced kangaroos, emus, and multi-coloured parrots, including the Regent (Smoker) and Ringneck Parrots. Perhaps the most interesting bird is the Lowan whose control of the incubating temperature of its huge mounded nest remains a scientific enigma.

There are amenities within the Wonga Hut Tourist Area which cater for 10,000 visitors annually. The area includes a re-built whim (an early method of drawing water), a dog-leg fence (a pioneer method of enclosure), the five mile car trial, and the one mile long nature walk.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling $3,346,288 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1965–66 to 1969–70 are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE
($)

National Park	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Wyperfeld	15,453	4,731	7,947	6,568	7,459
Kinglake	12,469	9,469	17,610	31,102	22,442
Ferntree Gully	12,784	25,271	34,997	24,113	190,255
Wilsons Promontory	84,214	105,291	212,580	237,842	169,100
Mount Buffalo	46,482	37,987	29,445	93,221	41,277
Churchill	12,271	4,856	5,860	13,071	13,083
Fraser	38,628	19,749	23,326	33,248	25,527
Tarra Valley and Bulga	8,015	4,408	4,642	4,936	5,031
Hattah Lakes	6,619	11,256	19,902	9,302	8,773
Mount Eccles	1,351	1,689	1,817	4,123	3,053
Mount Richmond	18	626	1,067	5,964	2,577
The Lakes	4,106	2,864	4,040	3,429	9,807
Glenaladale	1,289	1,444	1,658	1,442	2,156
Port Campbell	14,451	29,752	16,681	10,924	10,886
Little Desert	..	..	3,658	3,983	5,463
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Mallacoota Inlet, Wingan Inlet)	10,263	8,804	6,983	19,226	30,539
General	5,318	6,298	10,266	9,312	13,789
Total	273,731	274,495	402,479	511,806	561,217

Special government grants have been made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, $73,999 being expended in 1965–66, $91,636 in 1966–67, $190,202 in 1967–68, $107,430 in 1968–69, and $69,094 in 1969–70.

Further references, 1961-71 ; Tourist Development Authority, 1962 ; Boy Scout Movement, 1964 ; Sport, 1964 ; Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville, 1965 ; Tourist attractions in Victoria, 1966; Victorian provincial gardens, 1967; Classification of national parks, 1968; Royal Botanic Gardens of Melbourne, 1969; Morwell National Park, 1969 ; Mt Buffalo National Park, 1970 ; Melbourne Zoological Gardens, 1971 ; Wilsons Promontory and Little Desert National Parks, 1971

EDUCATION

Education system

The *Education Act* 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 government and non-government schools and institutions. Fifteen years is the legal school leaving age. Control of government education is vested in the Minister of Education, assisted since 1964 by the Assistant Minister of Education.

Registration and supervision of non-government 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 446–52.

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 1–6 (most pupils spend two years in Grade 1) 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.

Technical

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

The junior technical schools for both boys and girls provide a study of English, social studies, music, mathematics, science, art, practical subjects, and physical education. Provision is made for specialisation in the third, fourth, and fifth years before pupils move on to a technical college to study for a diploma or certificate course. Certain of the technical colleges have now been raised to degree course 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, arts 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 Examinations Board, is an external examination.

The curricula for primary, secondary, and technical schools are being carefully and systematically reviewed in the light of the needs of the pupils and the nature of the world in which they are going to live as adults. This review, which is part of a world-wide trend, has led to a number of most interesting experiments involving not only the content of the curriculum but also teaching methods, school organisation, and school design.

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. Similar committees are at work in the primary and technical divisions.

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 marked 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.

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

A summary table showing schools, teachers, and pupils in Victoria follows:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF
SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS

Particulars	At school census date—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
All schools—					
Schools	2,821	2,819	2,826	2,807	2,796
Teachers	30,154	31,811	34,000	35,964	37,636
Pupils	706,641	725,803	744,411	761,577	776,468

Further reference, 1971; 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 1971

there were 701 subsidised kindergartens catering for 35,324 children between the ages of 3 to 5 years. Of these kindergartens 298 are in country areas and 403 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 474–6.)

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 Common-

wealth 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 482–4.

At 31 December 1970 the chief statistics about kindergartens were as follows : independent kindergartens, 486 ; Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria and its affiliated kindergartens, 84 ; the Church of England Kindergarten Council, 47 ; the Presbyterian Kindergarten Council, 45 ; the Baptist Association of Pre-School Centres, 11 ; 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 701.

Government primary and secondary schools

Particulars of government schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1966 to 1970 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 the school census date (1 August or the Monday nearest each year) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

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

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Primary schools—					
Schools	1,855	1,849	1,847	1,813	1,787
Teachers	10,984	11,414	11,971	12,725	13,353
Pupils	320,009	331,299	338,722	346,160	353,080
Primary-secondary schools—					
Schools	46	41	38	53	52
Teachers	858	773	787	829	808
Pupils—Primary grades	14,103	12,300	12,038	12,014	11,435
Secondary grades	4,359	3,987	3,604	3,595	3,450
Secondary schools—					
Schools	311	320	330	334	340
Teachers	10,900	11,845	12,978	13,983	14,322
Pupils	183,067	190,335	199,062	207,648	214,707
Special schools—					
Schools	30	31	32	35	36
Teachers	321	341	367	420	437
Pupils	2,248	2,360	2,412	2,708	2,768
All schools—					
Schools	2,242	2,241	2,247	2,235	2,215
Teachers	23,063	24,373	26,103	27,957	28,920
Pupils	523,786	540,281	555,838	572,125	585,440

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—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS:
AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At census date—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Under 6	47,605	48,693	48,992	48,691	48,120
6	48,699	51,022	51,777	51,959	52,243
7	48,305	48,714	51,196	52,158	52,586
8	46,849	48,844	48,817	51,677	52,567
9	46,049	47,186	49,075	49,529	51,966
10	45,519	46,620	47,576	49,471	50,256
11	44,653	46,024	46,916	48,155	50,209
12	42,671	44,516	45,853	46,467	47,998
13	44,744	44,432	45,737	47,587	48,646
14	42,749	44,181	44,403	46,339	47,691
15	33,614	34,799	36,932	37,445	39,150
16	20,647	22,179	23,809	25,973	26,461
17	8,781	10,119	11,218	12,491	13,268
18	2,324	2,456	2,979	3,485	3,514
19 and over	577	496	558	698	765
Total	523,786	540,281	555,838	572,125	585,440

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of government primary and secondary schools in Victoria in 1970 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS:
CLASS OF SCHOOL : SEX OF PUPILS, 1970

Class of school	Number of schools	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary schools	1,782	179,584	166,513	346,097
Central schools, classes, and post-primary	17	4,770	4,104	8,874
Consolidated and group	31	5,415	4,980	10,395
Higher elementary	8	883	861	1,744
Girls secondary	1	..	224	224
Junior technical	94	48,177	9,619	57,796
High schools	245	67,287	89,400	156,687
Correspondence	1	380	475	855
Special schools	36	1,703	1,065	2,768
Total	2,215	308,199	277,241	585,440

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 government primary and secondary schools for the year 1970:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY EDUCATION: AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1970

Age	Grade						Un-graded pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	47,978	4	..	..	..	..	138	48,120
6	51,112	1,021	2	..	..	..	108	52,243
7	7,228	43,850	1,355	..	..	..	153	52,586
8	251	8,057	42,456	1,602	3	..	198	52,567
9	12	293	8,599	41,083	1,769	4	206	51,966
10	2	15	422	8,944	38,451	2,179	233	50,246
11	..	2	25	495	8,957	37,611	334	47,424
12	..	1	7	20	660	9,114	315	10,117
13 and over	6	13	17	4	50	841	1,083	2,014
Total	106,589	53,256	52,883	52,148	49,890	49,749	2,768	367,283

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SECONDARY EDUCATION: AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1970

Age	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12	2,784	11	..	..	..	..	2,795
12	34,969	2,900	12	..	..	..	37,881
13	10,790	33,725	2,951	12	..	..	47,478
14	1,353	10,948	31,951	2,968	16	..	47,236
15	91	1,119	9,548	25,800	2,327	2	38,887
16	2	70	1,081	7,370	16,532	1,325	26,380
17	1	2	63	755	5,610	6,823	13,254
18	..	..	5	46	750	2,706	3,507
19 and over	..	..	..	4	86	649	739
Total	49,990	48,775	45,611	36,955	25,321	11,505	218,157

Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria

Although education is primarily a State responsibility, the Commonwealth has instituted a number of measures of direct assistance to educational institutions and to students.

When the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science was established in December 1966 its broad functions included general education policy; educational research; administration of various schemes of assistance for overseas students in Australia, particularly students under the Colombo Plan; Australian activities in relation to Unesco; administration of scholarships for Australian students; administrative assistance for the committee concerned with the development of the concept and scheme of advanced education in Australia ; science facilities grants to secondary government and non-government schools ; and the provision of a secretariat for the Australian Research Grants Committee. Since its establishment, the Department has undergone considerable development, both through the growth of existing areas of activity and the acquisition of new functions.

Details of Commonwealth programmes in education, with special reference to Victoria, follow.

Universities and colleges of advanced education

Commonwealth expenditure on universities and colleges of advanced education has aided the continued expansion of tertiary facilities. The following table shows the grants for capital and recurrent expenditure recommended by the Australian Universities Commission and approved by the Commonwealth Government for the triennia 1967-1969 and 1970-1972. The capital programme provides mainly for university buildings and capital equipment.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITIES(a) AND COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION PROGRAMME, 1967–1969 AND 1970–1972 TRIENNIA

($'000)

Particulars	Universities				Colleges of advanced education				Total			
	1967–1969 triennium		1970–1972 triennium		1967–1969 triennium		1970–1972 triennium		1967–1969 triennium		1970–1972 triennium	
	Cwlth share	Total	Cwlth share	Total	Cwlth share	Total	Cwlth share	Total	Cwlth share	Total	Cwlth share	Total
RECURRENT												
Victoria	34,170	98,650	45,280	126,910	9,490	27,060	18,240	52,000	43,660	125,710	63,520	178,910
Australia	179,880	413,370	239,390	541,360	21,130	58,040	48,660	128,590	201,010	471,410	288,050	669,950
CAPITAL												
Victoria	20,100	40,210	18,210	36,420	6,310	12,620	15,000	30,000	26,410	52,830	33,210	66,420
Australia	69,290	126,660	75,470	137,500	26,760	50,760	57,870	107,250	96,050	177,420	133,340	244,750
TOTAL												
Victoria	54,270	138,860	63,490	163,330	15,800	39,680	33,240	82,000	70,070	178,540	96,730	245,330
Australia	249,170	540,030	314,860	678,860	47,890	108,800	106,530	235,840	297,060	648,830	421,390	914,700

(a) Does not include provision for any supplementary grants for increased academic salaries or other purposes.

The provision of Commonwealth financial assistance for the development of colleges of advanced education throughout Australia was a major part of the Commonwealth Government's decisions in March 1965 on the recommendations of the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia (the Martin Committee). The Commonwealth is assisting this new development by making both capital and recurrent grants to the new colleges on a triennial basis and under the formulae used for grants to universities. The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education was appointed in September 1965 to advise the Commonwealth on the development of colleges of advanced education.

A significant development for which funds will be provided in the current triennium is the provision of residential accommodation at colleges of advanced education in country areas. The Commonwealth will contribute $187,500 for residential accommodation at both the Bendigo Institute of Technology and the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education.

Teachers colleges

During the three year period from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1970 the Commonwealth paid a total amount of $24m in unmatched grants to State Governments for the construction of teachers colleges under the provisions of the *States Grants (Teachers Colleges) Act* 1967. The Commonwealth

has extended this programme of unmatched grants for a further three years with $30m for the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1973. It is estimated that the $54m will provide nearly 12,000 new and replacement places for full-time or equivalent part-time trainee teachers at teachers colleges. A condition of all these grants to the States is that 10 per cent of the places must be made available as a result of the programme to students not bonded to State Education Departments. Under this scheme, Victoria has been allocated the sum of $14.9m for the six year period from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1973. In Victoria, in addition to extending a number of existing colleges, the new La Trobe College will be commenced.

Science laboratories

Commencing on 1 July 1964 and for a period extending to 30 June 1968 the Commonwealth made available to the States an amount of $42.3m in unmatched grants for science buildings and equipment in government and independent secondary schools throughout Australia. This amount has been distributed. A further amount of $37.7m was available under current legislation over the three financial years 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971. The amount for independent schools was, during the 1968–1971 triennium and in 1967–68, at double the rate of the earlier years of the scheme. The money was allocated in specific amounts to groups of schools. In the case of independent schools, distribution of funds was based on the recommendation of advisory committees in each State, one for Roman Catholic, one for other non-government schools. The additional funds for independent schools were decided upon on the basis of particular need.

The following table shows the distribution of grants in Victoria to government, Roman Catholic, and other independent schools for the triennium 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971 together with the total amounts which were expended in all the States by the end of that triennium :

VICTORIA—SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCIENCE FACILITIES PROGRAMME
($'000)

Particulars	Government secondary schools	Non-government secondary schools			Total secondary schools
		Roman Catholic	Other	Total	
Triennium 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971—					
Victoria	6,123	2,872	1,642	4,514	10,637
Australia	21,713	10,740	5,268	16,008	37,721
Total 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1971—					
Australia	50,665	19,433	9,915	29,348	80,013

The Commonwealth Government has extended the scheme beyond 30 June 1971 to 30 June 1975. Under the *States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act* 1971 the Government has revised the basis of allocation of grants among States and among groups of government schools and independent schools so that the grants available are related to outstanding needs.

Secondary school libraries

In August 1968 the Commonwealth Government announced a new scheme of assistance for secondary school libraries similar to the science facilities programme. A total of $27m was available over the three year period commencing 1 January 1969 to assist with the development of library facilities in government and independent secondary schools throughout Australia. Grants were available for the erection, alteration, or extension of library buildings on which construction commenced on or after 14 August 1968. In addition, assistance was given for the conversion of existing school buildings to libraries. Funds were also available for the provision of furniture, equipment, books, and instructional materials for a secondary school library. Schools were eligible in whole or part according to their individual circumstances. The following table shows the amounts which were available to government and independent secondary schools in Victoria in the three years of the programme :

VICTORIA—SECONDARY SCHOOLS LIBRARIES PROGRAMME,
1969 TO 1971
($'000)

State	Government secondary schools	Non-government secondary schools			Total secondary schools
		Roman Catholic	Other	Total	
Victoria	5,641	1,241	709	1,950	7,591
Australia	20,064	4,655	2,281	6,936	27,000

The Minister for Education and Science has appointed the Commonwealth Secondary Schools Libraries Committee to advise him on suitable standards to be adopted for the Commonwealth programme particularly in relation to independent schools. As with the Commonwealth Science Facilities Scheme, the Minister also has the advice of two advisory committees in each State, one representative of Roman Catholic secondary schools and one representative of other non-government secondary schools. The administration of the programme for government schools as in the science scheme, is the responsibility of the various State education departments. They determine priorities and the allocations of available funds among their schools within a general programme approved by the Commonwealth Minister.

As a contribution towards meeting the urgent need for more trained librarians to staff the new and existing libraries, $50,000 was made available during 1968–69 for the in-service training of teacher librarians. These funds enabled the Commonwealth to sponsor several short specialist courses in school librarianship in conjunction with State education departments and other interested organisations. The courses were available to teachers from government and independent schools. Further short courses have been sponsored during 1969–70 and 1970–71, with additional funds made available during those years.

Commonwealth technical training grants

From 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1971 the Commonwealth made available to the States $70m in unmatched capital grants for building and equipping

technical colleges to assist trade and technician training. Agricultural colleges have also been assisted. In the earlier years of the scheme some of the projects provided facilities for tertiary education. Since the introduction of the Advanced Education Programme funds now being made available are being devoted almost exclusively to apprentice and technician training. The amount available to Victoria during the seven year period of the scheme from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1971 was $19,765,600.

Pre-school teachers colleges

To assist Australian pre-school teachers colleges to expand their present capacity, unmatched capital grants totalling $2m were made over the three years 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971. The amount to be distributed to the Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College, as specified in the schedule to the *States Grants (Pre-school Teachers Colleges) Act* 1968 was $210,000. Payments to the States in 1969-70 under the Act totalled $371,857. It is estimated that by 30 June 1970, $2.5m was paid.

Aid to independent schools for running costs

From the commencement of the 1970 school year, the Commonwealth has provided per capita grants to independent schools, including special schools for the handicapped and for Aboriginal children, at the rate of $35 per primary pupil and $50 per secondary pupil per annum. The grants are intended to help with the running costs of independent schools and a state-ment by a qualified accountant to the effect that the grant has been used in this way by the school in question is required. To be eligible to receive this assistance a school must provide full-time primary or secondary education, or both. It must not be conducted by a State Government and it must not be conducted for the profit, either directly or indirectly, of any individual or individuals.

A school's annual entitlement is based on the enrolment at the schools census date (at or about the beginning of August). Payments are made in two instalments—an advance payment at the beginning of the school year and the final payment after the school census date. The grants are paid to independent schools in each State by the Government of that State from moneys provided by the Commonwealth, with the administration of the scheme being undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science. It is estimated that Victoria's share of the approximate total of $24.3m for 1970–71 will be $7.9m, of which $4m will go to primary schools and $3.9m to secondary schools.

Migrant education

To help migrants to be assimilated more quickly into the Australian community, a system of migrant education has been developed to teach them English and to give them some knowledge of the Australian way of life. The administration of courses, which are financed by the Department of Immigration as part of the integration programme, is undertaken by the State education departments on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The Department of Education and Science provides advice on migrant education and prepares teaching materials.

Many migrants receive their first instruction in English from shipboard education officers. Then, in Australia, free continuation classes are organised

by the education departments wherever a group of migrants wishes to learn English. In addition to this, the Department of Education and Science, the State education departments, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission co-operate in providing a combined radio/correspondence course in English. In 1970 special intensive courses providing full-time instruction over a period of eight weeks were introduced to enable migrants with professional qualifications to learn English quickly.

Under the Child Migrant Education Programme which commenced in April 1970, the Commonwealth will finance over a five year period the following items in relation to government and independent schools: the salary costs of teachers employed to teach migrant children in special classes, and the necessary supervisory staff; special training courses for teachers in the methods of teaching English as a foreign language; the provision of approved capital equipment for special classes; and the provision of suitable learning and teaching material. The estimated cost of the programme for 1970–71 is $1.64m. Amounts to be provided in the 1971–72 and subsequent years will be determined in the context of budgets at that time and are expected to be about $1.5m per year.

Overall Commonwealth policy in relation to the child migrant education programme is the responsibility of the Minister for Immigration in consultation with the Minister for Education and Science, and the two departments co-operate in its administration. Detailed negotiations with State and independent school authorities are undertaken by the Department of Education and Science, which is also engaged in arranging special training for teachers and the production of suitable teaching and learning materials.

Commonwealth scholarships

The Commonwealth offers annually a number of awards under five main scholarship schemes. These are the Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme, the Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme, the Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme, the Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme, and the Commonwealth Postgraduate Award Scheme. Further information about these is contained on pages 441–2. The following table sets out the number of scholars in training under all five schemes between 1951 and 1970 :

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES(a): SCHOLARS IN TRAINING, 1951 TO 1970

Scholarship Scheme	1951		1961		1966		1968		1970	
	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.	Vic.	Aust.
Postgraduate	..	..	34	217	186	874	329	1,372	437	1,730
University	2,153	6,444	3,707	12,688	5,998	20,570	7,738	24,784	8,988	30,510
Advanced Education					765	1,526	964	2,307	1,699	4,656
Secondary	..	..	..	..	5,439	15,777	5,420	19,437	5,378	19,572
Technical	..	..	..	..	1,267	2,749	1,292	4,365	1,367	4,580
Total	2,153	6,444	3,741	12,905	13,655	41,496	15,743	52,265	17,869	61,048

(a) Includes new and continuing scholars for each period.

Benefits under the various schemes are summarised in the section which follows.

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 1971 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 $520 per annum, are also available.

Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities. There are 8,500 Open Entrance, 4,000 Later Year, and 250 Mature Age scholarships awarded each year. Open Entrance scholarships are awarded to students under 30 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university entrance. About 2,700 are for students in Victoria. Later Year scholarships are awarded to students under 30 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course and Mature Age scholarships are awarded to persons over 30 but under 40 years of age, on the basis of their entire academic record. Open Entrance, Later Year, and Mature Age scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses.

These scholarships cover all compulsory fees. A means test applies only in relation to the granting of living allowances, which in 1971 provided up to $700 per annum for students living with parents, or up to $1,100 for those living away from home. All aspects of the Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme are reviewed regularly.

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 1971, 2,500 awards were offered ; about 830 of these were for Victoria. Open Entrance scholarships were awarded on performance in the Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent, and in certain cases assessment on entrance tests, personal interviews, and other special criteria were also taken into account. Later Year scholarships were awarded on results obtained in approved courses. There is no separate provision for Mature Age applicants but those who exceeded the age limit were considered on their merit as special cases. Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships provide the same benefits as outlined above under Commonwealth University

Scholarships. 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 textbook allowance of $50, and a fees reimbursement of up to $150 per year for compulsory school service fees.

Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme

Commonwealth Technical Scholarships are awarded on performance in school examinations at the fourth form level or higher, in the final year of a trade course, or on results obtained in an approved course. Students proceeding to Forms 5 and 6 may qualify for a scholarship on their fourth form results only, and for these students Commonwealth Secondary and Commonwealth Technical Scholarships are interchangeable. Approximately 670 awards were made in Victoria in 1971.

Benefits for full-time students are the same as those for Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship holders. Part-time students taking approved Certificate Technician, Higher Technician, or special Diploma courses receive an annual allowance of $100 and reimbursement of up to $100 per year for fees.

The following table shows details of the Victorian Education Department and Commonwealth scholarship schemes :

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

Particulars	Year of commencement				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
State Government scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Junior scholarships	19,255	19,788	19,641	20,440	20,921
Senior technical scholarships	268	218	251	240	254
Teaching bursaries	2,009	2,113	2,128	2,123	2,122
University education—					
Senior scholarships	42	43	43	43	42
Free places	77	79	78	86	79
Commonwealth scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Secondary scholarships	2,825	2,795	2,791	2,696	2,825
Technical education	703	710	696	691	681
Tertiary education—					
Open entry	1,541	2,032	1,921	2,343	2,747
Later years	438	965	730	775	1,333
Mature age (b)	29	124	31	58	52

(a) Figures are for students who accepted scholarships and bursaries and were in training.
(b) Higher figures in 1967 are due to change of policy.

Commonwealth scholarships, 1964

Technical education

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 various skills needed

to service the gold mining industry. 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 1971, one hundred years after the formation of the School of Mines at Ballarat, there were 110 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 1964 to 1970. The 1969 and 1970 figures exclude tertiary students in colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

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

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 (b)	1970 (b)
Number of schools	73	79	82	83	83	90	93
Number of students (a)							
Full-time	7,403	7,894	8,740	9,243	10,014	4,245	3,926
Part-time	58,027	58,549	58,026	59,654	60,188	47,028	45,905
Total	65,430	66,443	66,766	68,897	70,202	51,273	49,831

(a) Excludes students studying single subjects.
(b) Excludes tertiary students in colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

The following table gives details of students attending technical schools in 1970 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION :
COURSES AND STUDENTS, 1970

Courses	Number of enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma (a)	2,833	1,913	4,746
Certificate	660	6,189	6,849
Technician	326	2,234	2,560
Trade	..	31,479	31,479
Other courses	107	4,090	4,197
Single subjects	..	19,969	19,969
Total	3,926	65,874	69,800

(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 attained

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 pages 467–74), 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 is based on the minimum completion of Form 3 studies. However, standards are rising for most trades with increasing numbers of entrants completing Intermediate Technical and Leaving Technical studies. In 1971 the length of indentures was reduced to 4 years.

The courses of study provided for apprentices are conducted for three 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 5 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 6 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.

Further references, 1965, 1971; Swinburne Technical College, 1963; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965

Education Department expenditure on education

During 1969–70, $313,180,000 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covered expenditure from

both revenue and loans, 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 622 and 641 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 and 1969–70. 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 prior to 1968–69 shown in this section of previous *Year Books.*

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE
($'000)

Expenditure on—	1968–69	1969–70
STATE SCHOOLS		
Primary—		
Recurring	84,124	94,412
Capital	9,671	10,998
Total	93,795	105,410
Secondary (*a*)—		
Recurring	88,735	101,457
Capital	13,678	15,209
Total	102,413	116,666
Technical (*b*)—		
Recurring	7,959	8,196
Capital	1,901	2,022
Total	9,860	10,218
Total State schools	206,068	232,294
TERTIARY EDUCATION		
University—		
Recurring	18,383	20,990
Capital	6,658	7,221
Total	25,041	28,211
Colleges of advanced education—		
Recurring	5,502	8,421
Capital	2,329	2,981
Total	7,831	11,402
Scholarships, fees, allowances for students at universities or colleges of advanced education	28	26
Total tertiary	32,900	39,639
TEACHER EDUCATION	22,176	26,293

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT :
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE—*continued*
($'000)

Expenditure on—	1968–69	1969–70
OTHER EXPENDITURE		
Pre-school education	2,918	3,156
Public library	2,064	2,283
Adult education	193	200
Non-government schools grants, subsidies, scholarships and bursaries, and pupil conveyance	5,580	7,032
Agricultural education (c)	1,583	2,270
Miscellaneous	22	11
Total other expenditure	12,360	14,952
Total expenditure on education	273,504	313,180

(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 GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS
AND ON TEACHER EDUCATION, 1969–70
($'000)

Classification	Primary education	Secondary education (a)	Technical education (b)	Total expenditure in State schools	Teacher education
Cost of administration	3,618	2,893	313	6,824	340
Cost of instruction	71,469	80,605	5,475	157,549	23,145
Building operation and maintenance (c)	7,150	6,197	948	14,295	408
Fixed charges (d)	12,175	11,762	1,460	25,397	1,380
Capital expenditure	10,998	15,209	2,022	28,229	1,020
Total	105,410	116,666	10,218	232,294	26,293

(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 $1,201,000 in 1969–70.

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 teacher training. 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 400 students complete their courses each year. In addition, Mercer House conducts junior secondary, arts and crafts, and domestic science 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 government 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 Heads of Independent Girls' 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. The Commonwealth Government announced in its 1968 Budget that over a three year period commencing on 1 January 1969, it would provide $27m to assist State Government and independent schools to raise the level of secondary school libraries to a standard necessary to enable them to be effective centres of the schools' learning programmes. Grants are available for the erection, alteration, or extension of library buildings and for their furnishings. Government schools were allocated $1,880,000 per year, Roman Catholic schools $413,800, and other independent schools $326,200. 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 1971 the grants were $20 per pupil at primary level and $40 per pupil at secondary level. During the same period Commonwealth Government annual grants to non-government schools were 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. Further details of Commonwealth aid are contained on pages 435–40.

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. In due course, some similar structure will probably 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

Children at the ERA school, Donvale, a new independent school opened in 1971.

Education Reform Association

The Ferntree Gully High School, one of several new outer suburban government schools.

Education Department

The new Arts Building at the University of Melbourne.
Wolfgang Sievers

Students at work in the senior printing studio at the National Gallery of Victoria Art School.
National Gallery of Victoria Art School

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. The staff of the Catholic Education Office was expanded during 1970 by the appointment of two Survey and Planning Officers, a Staffing Officer, a Secondary Curriculum Officer, and an Assistant Director of Primary Education. In addition, the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine has been established to assist the Office in the work of conducting catechetical instruction in government schools.

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 Commonwealth and State Governments for all pupils in Catholic and other registered 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* 1872 until the end of the Second World War teaching was almost entirely in the hands of religious. The expansion of the system
C.4100/71.—**16**

following the Second World War saw the introduction of lay staff in increasing numbers. At the present time the majority of teachers are lay. Schools in some areas, where religious teachers are unavailable, are entirely lay-staffed, and in 1970 three male lay teachers were appointed as principals of parish primary schools. For the most part lay teachers are trained in Catholic teachers colleges, although a considerable number are recruited from outside the system. There is no provision at present 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 1971 there were seventeen 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 that 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 early 1970s the number of Catholic children in State schools rose sharply to more than 80,000 in 1971. 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 Examinations Board.

Further references, 1962–71

Particulars of Victorian registered schools (excluding business and coaching colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables numbers of pupils refer to the school census date (1 August or the Monday nearest each year) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of schools					Number of teachers				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic	483	482	483	479	487	4,482	4,696	4,950	5,126	5,665
Church of England	33	35	35	35	35	1,063	1,114	1,188	1,209	1,290
Presbyterian	14	14	14	11	11	577	623	648	578	622
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	259	285	303	290	301
Other	27	27	27	27	28	409	437	498	507	529
Undenominational	18	16	16	16	16	291	283	310	297	309
Total	579	578	579	572	581	7,081	7,438	7,897	8,007	8,716

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: NUMBERS OF PUPILS BY SCHOOL DENOMINATION

At census date—	Denominational						Un-denominational	Total enrol-ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby-terian	Meth-odist	Other	Total denomi-national		
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
1970	150,602	17,039	8,317	4,243	7,029	187,230	3,798	191,028

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: SCHOOL DENOMINATION: AGES OF PUPILS, 1970

Age last birthday at 1 August 1970 (years)	Denominational						Un-denominational	Total enrol-ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby-terian	Meth-odist	Other	Total denomi-national		
Under 6	11,477	565	178	76	406	12,702	291	12,993
6	13,815	592	230	71	423	15,131	204	15,335
7	14,380	574	283	52	448	15,737	246	15,983
8	14,652	691	312	90	449	16,194	222	16,416
9	14,636	808	346	143	487	16,420	241	16,661
10	14,735	949	369	174	479	16,706	266	16,972
11	14,342	1,152	523	236	543	16,796	296	17,092
12	12,200	1,906	982	487	693	16,268	339	16,607
13	10,909	1,910	976	508	686	14,989	363	15,352
14	10,084	2,105	1,096	578	661	14,524	358	14,882
15	8,653	2,050	1,065	627	696	13,091	333	13,424
16	6,357	1,923	1,005	615	599	10,499	328	10,827
17	3,496	1,376	756	446	356	6,430	259	6,689
18	770	387	166	114	88	1,525	45	1,570
19 and over	96	51	30	26	15	218	7	225
Total	150,602	17,039	8,317	4,243	7,029	187,230	3,798	191,028

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At census date—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Under 6	13,544	13,467	13,222	12,731	12,993
6	15,777	15,809	15,596	15,404	15,335
7	16,741	16,387	16,276	16,220	15,983
8	16,372	16,815	16,779	16,630	16,416
9	16,337	16,493	16,732	16,573	16,661
10	16,125	16,328	16,708	16,789	16,972
11	16,344	16,392	16,840	16,979	17,092
12	15,596	15,994	16,296	16,283	16,607
13	14,901	14,849	15,109	15,335	15,352
14	13,765	14,343	14,300	14,636	14,882
15	11,760	12,148	12,968	12,942	13,424
16	8,973	9,385	9,987	10,472	10,827
17	4,952	5,500	5,963	6,407	6,689
18	1,455	1,362	1,551	1,757	1,570
19 and over	213	250	246	294	225
Total	182,855	185,522	188,573	189,452	191,028

A comparison between pupils enrolled in government schools (excluding senior technical) and registered schools for the five years 1966 to 1970 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED
SCHOOLS: PUPILS ENROLLED

At census date—	State schools	Registered schools	Total enrolments
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
1970	585,440	191,028	776,468

The pupils enrolled and ages of pupils in government schools (excluding senior technical) and registered schools for the five years 1966 to 1970 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS :
PUPILS ENROLLED : AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At census date—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Under 6	61,149	62,160	62,214	61,422	61,113
6	64,476	66,831	67,373	67,363	67,578
7	65,046	65,101	67,472	68.378	68,569
8	63,221	65,659	65,596	68,307	68,983
9	62,386	63,679	65,807	66,102	68,627
10	61,644	62,948	64,284	66,260	67,228
11	60,997	62,416	63,756	65,134	67,301
12	58,267	60,510	62,149	62,750	64,605
13	59,645	59,281	60,846	62,922	63,998
14	56,514	58,524	58,703	60,975	62,573
15	45,374	46,947	49,900	50,387	52,574
16	29,620	31,564	33,796	36,445	37,288
17	13,733	15,619	17,181	18,898	19,957
18	3,779	3,818	4,530	5,242	5,084
19 and over	790	746	804	992	990
Total	706,641	725,803	744.411	761,577	776,468

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was created in 1960 for the purpose of establishing uniformity of university entrance requirements for the universities in Victoria. The Board consists of representatives of the universities, the Department of Education, registered secondary schools, and the commercial and industrial interests of the community. Because it has prescribed the details of courses for the school Leaving and Higher School Certificate (previously Matriculation) Examinations, which have been the university entrance requirements, it has had considerable influence over the courses of study used by the secondary schools of Victoria.

Since 1967 the Board has conducted an extensive survey among school and university teachers into the fifth form (Leaving) and sixth form (Higher School Certificate) examinations. The results of the survey were very inconclusive and showed that there was a great diversity of opinion about the role of examinations and the form they should take. Only on one topic was there general agreement. There was a clear majority which considered that there was no need for the School Leaving Examination to continue to be conducted by the Board. University teachers expressed the view that it was no longer necessary for candidates to complete certain subjects of the examination before entering for the university entrance examination (from 1970 entitled the Higher School Certificate instead of the Matriculation Examination). School teachers clearly indicated that they considered that the first five years of secondary education should be the responsibility of the secondary school and that they should be able to determine the kind of education most suitable for the needs and interests of their students and also the methods of assessing their progress and attainment.

After careful consideration of these views the Board agreed that eventually students in secondary schools should not be required to sit for the School Leaving Examination either externally or internally. However, it recognised that the School Leaving Examination certificate of results had been used for many years by post-secondary educational institutions and by employing organisations as a necessary or desirable qualification for entry. The Board also accepted the fact that many schools would not be prepared nor would desire to dispense with the Leaving Examination immediately. It, therefore, decided that the abolition of the examination for secondary students in schools should be carried out in stages so that the community and the schools would have time to adjust to the change.

The following stages have been planned. First, the requirement that students should pass in certain groups of subjects at the School Leaving Examination has been abolished. Candidates need to pass in any four subjects before they can proceed to the Higher School Certificate Examination from 1971 or provided that they receive the recommendation of the principal of their school. The approval of the principal is the important new condition which gives greater responsibility to the schools.

The second stage in increasing the responsibility of the schools was to make possible three different ways by which candidates could qualify for entrance to the Higher School Certificate Examination. As in the past, candidates could sit for the external examination either as students in schools which preferred to use this examination or as persons who no

longer attended full-time day school. Second, schools could be accredited by the Board to conduct their internal assessment of students provided they fulfilled certain conditions. The most radical change was to state that if any school did not wish to use the School Leaving Examination at all and issued its own fifth form certificates, the Board would accept the recommendations of its principal that students were qualified to enter for the senior examination. The object of this third possibility was to make it possible for schools to be free from direction by the Board at the fifth form level. The most important issue it has raised is the acceptance of school certificates instead of the Board's certificates for purposes of employment or entry to post-secondary educational institutions. As more and more schools decide to conduct their own educational assessment and to issue their own certificates the community will need to learn to rely on the professional evaluation of the progress and development of students by school principals and secondary teachers.

For the time being the Board is not planning any changes in the Higher School Certificate (previously Matriculation) Examination because of experiments being carried out with the Tertiary Education Entrance Project and the Australian Scholastic Aptitude Test. It will be necessary to carry out investigations between 1970 and 1975 to study the validity of these tests and to consider the ways in which they might be used in determining selection for entrance to universities and other tertiary institutions.

Meanwhile the Research Section of the Board continues to carry out investigations into the validity and reliability of examinations to study methods of improving them for the benefit of both the universities and the schools.

Statistics of Higher School Certificate Examinations for the years 1966 to 1970 are as follows :

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total entries	21,446	22,869	24,989	28,135	30,404
Number who attempted to pass fully	12,296	12,898	14,617	16,932	18,756
Number who passed fully	8,096	8,628	9,701	10,987	12,467
Percentage who passed fully	65.8	66.9	66.4	64.9	66.5

Further references, 1967–1971 ; Public examinations, 1963–1966

University of Melbourne

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the original Act and subsequent amending legislation up to 1971 the University consists of and is governed by Convocation (the body of graduates) and a Council of thirty-five members representing the Victorian Government, the graduates, the teaching staff, the undergraduates, and the university colleges, with wide powers for the conduct of university affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by a Professorial Board, and the supervision of individual courses by Faculties and Boards of Studies. The University site occupies 106 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, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 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, East Southeast Asian 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 vary according to the course undertaken. 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 also a large number of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund. In 1971, 74 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (5,812) ; another 1,880 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 1967 to 1971:

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
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
1971	6,999	3,509	3,044	1,255	117	26	10,160	4,790

(a) 1967 figures refer to enrolments up to 31 July; 1968 and 1969 to enrolments up to 30 June; and 1970 and 1971 to enrolments up to 30 April.

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

Faculty	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agricultural science	268	264	284	306	298
Applied science	153	165	200	142	156
Architecture	646	625	628	584	538
Arts	3,693	3,714	3,731	3,666	3,746
Commerce	1,643	1,738	1,818	1,843	1,816
Dental science	261	246	274	274	267
Education	697	639	660	707	714
Engineering	958	1,002	1,012	1,089	1,125
Journalism	53	62	65	58	18
Law	1,226	1,298	1,288	1,287	1,316
Medicine	1,114	1,141	1,203	1,244	1,302
Music	253	269	283	284	302
Physical education	180	188	198	199	195
Science	2,341	2,386	2,633	2,798	2,911
Social studies	299	336	313	340	360
Town and regional planning	132	160	176	210	234
Veterinary science	234	232	257	252	264
Student total	14,151	(b)13,992	(b)14,498	(b)14,726	(b)14,950

(a) 1967 figures refer to enrolments up to 31 July; 1968 and 1969 to enrolments up to 30 June; and 1970 and 1971 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 420 in 1971, of whom 38 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 1966 to 1970. 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	1966	1967	1968 (a)	1969 (a)	1970 (a)
Agricultural science	38	37	46	60	65
Architecture	86	80	73	91	88
Arts	551	648	646	714	671
Commerce	258	271	263	324	304
Dental science	32	40	47	47	31
Education	74	68	89	74	66
Engineering	178	200	167	201	189
Law	183	192	201	208	180
Medicine	173	169	170	162	189
Music	27	30	29	34	29
Science	441	441	458	471	466
Veterinary science	1	1	40	41	44
Total	2,042	2,177	2,229	2,427	2,322
Bachelors' degrees	1,852	1,986	1,993	2,187	2,039
Higher degrees	190	191	236	240	283

(a) Before 1968, figures relate to year ended 31 July. Figures for 1968 are for eleven months ended 30 June. Figures for 1969 and 1970 are for twelve months ended 30 June.

Master plan for University of Melbourne

During 1968 the Vice-Principal of the University collected information in the U.S.A. on planning concepts and techniques, with particular reference to universities on limited urban sites. In August of that year the University wrote to a number of planning firms requesting proposals for a survey to be used as a basis for a master plan and envisaging the use of modern techniques. A recommendation was submitted to set up a planning framework which could be progressively computerised, into which survey information could be fed as it became available. This recommendation was adopted, and in December 1968 the firm which had made the recommendation was appointed Master Planner to control the development of the programme. At the same time it was decided to seek separate research funds for a long-term computer research project to be run in conjunction with the planning programme. The organisation of the master plan (approved in principle in 1968) provides for surveys to be carried out from time to time as required. Work completed by 1971 included surveys which the University Buildings Branch has carried out itself (Space Inventory and Proximity Relations) as well as those which it has commissioned from specialist consultants (Subsoil Survey, Aerial Site Survey, Parking, and Traffic Study).

The Master Planner brought out an Interim Report in October 1969, dealing with planning principles and locating the buildings in the 1970–1972 triennium's Capital Buildings Programme. The first full report in 1971 showed the building programme for 1973–1975 as well as projections into future triennia.

The master planning procedure is threefold. First, broad planning principles are set up. Second, data relevant to the problem in hand is collected. Third, principles are applied to the data, to achieve a specific

plan for the circumstances at that particular time. Once the first step is successfully completed (that is, the broad principles have been stated and endorsed) the plan can be updated as often as necessary by the repetition of the second and third steps. It is in these two steps that the computer can be most usefully applied.

Whether computerised or not, the procedure combines the maximum of tactical flexibility with a consistent overall strategy. The key to the success of the whole plan is the first step of setting up firm guiding principles, and the major ones advocated are as follows :

1. *Expand the site*. The present site of 47 acres must be enlarged to give a low density zone around the central area. For economic reasons the expansion will be mainly into Carlton and the area south of Grattan Street adjacent to University Square.

2. *Develop the centre intensively*. The limit of desirable size is derived from the walking distance between two points ; therefore, the " pavilions in a park " concept of university planning is self-defeating. Inevitably buildings appear in the gaps and the park-like character is replaced by the suburban limbo, neither town nor country, which is· a most inefficient way to use land.

3. *Court-form buildings*. In terms of land use continuous building around courts is now considered to be far more efficient than any other building form. High density does not have to mean high-rise ; for instance four-storey buildings around courts not less than 88 ft wide give a plot ratio in excess of 2 : 1, which is higher than in any other Australian university. Minimum court width is a function of building height, based on the desirability of year-round sunlight. Once a minimum size has been defined by the height of surrounding buildings, it is an inviolable principle that no further gap-filling may take place. There are, of course, other considerations in fixing the size of courts, such as the need for variety, the preservation of traditional areas such as the System Garden and the Union Lawn, and the creation of major pedestrian precincts at or near the centre. Courts are designed to be " outdoor rooms " and therefore places for living. They also give wind protection and in this context the South Lawn presents a special problem. The Master Planner's recommended solution is to create a major quadrangle south of the original quadrangle buildings by removing roads and parking, raising it to a uniform level, landscaping, and surrounding it with buildings of appropriate scale and character.

4. *Traffic segregation*. As far as possible the centre should become a traffic-free pedestrian precinct. Casual parking in the grounds should be replaced by concentrations near the entrances, or removed to external parking stations, and internal traffic movement should be rationalised and reduced.

The principle of court-form buildings has been accepted by the University Council and future buildings are being located in accordance with it. Acceptance of the principle does not commit the University in advance to particular applications, and each updating of the plan requires agreement in detail.

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1965 to 1969 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
SOURCE OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government	7,005	8,279	9,297	9,389	9,160
State Government	6,511	10,097	7,630	9,396	11,959
Total Government grant	13,516	18,376	16,927	18,785	21,119
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	1,070	1,269	1,190	1,201	1,248
Student fees	3,141	3,187	3,752	3,729	3,819
Public examination fees	45	52	54	54	57
Other fees	61	73	88	107	131
Endowment income	365	291	412	418	442
Charges for services	297	402	301	375	480
Halls of residence	127	139	204	218	204
Other income	296	455	459	546	757
Total other sources	5,403	5,868	6,460	6,647	7,138
Total income	18,918	24,244	23,387	25,431	28,257
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	9,555	9,460	10,221	11,425	12,218
Equipment and maintenance	1,580	1,871	2,120	2,068	1,957
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave	755	925	1,026	1,021	692
Other teaching and research expenditure	689	937	921	1,065	1,171
Total teaching and research	12,579	13,193	14,288	15,579	16,038
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries and superannuation	760	983	1,156	1,347	1,502
Other administration expenditure	410	480	528	559	691
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	362	415	435	471	533
Other expenditure on libraries	400	418	367	438	527
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	1,737	2,871	4,529	3,381	3,120
Repairs and maintenance, including salaries and superannuation	1,273	1,233	1,311	1,557	1,523
Rents, rates, power, lighting, and heating	269	318	371	442	454
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	170	391	537	141	366
Sundry auxiliary expenditure—					
Public examinations	35	43	50	50	53
Other expenditure	981	1,086	1,217	1,451	1,566
Total expenditure	18,975	21,431	24,789	25,416	26,373

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; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971

Monash University

Monash University, established on 15 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 11,034 in 1971, 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 in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1970 major projects in the University to the value of more than $33.6m were either completed or under construction. The following building projects now in progress will be completed during 1971–72 : Robert Blackwood Hall, stages 1 and 2 ; fourth and fifth halls of residence ; extensions to Hargrave Library ; biochemistry building ; extensions to Menzies building ; and physics, chemistry, and engineering buildings. 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 415,000 volumes, and subscribes to some 8,500 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, botany, genetics, and psychology ; 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 are designed to accommodate 600 persons. 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, accommodating 176 students and operating independently of the North-East Halls, was opened in 1971, and a fifth (176 students) is planned for completion in 1972.

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 (2) ; Geography ; German ; History (3) ; Indonesian and Malay ; Japanese ; Linguistics ; Music ; Philosophy (2) ; Russian.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting ; Administration ; Agricultural Economics ; Econometrics ; Economics (4) ; Economic History ; 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 (2); 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 ; the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law ; the Sir Henry Bournes Higgins Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy ; Biochemistry (2) ; Medicine (2) ; Microbiology ; Obstetrics and Gynaecology ; Paediatrics ; Pathology ; Physiology (2) ; Psychological Medicine ; Social and Preventive Medicine ; Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Applied Mathematics (2) ; Botany ; Chemistry ; Genetics ; Information Science ; Inorganic Chemistry ; Organic Chemistry ; Mathematical Statistics ; Physics ; Psychology (2) ; 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 it 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 1967 to 1971 :

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

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1971	5,577	2,782	1,822	853	7,399	3,635

(a) 1967 figures refer to enrolments up to 31 July; 1968 and 1969 to enrolments up to 30 June; and 1970 and 1971 to enrolments up to 30 April.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1970 and 1971 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty (a)	Up to 30 April 1970				Up to 30 June 1971			
	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Arts	1,247	1,841	151	89	1,230	1,891	164	88
Economics and politics	1,356	289	187	12	1,290	306	212	21
Education	495	340	53	15	590	425	80	20
Engineering	841	9	111	2	934	14	127	..
Law	790	121	8	5	858	144	14	4
Medicine	748	161	27	6	747	182	28	5
Science	1,010	429	277	44	1,104	526	284	53
Total	6,487	3,190	814	173	6,753	3,488	909	191

(a) Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 280 taking combined courses in 1970 and 307 in 1971.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in the faculties of Monash University from 1966 to 1970. In addition to degrees shown below some diplomas are granted.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1966	1967	1968 *(a)*	1969 *(a)*	1970 *(a)*
Arts	185	285	398	490	544
Economics and politics	62	92	144	254	315
Education	..	3	11	26	26
Engineering	19	41	64	93	118
Law	..	34	60	130	173
Medicine	5	32	66	115	118
Science	45	67	182	247	306
Bachelors' degrees	299	530	887	1,268	1,490
Higher degrees	17	24	38	87	110
Total	316	554	925	1,355	1,600

(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.

Income and expenditure for the years 1965 to 1969 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government	5,071	4,852	5,495	6,245	8,484
State Government	6,528	6,342	6,846	7,798	9,850
Total Government grants	11,599	11,194	12,341	14,043	18,334
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	756	695	663	810	451
Student fees	1,025	1,371	1,880	2,209	2,449
Other fees	..	10	5	11	9
Charges for services	41	38	117	259	237
Halls of residence	145	276	435	402	399
Other income	46	59	84	103	151
Total other sources	2,012	2,448	3,183	3,794	3,696
Total income	13,612	13,642	15,524	17,836	22,030

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

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	4,093	4,869	6,078	7,223	8,031
Equipment and maintenance	1,426	2,077	1,986	1,978	1,843
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave	251	428	608	779	707
Other teaching and research expenditure	238	266	423	458	718
Total teaching and research	6,008	7,640	9,093	10,439	11,299
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries and superannuation	568	726	876	960	1,137
Other administration expenditure	357	377	446	472	527
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	278	324	401	470	602
Other expenditure on libraries	295	370	485	542	711
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	3,946	1,822	2,364	3,857	4,095
Repairs and maintenance, including salaries and superannuation	700	684	642	803	947
Rents, rates, power, lighting, heating	177	213	238	291	319
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	44	93	89	199	216
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	321	502	790	876	1,051
Total expenditure	12,693	12,752	15,424	18,908	20,902

Further references, 1966–1971 ; Medical School, Monash University, 1970 ; Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, 1971

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.

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 early in the 1971 academic year the following foundation professors had been appointed : *School of Agriculture*—Agriculture ; *School of Biological Sciences*—Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Zoology ; *School of Education*—Education ; *School of Humanities*—English (2), French, History (3), Philosophy (2), Spanish ; *School of Physical Sciences*—Chemistry (3), Mathematics (3), Physics (2) ; *School of Social Sciences*—Economics (3), Politics (2), Sociology (2).

The completion in 1971 of the second stage of the Library building brought the total of readers' places to approximately 1,800. At that time the Library contained 140,000 bound volumes and had subscriptions to over 4,000 serial titles including government publications.

The University does not contain a central students' union of the kind traditional to most Australian universities. Facilities normally provided in a union are dispersed amongst a number of colleges, each of which also provides residential accommodation for up to 400 undergraduate and postgraduate students. By 1972 three such colleges were planned to be opened and new ones will be developed to keep pace with the increase in enrolments. An alternative to college residence is provided for students living away from home in a block of 24 flats which the University built on the perimeter of the campus in 1969 and through other flats in neighbouring suburbs which the University leases. These housing projects are managed by La Trobe University Housing Limited which is a non-profit making company limited by guarantee.

The following table shows full-time and part-time enrolments at La Trobe University from 1967 to 1971 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY :
STUDENTS ENROLLED (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1967	266	182	63	41	329	223
1968	549	358	172	84	721	442
1969	982	637	302	131	1,284	768
1970	1,187	818	349	165	1,536	983
1971	1,331	951	473	257	1,804	1,208

(a) 1967 figures refer to enrolments up to 31 July; 1968 and 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June; and 1970 and 1971 figures to enrolments up to 30 April.

The following table shows enrolments of students for bachelor degrees in the various Schools of the University from 1969 to 1971 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY SCHOOLS (a)

School	Degree course pursued									
	1969			1970			1971			
	Arts	Eco-nomics	Science	Arts	Eco-nomics	Science	Arts	Eco-nomics	Science	Edu-cation
Humanities	666	..	..	822	..	..	938	..	..	..
Social sciences	354	317	..	375	304	..	408	345	..	..
Physical sciences	..	..	273	..	..	347	..	..	390	..
Biological sciences	..	..	177	..	..	201	..	..	262	..
Agriculture	..	..	63	..	..	105	..	..	156	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Total	1,020	317	513	1,197	304	653	1,346	345	808	52

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June, and 1970 and 1971 figures to enrolments up to 30 April.

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 years ended June 1970 and 1971 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY :
DEGREES CONFERRED BY SCHOOLS

School	1970	1971
Humanities	70	132
Social sciences	56	113
Physical sciences	46	48
Biological sciences	14	25
Agriculture	..	..
Education	..	..
Total	186	318
Bachelor degrees	172	301
Higher degrees	14	17

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. The second stage of the Library was occupied in 1971 and in 1972 new facilities occupied included 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.

The University's income and expenditure for the years 1965 to 1969 are shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
SOURCE OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government	482	1,720	1,558	3,713	4,141
State Government	375	2,099	3,122	3,796	3,818
Total government grants	857	3,819	4,680	7,509	7,959
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	..	18	38	57	66
Other income	..	19	231	483	879
Total other sources	..	37	269	540	946
Total income	857	3,855	4,950	8,050	8,904
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	..	141	692	1,149	1,727
Equipment and maintenance	..	56	58	39	78
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave	..	2	22	55	75
Other teaching and research expenditure	..	67	126	182	240
Total teaching and research	..	265	899	1,423	2,120
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries and superannuation	27	161	238	415	460
Other administration expenditure	60	117	95	163	224
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	33	85	163	242	287
Other expenditure on libraries	173	214	176	177	285
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	78	1,832	3,072	4,508	3,494
Repairs and maintenance, including salaries and superannuation	..	3	69	35	178
Rents, rates, power, lighting, heating	..	24	62	75	92
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	164	759	950	861	694
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	..	4	96	240	380
Total expenditure	536	3,466	5,819	8,141	8,213

Further references 1966–1971 ; 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 require-
ments 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

College	1970			1971		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Metropolitan colleges—						
Caulfield Institute of Technology	1,362	1,802	3,164	1,651	2,059	3,710
Footscray Institute of Technology	804	949	1,753	979	1,094	2,073
Prahran College of Technology	439	265	704	519	298	817
Preston Institute of Technology	648	867	1,515	646	944	1,590
Royal Melbourne Institute of Tech-nology	2,875	6,078	8,953	3,545	5,974	9,519
Swinburne College of Technology	1,876	2,575	4,451	1,892	2,267	4,159
Total metropolitan	8,004	12,536	20,540	9,232	12,636	21,868
Para-medical colleges—						
Occupational Therapy School of Vic-toria	130	..	130	140	..	140
Physiotherapy School of Victoria	168	..	168	167	..	167
Victorian School of Speech Science	80	..	80	85	..	85
Victorian College of Pharmacy	377	6	383	331	5	336
College of Nursing, Australia	67	..	67	98	..	98
Total para-medical	822	6	828	821	5	826
Country colleges—						
Ballarat Institute of Advanced Educa-tion	397	101	498	532	120	652
Bendigo Institute of Technology	439	209	648	640	247	887
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Edu-cation	222	129	351	301	147	448
Gordon Institute of Technology	768	353	1,121	923	412	1,335
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	169	25	194	240	35	275
Total country	1,995	817	2,812	2,636	961	3,597
Total	10,821	13,359	24,180	12,689	13,602	26,291

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.

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 1970–1972 triennium.

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

Degree courses in applied science (applied chemistry and multi-discipline) have recently been introduced.

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. The 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, applied chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, electronic engineering, mechanical engineering, electronic computation, and general studies.

Degree courses in applied science (electronic data processing and multi-discipline) and engineering (civil and mechanical) have recently been introduced.

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, catering and hotel management, applied chemistry, and electrical, mechanical, civil, and electronic engineering. There is also a degree course in electrical 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-time and part-time students within Australia.

In 1969, 190 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, art (fine art and graphic 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.

Degree courses in architecture, applied science (chemistry, textile), and engineering (civil, electrical) have recently been 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.

The College offers courses leading to diplomas in art (fine art, photography, graphic design, industrial design), and business studies (accounting, data processing, insurance).

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 9,500 full-time and part-time students (excluding external studies students), and its accommodation has increased from eleven class-rooms to 7.2 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.

The Institute 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, commercial data processing (post-diploma), computer science, educational counselling (post-diploma), 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, journalism, librarianship, mathematics, management, medical laboratory technology, metallurgy, applied physics, meteorology, personnel administration, photography, public administration, public relations, surveying, and valuations.

Degree courses in business studies (accountancy), applied science (applied biology, applied chemistry, computer science, food science and technology, mathematics, applied physics, surveying), engineering (civil, chemical, electrical, communications), and librarianship have recently been introduced.

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 storey art building, a chemistry school and central library were erected, and, in recent years, the Ethel Swinburne Centre for student amenities, the R. G. Parsons 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.

Degree courses in business studies (accountancy), applied science (applied chemistry), and engineering (civil, mechanical, production) have recently been introduced.

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, general 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 pharmaceutics 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 Science

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 Science. The course extends over four years (full-time) and successful students are awarded the V.I.C. degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in speech science. The Australian College of Speech Therapists 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, 1967–1971

Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College

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 also registers kindergarten teachers in its 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 rebuilding programme was commenced, and in March 1965 the first section of the new college was completed. In November

1969 the second section was opened. 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, and when this next building, including a hall and tiered lecture theatre, is completed, accommodation for the 450 to 500 students in diploma and post-diploma courses will be more adequate.

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

Year	State Government grant	Student fees	Other income	Total income
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
1970	179,000	107,488	4,582	291,070

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 three 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.

A special diploma course with regular weekly classes held over two years is also offered to enable infant and primary trained teachers currently teaching in pre-school kindergartens to gain a K.T.C. Diploma.

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. They have subsequently taken senior teaching posts, or been appointed as kindergarten supervisors or college tutors in early childhood education.

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 part-time 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.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS' COLLEGE : ENROLMENTS

Year	Three year diploma course	Special in-service diploma course (a)	Post-diploma course	Total
1967	194	23	6	223
1968	203	38	6	247
1969	248	15	7	270
1970	315	25	(b)	340
1971	369	17	7	393

(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.

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 :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture classes	1968–69		1969–70		1970–71	
	Spring term	Autumn term	Spring term	Autumn term	Spring term	Autumn term
Courses offered	142	446	147	383	155	383
Students enrolled	4,468	12,748	4,141	10,625	4,013	10,966

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Discussion groups—					
Number of groups	500	505	520	534	535
Students enrolled	5,511	5,611	5,763	6,053	6,097

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1966–67 to 1970–71:

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

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
INCOME					
Government grant	166	176	188	199	222
Lecture fees, etc.	122	154	164	198	207
Conferences	33	34	34	24	22
Miscellaneous	5	4	6	5	3
Total income	326	369	393	427	457
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	107	116	119	135	158
Classes, library, and discussion groups	111	139	156	166	152
Administration	66	71	63	74	72
Miscellaneous	43	42	54	53	74
Total expenditure	326	369	393	427	457

Further references, 1963–1971; State Film Centre, 1964, 1969; Education for management, 1970

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

Environment protection

In December 1970 the Government enacted the *Environment Protection Act* 1970. This Act represents a change in the method of approach to the discharge of wastes into the environment of Victoria and the definition of the word " pollution " contained in the Act is:

" Pollution " means any direct or indirect alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, biological, or radio-active properties of any part of the environment by discharging, emitting, or depositing wastes so as to affect any beneficial use adversely, to cause a condition which is hazardous or potentially hazardous to public health, safety, or welfare, or to animals, birds, wildlife, fish or aquatic life, or to plants or to cause a contravention of any condition, limitation, or restriction to which a licence under this Act is subject.

The responsibility for pollution control has been shared over the years by various agencies, many with statutory responsibilities for the protection of public health, fish and wildlife, and other fields. Each agency has built up considerable experience and technical support in its particular area of responsibility.

One of the major aims of the environment protection legislation has been to place the full responsibility for the protection of the environment

on the Environment Protection Authority constituted under the Act, and yet continue to allow the facilities and technical support which have been built up over many years in the various protection agencies to be fully utilised. The Act has achieved this aim by permitting the delegation to the agencies of any of the functions of the Environment Protection Authority, although the ultimate responsibility for the protection of the environment remains with the Authority. Pollution will be controlled by the management of wastes.

Special emphasis will continue to be placed on the protection of the community's health from the effects of pollution both insidious and otherwise. A licence to discharge wastes will not be issued if the Commission of Public Health considers that the public health is likely to be threatened.

Some of the principal features of the Environment Protection Act are as follows. First, the Act provides for the establishment of State environment protection policy respecting conditions to be maintained in the various segments or areas of Victoria's environment. The adopted policies will form the guidelines for action by all agencies in the prevention of pollution. Second, a system of licensing will prevent pollution and enable the State to know the extent of wastes being discharged into the environment. Third, the Act supplies firm controls on pollution if it should occur despite the strong prevention programme. The fourth feature is the establishment of an authority to assume the overall responsibility for environment protection.

The Environment Protection Authority was established on 1 July 1971 together with the Environment Protection Council, which was formed to advise the Authority.

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 concerned with public health. This has been done in matters relating to poliomyelitis and maternal and infant mortality. 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, Tuberculosis, and Alcoholic and Drug-dependent Persons Services Branches. The Mental Health Authority is responsible for the Mental Hygiene and the Alcoholic and Drug-dependent Persons Services Branches 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.

The *Alcoholic and Drug-dependent Persons Act* 1968 brings up to date previous legislation on the subject and allows the development of suitable institutions for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction. In the development of this service emphasis is placed on early diagnosis and voluntary treatment of patients.

The Commission of Public Health, with the Chief Health Officer as its chairman and six other members as constituted under the *Health Act* 1958, 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 and regulation of the use and transport of radioactive substances. The policies of the Commission are carried out either by officers of the General Health Branch acting under the day-to-day direction of the Chief Health Officer or by the exercise of oversight by the General Health Branch 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. A body known as the Foods Standards Committee recommends regulations for the control of standards to ensure the purity of food, these regulations being administered primarily by municipal councils.

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.

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 hospital service. 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 conducting a placement service in private hospitals for older persons awaiting admission to hospitals for the aged.

The Minister of Health 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, chiropodists, etc.

Further references, 1964–1971; 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 on 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 area.
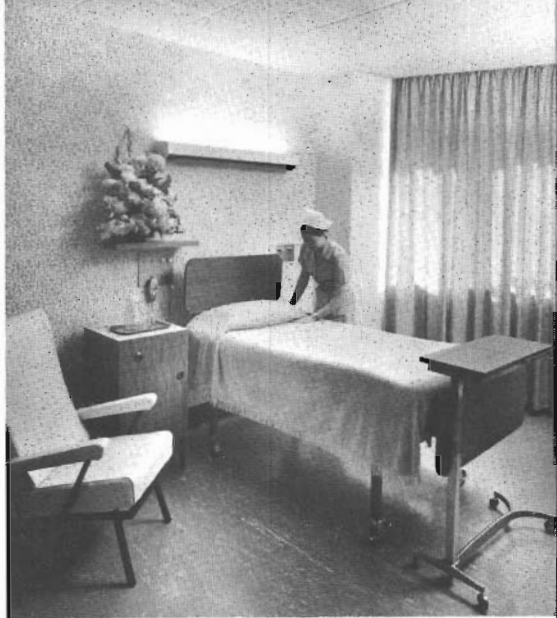
A ward and private room in the new Mercy Maternity Hospital showing the public corridor along the outer perimeter of the building. All nursing facilities are located in the centre of each floor.

Val Foreman

Surgeons working at St Vincent's Hospital are using sophisticated micro-surgical techniques and equipment. The equipment which has been specially made or modified in Melbourne for micro-surgery includes a foot operated microscope for use simultaneously by three surgeons and specially designed forceps, needle holders, sutures, scissors, nerve cutters, and micro vascular clamps.

The Age

The city square in February 1972, looking towards the Melbourne Town Hall.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The interior of the Regent Theatre, Melbourne's largest cinema, soon to be demolished for the city square development.

Hoyts Theatres Ltd

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 1970 are listed below :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970
Municipal centres	676	689	695	707
Centres on mobile circuits	17	11	11	11
Centres in non-ratepaying areas—				
Migrant hostels	9	8	8	8
Commonwealth defence stations	1	1	1	1
Total all types	703	709	715	727
Number of infant welfare sisters in centres	360	371	387	395
Number of birth notifications received	65,387	69,903	71,090	73,422
Number of children attending centres	186,395	251,039	307,575	331,555
Number of attendances of children at centres	1,432,815	1,452,457	1,537,963	1,560,085
Number of expectant mothers attending centres	9,375	9,335	9,874	9,296
Number of attendances of expectant mothers	17,453	18,931	19,426	21,572
Number of post-natal visits to mothers in hospital	25,929	27,049	26,335	26,482
Number of home visits after birth of baby	159,468	151,139	157,753	157,560
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—				
Number of children enrolled	68	74	79	66
Expectant mothers enrolled	8	6	6	1
Mothercraft teaching in schools—				
Number of schools	166	152	153	137
Number of special groups	8	5	7	5
Total schools and groups	174	157	160	142
Number of courses	386	358	355	318
Number of lectures	4,060	3,708	3,399	3,121
Number of students	10,848	9,660	9,252	9,062
Certificates issued	9,637	8,293	8,190	7,111

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 in the following table:

C.4100/71.—**17**

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total number	30	28	28	29
Patients attending	6,718	8,350	7,183	7,030
Number of attendances at clinics	29,940	32,763	30,396	30,267

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 829 subsidised pre-school centres existing in 1970, 617 were visited by

Department of Health medical officers, 37 by municipal maternal and child welfare medical officers, and 23 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 1970 ranged from $3,029 to $4,501 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 1968 to 1970 and their particulars are as follows :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : TYPE AND ENROLMENTS

Pre-school centres	1968		1969		1970	
	Number	Enrol-ment	Number	Enrol-ment	Number	Enrol-ment
Kindergartens	641	32,393	665	33,638	701	35,324
Play centres	110	3,264	114	3,508	113	3,344
Day nurseries	14	716	15	741	15	759
Crèche (occasional care)	1	100	1	100	1	100
Total	766	36,473	795	37,987	830	39,527

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. The six month training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Ten bursaries were awarded by the Department for this training during 1970.

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 to students commencing this training during 1970—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 1970.

Building grants

The following tables show the number and amounts of capital grants

approved for building infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, and day nurseries :

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

Buildings subsidised	1968	1969	1970
Infant welfare centres	26	30	32
Pre-school centres	70	62	54
Day nurseries	1	2	6
Total	97	94	92

($'000)

Building subsidies	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Infant welfare centres	119	134	125
Pre-school centres	245	264	256
Day nurseries	36	2	16
Total	400	400	397

NOTE. Above tables are not available on the same yearly basis.

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch in the years 1966–67 to 1969–70 is shown in the following table :

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

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Pre-school education				
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining pre-school centres	1,588	1,847	2,255	2,615
Scholarships for training pre-school teachers and play-leaders	73	89	91	95
Maternal and child health—				
Salaries	311	317	323	359
Subsidies to municipalities, etc., towards cost of maintaining infant welfare centres	544	670	702	719
Subsidies to infant welfare and mother-craft training schools	34	60	72	73
Scholarships for training infant welfare sisters	1	3	2	3
Other expenditure	73	74	86	86
Child welfare—				
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining day nurseries and crèches	164	182	192	199
Scholarships for training pre-school mothercraft nurses	2	2	3	3
Total	2,792	3,244	3,727	4,152

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 1970 there were 238,446 examinations in schools ; 2,963 special examinations, including referrals to specialists ; 9,092 medical examinations of teachers and applicants for teaching studentships, and approximately 16,000 assessments of health statements and medical records of applicants for studentships and temporary employment.

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 1.37 per 100,000 in 1970. 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 1970 the percentage of natural positive reactors to tuberculin amongst school children aged 14 years was 2.1.

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 1966 to 1970 :

VICTORIA—ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Year	New cases	Reactivated cases	Chronic cases	Total cases
1966	649	78	59	786
1967	599	80	49	728
1968	535	57	38	630
1969	497	44	38	579
1970	421	61	33	515

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 results in almost 100 per cent bacteriological " conversion " of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis presenting for initial treatment.

The reactivated cases present more problems but with the latest drugs there are very few who fail to respond and reach a negative bacteriological state. The major problem in drug therapy remains in persuading patients to accept the long term administration of these drugs. Fully supervised intermittent treatment is now gaining a place for some of these patients.

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 0.18 per 1,000 in 1970. The second compulsory chest X-ray survey commenced in Victoria in October 1967 and was completed by August 1970. During this survey 2,032,692 persons were examined yielding 504 active cases of tuberculosis—a rate of 0.25 per 1,000, compared with the first survey in 1963–1967 which yielded 987 cases, a rate of 0.47 per 1,000. Almost half of the persons detected in the second survey were in the early stages of the disease.

The third compulsory survey is now proceeding and at the end of this survey the future role of mass X-ray surveys will be reviewed.

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

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA : ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan	518	518	499	499	(a) 353
Country	187	187	187	173	143
Total	705	705	686	672	496
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan	1,032	1,039	831	781	786
Country	178	224	212	157	138
Total	1,210	1,263	1,043	938	924
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan	919	1,031	815	780	769
Country	170	195	180	145	127
Total	1,089	1,226	995	925	896
DEATHS					
Metropolitan	88	71	67	51	30
Country	29	12	15	13	13
Total	117	83	82	64	43

(a) Gresswell Sanatorium closed in May 1970.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
New cases referred for investigation	11,944	13,483	13,690	12,622	11,555
Re-attendances (old cases and new)	57,149	53,007	54,700	56,519	55,586
Visits to patients' homes by nurses	22,271	24,870	23,808	22,803	23,810
X-ray examination—Films (a)—					
Large	39,555	41,122	37,484	35,462	30,163
Micro	15,673	13,732	17,847	21,378	26,690
Tuberculin tests	11,756	10,884	12,626	11,406	10,293
B.C.G. vaccinations	4,829	4,326	4,550	3,128	3,031
X-rays taken—Chest X-ray surveys	662,576	641,974	663,707	672,925	671,914
School tuberculin surveys—Mantoux tests	90,643	72,636	90,116	89,541	81,405

(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 Ballarat, Dandenong, Larundel, Malvern, Novar, Parkville, Royal Park, Shepparton, Traralgon, and Travancore.

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

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 assistance for 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—				
	1966	1967	1968 (a)	1969 (a)	1970 (b)
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended patients—					
In State mental hospitals	3,682	3,529	3,316	3,050	2,874
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	299	291	277	245	231
In psychiatric hospitals	153	160	177	167	200
Approved patients—					
In intellectual deficiency training centres	1,047	999	942	850	888
Voluntary patients—					
In State mental hospitals	1,937	1,910	1,828	1,767	1,912
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	7	14	20	34	37
In psychiatric hospitals	374	374	355	277	286
In intellectual deficiency training centres	925	1,009	1,638	2,047	2,175
Informal patients—					
In informal hospitals	112	115	105	133	283
In training schools	521	557	184	..	..
In training centres	170	177	245	254	241
Total resident patients	9,227	9,135	9,087	8,824	9,127
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On trial leave, boarded out, etc.	1,537	1,362	1,239	1,534	1,247
Total under care	10,764	10,497	10,326	10,358	10,374

(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.
(b) At 30 November 1970.

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1970 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE
MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1970

Institution		Under care at 1 January			Admitted, trans-ferred in, etc.	Dis-charged, trans-ferred out, etc.	Died	Under care at 30 November		
Type	No.	Resi-dent	Non-resi-dent (a)	Total				Resi-dent	Non-resi-dent (a)	Total
State mental hospitals	9	4,817	916	5,733	3,277	2,655	708	4,786	861	5,647
Repatriation Mental Hospital	1	279	93	372	188	170	28	268	94	362
Psychiatric hospitals	3	444	328	772	6,503	6,469	51	486	269	755
Informal hospitals	8	133	..	133	2,040	1,889	1	283	..	283
Intellectual deficiency training centres	9	3,151	197	3,348	741	687	75	3,304	23	3,327
Total	30	8,824	1,534	10,358	12,749	11,870	863	9,127	1,247	10,374

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

Mental Health Research Institute

The Mental Health Research Institute of Victoria was established in 1955. It has developed in a unique way as, besides carrying out its own researches, it has acted as the catalyst for research developments within the Department

as a whole. It has carried out a mental health education programme as part of its functioning and its buildings are intimately linked with the large departmental mental health library as well as a mental health museum. The Parkville Psychiatric Unit, a combined departmental and University of Melbourne facility for undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, lies within the complex of buildings, which was named the Institute of Research and Postgraduate Training in 1969. The Research Institute is linked with the University of Melbourne Department of Psychiatry and supervises students for postgraduate degrees—M.D., Ph.D., and M.A. There are close links with other University departments for individual research projects, which are also carried out in association with such organisations as the Victorian Marriage Guidance Council and the Family Council of Victoria. Staff and funds for research are provided mainly through departmental finances, though outside bodies are approached from time to time.

The Research Institute has been concerned mainly with compiling data relative to psychiatric morbidity in Victoria and has been running a departmental cumulative case register since the Census of 1961, one of the longest periods, if not the longest, in the world. Data on admissions, discharges, and deaths are analysed regularly and special bulletins are published annually on the incidence and prevalence of specific psychiatric disorders in terms of sex, age, and socio-cultural variables, as well as determining the results of treatment through analysis of length of stay and re-admission rates.

Among major areas of research have been studies of the occurrence of mongolism (Down's syndrome) and other congenital anomalies of the central nervous system. The occurrence of mongolism has been linked to the epidemiology of infectious hepatitis and this has been confirmed overseas. The hypothesis of virus-chromosome interaction as a cause of congenital anomalies has been formulated and immunological studies are being developed in support of this theory.

Altogether, some 400 research projects were processed and 750 papers published prior to 1970. Two total health and social surveys (one in a rural town and the other in a Melbourne metropolitan area) have been carried out in association with the three Victorian universities and have provided information about the prevalence of specific mental and physical disorders in the community and their relation to social and familial factors. Other studies have thrown light on such variable topics as mental ill-health of immigrants, alcoholism, Aboriginal adolescents, deserted mothers, and other mentally vulnerable groups. Suicide and attempted suicides have been the subject of a number of studies, as have the social causes and consequences of schizophrenia in Victoria, prevalence patterns of mental retardation, community attitudes to mental illness, and many others. The Institute has attempted to act as a bridge between biological, behavioural, and social sciences.

Besides the potential of the mongolism studies, departmental members have originated two new methods of treatment in psychiatry—the lithium treatment of mania and the treatment of enuresis with imipramine.

Further references, 1961, 1966, and 1969; Mental Hygiene Authority, 1963; Mental Health Authority, 1971

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 1969–70 the Commission distributed a gross amount of $14.8m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and for furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions, and ambulance services. It distributed $59.5m for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds :

1. For capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages of the building project from the original narrative through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project.

2. For maintenance purposes. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operation.

At 30 June 1970 the Commission had on its register 1,769 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 67 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 $15 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 pages 500–2.)

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 1970 there were, in the metropolitan area, 217 registered private hospitals with 5,957 beds, whilst in country areas there were 91 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,790 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 1969–70 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Ambulances	282	283	290	300
Other vehicles	46	46	47	50
Staff	558	574	614	636
Contributors	361,095	345,462	333,333	346,513
Patients carried	280,695	273,475	270,372	317,993
Mileage travelled by ambulances	4,077,881	4,216,386	4,447,015	4,801,013
Maintenance grants	$641,054	$759,000	$830,000	$978,881
Capital grants	$235,799	$240,218	$310,250	$309,410

Medical education : the second medical school

In the late 1950s and early 1960s Victoria, in common with other States, experienced a shortage of medical graduates in metropolitan and country areas. The shortage was serious enough to lead to recruiting campaigns for general practitioners and medical specialists from abroad. While these were successful, the remedy was an expedient only and did not solve the real problem behind the shortage, nor did it create opportunities for additional admissions to the medical course. In 1960 the 127 medical students who graduated from the University of Melbourne were the sole Victorian source of medical graduates at that time. In the light of these facts the Victorian Government in February 1960 appointed a Committee on Medical Undergraduate Education in Victoria to advise it on medical undergraduate teaching with particular reference to teaching hospital affiliations with the University of Melbourne and proposed affiliations for the newly established Monash University. Melbourne, at that time, had four general teaching hospitals and four special teaching hospitals, all with university affiliations.

The Committee sought and received advice from the universities, the hospitals, medical bodies, teachers, and many individuals. It interviewed some forty persons and representatives of thirteen organisations or institutions ; and its first Report was published and presented to the Government in August 1960. The Government approved of the Report in principle in January 1961, and as a result of recommendations made, a second School of Medicine admitted students at Monash University in March 1961. A Monash University Statute of 1959 had already made provision for a Faculty of Medicine to be established at Monash.

The Government in August 1961 reconstituted the Committee on Medical Undergraduate Education by adding three additional members to the original five. The new terms of reference sought recommendations upon the building works necessary at the hospitals, the magnitude and urgency of each proposal, together with the financial implications, and the priority which should be allotted to each. In December 1961 the Committee submitted its Report, which was approved by the Government and became the blueprint for building programmes necessary for medical undergraduate education at the teaching hospitals.

The second medical school resulted from the Committee's first Report in 1960. The co-operation from the hospitals allowed them to take students for the first time in some cases, to take a heavier load in others, and generally to align their teaching programmes to fit in with new concepts.

The Royal Melbourne and St Vincent's general teaching hospitals remained with the University of Melbourne, taking the full load of students previously shared amongst four general hospitals—160 per annum at the time. The Alfred and Prince Henry's Hospitals affiliated formally with Monash University, as did the Queen Victoria Memorial, a hospital new to the teaching group and housing several new Chairs, which accepted

responsibility for clinical paediatric and midwifery training and for some general medical and surgical training. The Royal Women's Hospital remained with the University of Melbourne as did the Royal Children's, although the latter continued to assist the Monash School with paediatric training during the early years. Fairfield Hospital still provides clinical training in infectious diseases for both University Schools as well as some general training. The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital retained its affiliation with the University of Melbourne and housed a new Chair of Ophthalmology and later a Chair of Otolaryngology.

Melbourne was fortunate in that the geography of its hospitals and universities dictated a logical and practical redistribution of affiliations, and in that it had a plan to meet a new situation under which the hospitals and universities were happy to co-operate.

New Chairs were created and an existing Chair moved from one hospital to another and new teaching departments were built, as were new departments to house the university and hospital facilities to provide for the needs of teachers and hospitals. Substantial financial grants were needed to provide these facilities and were provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Between 1961 and 1969 the Commonwealth Government on the recommendation of the Australian Universities Commission made available $4,581,110 towards the cost of buildings, equipment, and furnishings for clinical and allied facilities associated with teaching at hospitals. This was matched by an amount of $4,581,110 provided by the Victorian Government as required by the Commonwealth Act. In the current triennium 1970–1972 inclusive, the Commonwealth Government has made provision for a sum of $573,000 provided it is matched by the Victorian Government. In addition, the State of Victoria provided in the first triennium, 1961–1963 inclusive, an additional amount of $2,246,984. In total, therefore, an amount of $12,555,204 has been provided from government sources for teaching and allied facilities on hospital sites.

In its first year, 1961, the Monash School admitted 101 students of whom 30 graduated in 1966. The high failure was attributed largely to the limited time then available for careful selection at the admission stage. Monash determined that the maximum annual entry to the School should be 160, and this was achieved in 1966.

The University of Melbourne meanwhile decided to increase its student intake from 160 to 200. It affiliated with the Austin Hospital for this purpose in 1968 when the first students entered for their clinical training. New Chairs were established at the Austin Hospital, which embarked on a very large rebuilding programme. When circumstances permit, the University proposes to increase its annual student intake to the Austin so as to provide sixty students in their fourth year of the course and thereafter each year.

The result of these moves in terms of graduates has been very significant and in 1970, 274 students graduated from both universities. The peak, on the present intake, will be reached in 1974 when about 360 students are expected to graduate. In 1970–71 all vacancies for resident medical appointments in Victoria were filled.

It does not follow that all Victorian rural shortages of doctors will be filled from these sources as many doctors are not willing to practise in comparatively remote rural areas. This is one of the problems at present being studied by the Victorian Medical Advisory Committee. When the Victorian Medical Education Committee finished its original assignments, it

was enlarged and reconstituted by the Government as the Victorian Medical Advisory Committee with new terms of reference. It is in effect a standing committee established to inform and advise the Government upon the following topics :

1. Possible legislation to provide that medical graduates should spend one year of residence in an approved hospital before becoming eligible for registration as medical practitioners in this State. If such legislation were approved how should it be implemented and under what conditions?

2. (a) The existing shortage of resident medical officers in some hospitals, particularly those in the country ; the reasons for this shortage and the means which might be taken to meet it.

(b) The reluctance of doctors to practise in small country centres, particularly " one man " practices, either as locum tenentes or permanent occupants ; the reason for this and the means to meet it.

3. Whether the number of medical practitioners in this State is at present adequate to the need ; if not, where do the deficiencies exist and how might they be met? Will Victoria's need for medical practitioners be met through the programme recommended in the Medical Education Committee's two reports of August 1960 and December 1961, subsequently approved by the Government and implemented? If not, what measures should be taken?

4. The conditions under which patients are admitted to the Cancer Institute, and to investigate with the Board of the Institute and boards of the teaching hospitals, means by which medical education concerning cancer could be improved.

5. The quality and quantity of clinical material available in hospitals, and in particular, the suggestions raised in the Medical Education Committee Report in August 1960.

6. Other matters raised in the Medical Education Committee reports of August 1960 and December 1961.

7. Medical education generally, particularly in relation to the teaching hospitals, but without infringing upon the rights and functions of the universities.

The Committee has already made recommendations to the Government, particularly upon the community's need for doctors and how this relates to the output and projected output of graduates from the two Schools, as well as to the question of if, and when, a third School might be necessary. It is already evident that, based solely on the assessment of community requirements for doctors, there is no immediate need for a third medical school.

Hospital regional planning, 1962; Nursing 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; Rationalised medical services, 1971

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 1965–66 to 1969–70 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	At 30 June—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Hospitals—					
Special hospitals (b)	12	12	12	12	12
General hospitals—					
Metropolitan	22	22	22	23	22
Country	112	112	112	112	112
Auxiliary hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	6	7	7	7	7
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental health institutions—					
Mental hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	9	9	9	10	11
Intellectual deficiency training centres	10	10	10	9	9
Total hospitals	185	186	186	187	187
Other institutions and societies—					
Infants' homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's homes	36	35	35	35	36
Maternity homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for maternal and infant welfare	3	4	4	4	4
Rescue homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent homes	5	4	4	4	4
Institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the aged	11	12	11	11	11
Medical dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total other institutions (c)	79	79	78	78	79

(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 1970, 1,535 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	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
INCOME					
Government aid	77,360	83,784	90,078	100,271	112,962
Charitable contributions	4,968	4,784	4,788	5,545	5,328
Fees—					
Outpatients	3,734	3,464	3,177	3,397	3,733
Inpatients—					
Public	17,593	20,973	24,086	25,924	28,140
Private and intermediate	11,922	14,975	16,156	17,063	18,636
Other	9,557	9,034	12,102	11,729	13,188
Total	125,134	137,014	150,387	163,929	181,987
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	71,432	80,946	88,162	98,763	111,869
Other operating expenses	34,833	36,146	38,737	42,396	45,927
Non-operating expenses	1,393	1,841	1,651	1,917	2,119
Capital	17,123	19,369	21,166	18,826	21,169
Total	124,781	138,301	149,715	161,901	181,084

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

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

Institutions	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Hospitals (a)					
Receipts—					
Government	47,991	52,478	57,138	64,803	74,474
Patients (b)	28,929	36,103	39,850	42,199	45,472
Other	8,120	6,758	9,829	9,332	10,550
Total receipts	85,041	95,338	106,817	116,334	130,496
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	50,635	58,379	63,938	70,168	82,375
Capital	11,676	14,058	15,933	13,864	15,778
Other	22,161	23,974	25,877	29,678	31,024
Total expenditure	84,472	96,410	105,748	113,709	129,177
Sanatoria—					
Receipts (c)	1,330	1,394	1,399	1,414	1,357
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	808	864	903	925	935
Other	522	530	496	489	422
Total expenditure	1,330	1,394	1,399	1,414	1,357
Mental health institutions (d)—					
Receipts (c)	22,624	24,162	25,662	27,062	29,236
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	13,074	14,160	15,329	16,614	18,817
Capital	3,337	3,423	3,495	3,335	3,169
Other	6,212	6,579	6,839	7,113	7,250
Total expenditure	22,624	24,162	25,662	27,062	29,236
Other charitable institutions (e)—					
Receipts—					
Government	6,424	6,724	6,688	7,856	8,770
Patients (b)	3,976	3,115	3,315	3,810	4,656
Other	5,740	6,280	6,507	7,453	7,472
Total receipts	16,140	16,119	16,509	19,119	20,898
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	6,916	7,544	7,992	11,056	11,743
Capital	2,110	1,888	1,738	1,627	2,222
Other	7,330	6,903	7,177	7,034	7,350
Total expenditure	16,355	16,335	16,907	19,717	21,315
Total all receipts	125,134	137,014	150,387	163,929	181,987
Total all expenditure	124,781	138,301	149,715	161,901	181,084

(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, 1970

Institution	Number of beds in—		Daily average of occupied beds in—		Total cases treated in—		Outpatients (including casualties)
	Public section	Intermediate and private section	Public section	Intermediate and private section	Public section	Intermediate and private section	Cases treated
Special hospitals (a)	1,733	382	1,301	263	51,964	11,993	176,488
General hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,450	1,419	2,682	1,064	84,754	57,624	365,791
Country	2,896	3,477	1,919	2,289	44,806	114,796	377,107
Auxiliary hospitals	419	10	395	1	2,821	12	129
Hospitals for the aged	3,497	..	3,237	..	6,551	..	..
Convalescent hospitals	32	12	31	12	62	17	..
Sanatoria	237	..	160	..	595	..	..
Total	12,264	5,300	9,725	3,629	191,553	184,442	919,515

NOTE. This table excludes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, and intellectual deficiency training centres.
(a) Special hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961; Geelong Hospital, 1962; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962; Alfred Hospital, 1963; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964; History of Hospitals in Victoria, 1964; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965; Dental Hospital, 1965; Austin Hospital, 1966; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968

National health benefits

Information about the various types of benefits is set out on pages 520–4.

Victorian Nursing Council

The Victorian Nursing Council is the statutory body responsible for the supervision of training and registration of nurses in Victoria. The Council was established under the *Nurses Act* 1956 to replace the Nurses Board, Victoria, the original body established in 1923 to register general nurses. Midwives were first registered in 1915 by the Midwives Board, whose functions were transferred to the Nurses Board in 1928. Psychiatric nurses were registered from 1952 onwards and mental deficiency nurses from 1953. From 1951 to 1958 a register of mothercraft nurses was maintained by the Department of Health, and a roll of nursing aides by the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

The functions of the Council are to be responsible for registration of all branches of nurses and nurses agents ; to supervise nursing education, standards of training, and examinations ; and to supervise research and investigations into nursing matters.

The Council is appointed every three years. It has a membership of twenty-eight persons, comprising eighteen registered nurses, eight being elected by nurses and the others nominated by nursing bodies. The remaining ten members are nominated by the Departments of Health, Mental Health, Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Australian Medical Association, the Metropolitan and Country Hospitals Associations, and the Private Hospitals Association.

A register of nurses is maintained in basic branches and post-basic branches. The length of training varies according to the type of course. Although courses are prescribed also in orthopaedic and tuberculous diseases nursing and care of the pre-school child, they have fallen into disuse. Others in operating theatre, plastic surgery, and renal and intensive care nursing are conducted as inservice courses at some of the metropolitan hospitals. Training schools for nurses are subject to regular inspection by the Council's nursing officers. Entrance requirements for student nurses vary according to the type of course. Males and females are accepted for training except in midwifery, infant welfare, and mothercraft nursing, from which males are precluded. Only in psychiatric and mental deficiency nursing is there a significant proportion of males. A registration examination is required in all branches. In addition, general, psychiatric, and mental deficiency nurses are required to pass an examination before proceeding to the second year of training.

Only nurses holding current annual practising certificates may practise in the State of Victoria. At 30 June 1970 the number of names on each branch of the register and the number of current practising certificate holders, were as follows :

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION OF NURSES AT 30 JUNE 1970

Classification	Total registered	Total holding annual practising certificates
General nurses	39,536	20,304
Psychiatric nurses and mental deficiency nurses	2,039	1,128
Nursing aides	10,461	5,640
Mothercraft nurses	3,217	1,140
Total	55,253	28,212

At 30 June 1970 the number of hospitals and institutions approved as training schools, and the number of students in training, were as follows :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS APPROVED AS TRAINING SCHOOLS, AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN TRAINING AT 30 JUNE 1970

Type of course	Hospitals and institutions approved as training schools	Students in training
Basic courses—		
General	37	4,435
Psychiatric	11	187
Mental deficiency	5	45
Nursing aides	60	941
Mothercraft	9	262
Total	122	5,870
Post-basic courses—		
Midwifery	13	629
Infant welfare	3	25
Infectious diseases	1	4
Eye, ear, nose, and throat	1	3
Gynaecological	1	4
Radiotherapeutic	1	10
Total	20	675

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 1970 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 1970, 13,554 inpatients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,335, surgical and medical 11,219, and there were 12,126 outpatient treatments. There was one maternal death, and perinatal mortality was 20 per 1,000 live births. The total number of centre treatments was 29,172 : 16,688 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 12,484 visits by nurses to patients' homes.

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
RECEIPTS					
Government grants (a)	566	789	616	782	735
Collections, donations, etc.	69	82	112	96	148
Proceeds from entertainments	18	18	18	18	4
Patients' fees	665	828	932	1,049	1,193
Members' fees	49	55	56	55	52
Interest and rent	10	14	15	19	23
Miscellaneous	24	32	27	20	34
Total receipts	1,401	1,818	1,778	2,039	2,190
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (paid to central council)	506	675	760	778	837
Other	269	295	303	347	415
Provisions, fuel, lighting, etc.	148	177	188	204	216
Surgery and medicine	47	57	54	63	71
Repairs and maintenance	53	42	46	63	54
Furniture and equipment	72	23	27	28	16
Printing, stationery, etc.	19	23	23	29	32
Interest, rent, bank charges, etc.	4	6	6	6	8
Miscellaneous	61	78	105	94	125
Loan and interest repayments	19	17	15	20	12
Land and buildings	46	215	81	65	307
Alterations and additions	25	70	128	98	119
Total expenditure	1,269	1,680	1,736	1,797	2,211

(a) Includes $34,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1966, $39,000 for 1967, $36,000 for 1968, $31,000 for 1969, and $34,000 for 1970.

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 from auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals received government maintenance grants, amounting to $400,000 in 1969–70. 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 1969–70 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 also 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 Commonwealth Governments. Administration is from Melbourne, with centres at Camberwell, Essendon, Footscray, Frankston, Ferntree Gully, Melbourne, Moorabbin, and Preston. The work has expanded and almost 220 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 192 cars transport district nurses to their patients. At the present time there are 2,722 patients receiving visits, the total number of patients visited for the year ended 30 June 1970 being 16,536 with a total of 374,613 visits.

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

In the early years of this century Professor Sir Harry Allen conceived the idea of a research centre where laboratory science would be related to medicine. This idea became a reality in the early 1920s when the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research was established. Since then the Hall Institute has rapidly developed into an independent establishment

which serves the community at large as an internationally renowned centre of medical research.

Medical research

The Institute's primary function is medical research embracing a field of diverse interests that all arise from the central theme of immunology, the branch of medicine dealing with immunity from disease.

There are six main research units each with its own unit head. The activities of these units are listed.

Cellular Immunology Unit

White blood cells are broken into two main groups : lymphocytes and phagocytes. This unit is concerned with the study of lymphocytes involved in making antibodies whose function is to destroy foreign cells such as transplants or cancer cells. In particular, study is concentrated on how lymphocytes are switched " on " and " off " by vaccine molecules, a knowledge which is vital if the body is to tolerate certain foreign material such as grafts and transplants. The unit has developed tissue culture methods allowing the study of the whole immune response to be conducted in precisely defined test tube systems.

Cancer Research Unit

This unit is devoted to the study of leukaemia and cancer of the immune defence cells of the body. Research in this group is concerned with the other important member of the white blood cell group, phagocytes, which have the power of guarding against bodily infection by absorbing and destroying pathogenic microbes. New techniques have been developed leading to increased understanding of how phagocytes are generated by the bone marrow and how disturbances in the system of growth regulation of white cells leads to development of cancer (leukaemia) and other diseases.

Experimental Pathology Unit

This unit is concerned with study of a special type of lymphocyte which comes from the thymus gland. Studies have revealed that while these cells do not actually form antibody themselves, they do in fact work together with the antibody-forming type of lymphocyte to protect the body against infections and cancer. By a special study of the mechanism of transplantation rejection and its specific immunological suppression in renal grafts, it is hoped (i) to elucidate the role of donor leukocytes in the immune response to kidney grafts in rats and mice and, (ii) to prevent the rejection of vascularised kidney grafts in rats and mice by specific immunosuppression.

Clinical Research Unit

The function of lymphocytes is to protect the body and destroy invading bacteria. Sometimes this system breaks down and lymphocytes " attack " the body's own tissues causing autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, pernicious anaemia, hepatitis, diabetes, and multiple sclerosis. The Clinical Research Unit is concerned with gaining deeper insight into autoimmune diseases in man. An important study, involving the isolation from normal brain tissue of a protein which causes a paralysing disease

when injected into experimental animals, has led to speculation that a parallel possibly exists between this experimental autoimmune disease and multiple sclerosis in humans.

Biochemistry and Biophysics Unit

This unit pursues the development of physical methods of separating various types of lymphocytes from each other and the understanding of the molecular mechanism in various immune reactions. It is anticipated that increased emphasis will be attributed to molecular biology in future research activity.

Immunogenetics Unit

The genetic aspect of immunology is one commanding wide attention and important studies of genetic factors involved in the development of certain types of cancers are in progress. This unit's activities centre around the analysis of the fine structure of antibody molecules and the genetic factors regulating the productions of these molecules in different individuals.

Postgraduate training

The Director of the Institute is Professor of Medical Biology at the University of Melbourne, and by virtue of this affiliation the Institute is responsible for the training of many students, national and international, for the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. The education programme also covers medical laboratory technology and related fields.

Patient care

Skilled patient care is provided in the Clinical Research Ward at the Royal Melbourne Hospital where patients with complex diseases, particularly diseases of the immune system, can be scientifically investigated and treated. The Biomedical Computation Laboratory, a division of the Clinical Research Unit where patients' records are processed by computer, has a close liaison with this ward. Interesting experimental laboratory work is being carried out on computer-aided diagnosis.

New projects

It is intended to expand the Institute's research interests to include studies in the spheres of embryology and phylogeny. Little, if any, worthwhile information is available on why certain abnormalities occur in the new-born and it is hoped that detailed research in the field of embryology will provide the answers. Likewise, the phylogenetic study of lower vertebrate animals such as the toad could provide a valuable base for further studies in the province of the protein chemistry of antibodies.

Plans are also in hand for the breeding and maintenance of germ-free and specific pathogen-free mice in quantities sufficient not only to cover the Institute's present requirement of some 70,000 per year, but also to act as a central facility for other organisations using experimental animals.

Finance

The Federal and Victorian State Governments provide about half the Institute's current income. The remainder is financed by grants from Australian and overseas sources as well as donations from Australian companies and private individuals.

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute Board is incorporated under Part II of the Cancer Act, and is concerned with four aspects in combating cancer in Victoria. These aspects are :

1. *Research.* Stated clearly among the objects for which the Cancer Institute was established, research plays an important part in its activities. This research is directed towards the causation, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer.

2. *Diagnosis.* The diagnosis is particularly important to the treatment of cancer. Patients are referred to the Peter MacCallum Clinic (the name under which the Institute conducts its patient activities) by medical practitioners in general practice or by medical officers at hospitals. Early, complete, and accurate diagnosis of the patient's condition is important. To encourage early diagnosis, the Institute has been excused from imposing a means test on persons who come for examination, thus removing the concern over the financial costs of treatment.

3. *Treatment.* With its limited inpatient accommodation (110 beds at the Clinic in William Street, Melbourne), a high proportion of patients are treated as outpatients. Valuable assistance is given in this by the Institute's Visiting Nursing Service. Many patients, who otherwise would have had to be hospitalised, are able to remain in their own homes as a result of this service. The nurses visit the patient as often as may be necessary—during the day, in the evening, or at the weekend—changing dressings or linen, giving injections, bathing, or providing any other help that may be needed. This service is available to all cancer patients, irrespective of whether or not they are patients of the Institute.

4. *Education.* By an agreement with the University of Melbourne, the Institute has been accepted as a Special Teaching Hospital. The teaching of undergraduates is, however, only a part of the responsibility undertaken by the Institute in the field of teaching. Other important aspects relate to nursing—a 6 month postgraduate course for nurses in radiotherapeutic nursing—and to radiographers where the Training School for Therapy Radiographers can cater for up to sixty students at any one time of the three year course. The Institute was instrumental in setting up the Training School for Medical Nucleographers and Physicists, to cater for the Institute's needs in Victoria and Tasmania, as well as for overseas countries under the Colombo Plan.

Planning

Since its establishment in 1949 the Institute has established its physical facilities, equipment, procedures, and general technical competence. It has gained acceptance by the community and the medical profession. Its aim is now to achieve fully the objects for which it was established, largely through the development of multi-medical disciplines.

The Government of Victoria in 1969 reserved half of the site occupied by the Royal Mint in William Street for the Institute's development. This site, of 310 ft by 175 ft, adjacent to the existing Institute buildings, will permit a multi-storey building to be erected which would provide for a hospital catering for 450 to 600 inpatients. Located opposite the site for the proposed Flagstaff underground railway station, the Institute is in

a convenient position for patients, visitors, and staff. The Planning Committee of the Institute is working on this project.

Services

There is continuing co-operation, both within and without the Institute. Consultative clinics are held so that two or more medical specialists together can devise the best method of treatment for each individual patient. Radiotherapists from the Institute also attend other public hospitals in an honorary capacity, while medical teams visit a number of country hospitals on a regular basis to conduct clinics. In the same way, the Institute's Tasmanian Service provides a service to that State with departments at the Royal Hobart Hospital and Launceston General Hospital, and with regular clinics at Burnie, Devonport, and Ulverstone.

Treatment at the Clinic in Melbourne may involve one of the four linear accelerators now installed, or one of the small deep or superficial X-ray therapy units, or it may involve barotherapy or chemotherapy or surgery in the Reparative Surgery Unit. Joint consultation determines which one or combination of methods is in the best interests of the patient. For the convenience of patients, the Institute also provides deep and/or superficial X-ray therapy units at the Alfred and Austin Hospitals and in country hospitals at Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Mildura.

The following statistical information indicates the growth that has taken place between 1960 and 1970 :

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1960 (a)	1969–70
Medical—		
Beds available including hostel	107	122
Inpatient admissions	1,785	3,416
New outpatients	4,907	4,939
Outpatient attendances	39,917	43,777
Therapy treatments	79,883	99,335
Visiting nursing service—visits	20,679	33,496
Outpatient transport service—mileage	141,684	151,214
Finance—		
Expenditure	$1,268,198	$3,056,580
Income	$148,670	$695,031
State Government grant	$1,120,000	$2,281,740
Personnel—		
Medical staff	46	74
Nursing staff	104	178
Scientific and technical staff	108	167
Other staff	232	328
Salaries and wages	$934,634	$2,287,933
Tasmania—		
Expenditure	$33,504	$113,583
Staff	9	16

(a) Prior to 1964–65 details are not available on a financial year basis.

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 1965–66 to 1969–70 :

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL: EXPENDITURE
($)

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Research	162,977	151,843	174,104	176,682	176,636
Education	41,247	44,120	44,596	43,297	59,162
Patient aid	41,858	48,492	30,239	31,187	34,208
Other	44,845	43,782	46,142	52,750	66,836
Total expenditure	290,927	288,237	295,081	303,916	336,842

Medical research at University of Melbourne, 1964; National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965; Medical research at Monash University, 1966; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1969; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969; Para-medical services, 1969; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1970; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1970; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1971

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 (fourth 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 1965–66 to 1969–70 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
1965–66	513	57	570
1966–67	483	57	540
1967–68	493	55	547
1968–69	484	49	534
1969–70	490	48 ·	537

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 1965–66 to 1969–70 is shown in the following table:

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

Service	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Funeral benefits	282	358	362	407	382
Age and invalid pensions (a)	111,019	120,930	129,334	140,538	163,349
Widows' pensions	12,692	14,387	15,807	18,090	21,671
Maternity allowances	2,040	2,104	2,102	2,281	2,297
Child endowment (b)	49,235	56,232	52,675	54,133	62,419
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits	3,434	4,238	4,734	4,557	4,824
Commonwealth rehabilitation service	427	461	493	590	725
Medical benefits	11,156	11,776	12,301	13,188	14,610
Medical benefits for pensioners	3,404	3,746	4,242	4,277	4,895
Hospital benefits (c)	13,349	15,208	16,672	18,947	24,496
Pharmaceutical benefits	18,951	21,138	20,031	22.385	26,863
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	5,674	6,933	7,505	8,712	9,928
Nutrition of children	2,382	2,391	2,623	2,636	2,645
Handicapped children's benefits	..	..	..	7	83
Miscellaneous health services	104	474	391	362	461
Tuberculosis benefits	3,310	3,556	3,557	3,487	3,362
Home savings grants (d)	4,184	3,891	4,470	4,379	4,228
Other social services	..	..	..	241	483
Total	241,645	267,823	277,301	299,216	347,721

(a) Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.
(b) In 1966–67 and 1969–70 there were five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four.
(c) Including nursing home benefits and hospital benefits for pensioners.
(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; and 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). Assistance to State Governments and eligible organisations is provided under the following Acts : The *State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act* 1968, the *Aged Persons Homes Act* 1969, the *State Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969, the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act* 1970, and the *Delivered Meals (Subsidy) Act* 1970.

General eligibility

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 liberalisation of the means test was provided by the introduction in September 1969 of the tapered means test. This enabled all reduced rate pensions to be increased and greatly extended the upper limit of means which a person may have before being disqualified for a pension.

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, a means test on income and property and, until 1965, 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 1970 there were 779,007 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total was 206,608), of whom over 70 per cent were women in both cases. 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.

104,720 age pensioners in Australia (13 per cent of total age pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance. 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 1970 there were 133,766 people in Australia receiving invalid pensions of whom 74,640 were men. The Victorian component was 29,753 of whom 16,917 were men. 50,931 invalid pensioners in Australia (38 per cent of total invalid pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance. The percentage of invalid pensions in the population on 30 June 1970 was 1.06.

The following table for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of, and expenditure on, age and invalid pensioners between 1965–66 and 1969–70 :

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year	Pensioners			Total payments (a)
	Age	Invalid	Total	
				$'000
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
1969–70 (c)	206,608	29,753	236,361	163,349

(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) Liberalisation of the means test resulted in a higher number of grants of 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 1970 there were 86,921 widow pensioners in Australia.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria between 1965-66 and 1969-70 are shown in the table below:

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year	Number of widow pensioners	Total payments
		$'000
1965-66	17,251	12,692
1966-67 (a)	18,481	14,387
1967-68	19,372	15,807
1968-69	20,349	18,090
1969-70 (a)	23,318	21,671

(a) Liberalisation of the means test resulted in a higher number of grants of pensions.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's allowance, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children or his non-pensioner spouse, he may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of $40.

Where a person other than a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or of a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of $20 may be granted.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during the year ended 1969-70 was $1,512,000 for Australia, and $382,000 for Victoria.

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 mothers residing in Australia on the birth of a child. 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. 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 1970 the number of maternity allowances paid increased to 251,904, involving expenditure of $8,000,321.

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year	Number granted	Total payments
		$'000
1965–66	63,934	2,040
1966–67	66,098	2,104
1967–68	66,083	2,102
1968–69	72,304	2,281
1969–70	72,259	2,297

Child endowment

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.

When it was introduced in 1941 the Commonwealth scheme provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of 50 cents 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 50 cents 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 25 cents a week more than for the next immediate older child. In October 1971 endowment was increased 50 cents for the third and later children.

In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30 June 1970 was 1,749,734,

and the number of endowed children in families was 3,864,659. There were also 20,069 endowed children under sixteen years and 573 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1969–70 was $220m.

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
					$'000
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
1969–70	487,592	1,069,440	5,526	72,856	(b) 62,419

(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 these years.

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. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently. Liberalisation of the means test in 1969 provided for the recovery of sickness benefits from compensation in certain circumstances, and the waiting period of seven days for unemployment and sickness benefits was changed so that it is now only necessary to be served once in any period of thirteen weeks. 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 1969–70 a total of 109,383 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1970 there were 13,043 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 20,038 and 3,093.

Altogether 66,766 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1969–70 (15,682 in Victoria), and there were 8,813 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,458 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1969–70 was $18,592,000, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being $4,824,000.

C.4100/71.—**18**

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-employ-ment	Sickness	Special (a)	Un-employ-ment	Sickness	Special (a)	Un-employ-ment	Sickness	Special (b)
							$'000	$'000	$'000
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	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
1969–70	20,038	15,682	8,180	3,093	2,458	1,216	1,795	1,956	1,073

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

Miscellaneous benefits and services

In addition to the normal benefits there are a number of other concessions and services available to pensioners, such as the pensioner medical service, the subsidised medical service, hearing aids for pensioners, telephone rental concessions, and radio and television licence concessions, etc.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

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 ; (4) discharged national servicemen who are disabled but in-eligible for repatriation assistance; and (5) 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 1969–70, 1,520 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 291 of them being in Victoria ; 1,308 were placed in employment, 259 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was $653,853.

Assistance for organisations

The Commonwealth will also provide financial assistance to eligible organisations such as religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations, Commonwealth-wide ex-servicemen's organisations, and municipal councils for approved activities. These include homes for the aged, personal care subsidies, delivered meals subsidies, handicapped children's subsidies, and sheltered workshop assistance.

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, 2,035 grants amounting to $106m had been approved to 30 June 1970. The projects gave accommodation to 35,922 aged persons. In Victoria, 538 grants had been approved amounting to $29m. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 9,454 aged persons.

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a Personal Care Subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all meals and where staff is employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry and the cleaning of their rooms, and those who need help with medication, may be approved for subsidy. A staff member is required to be available at all times to give assistance in the case of emergency. The amount of subsidy paid is $5 a week payable at four-weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 and over residing in the approved accommodation. Up to 30 June 1970, 317 homes had been approved for subsidy in Australia and the subsidy paid was $1,132,680. In Victoria the number of homes was 95 and the subsidy paid $333,180.

Delivered Meals Subsidy Act

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act assented to in April 1970 is to help organisations establish, maintain, expand, and improve approved " meals-on-wheels " services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of 10 cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation during the previous calendar year.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Commonwealth or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. Up to 30 June 1970 the number of approved organisations in Australia was 191, the number of meals served 1,955,477, and the amount granted $195,555. The Victorian totals were 51 approved organisations, 488,525 meals, and the amount granted $48,855.

Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act

This Act came into operation in June 1970 and involves the Commonwealth in a new area of welfare and creates another departmental link with voluntary agencies and community service groups. The Act provides for subsidies of $2 for $1 to be paid to eligible organisations towards the capital cost of premises to be used for the training of handicapped children ;

the cost of equipment to be used for or in connection with such training ; and the capital cost of residential accommodation for handicapped children receiving training. Up to 30 June 1970 insufficient time has been available for any grants to be made since the commencement of the operation of the Act.

Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act

This Act was introduced in 1967 and provides for grants of $2 for $1 toward the capital cost or rental of premises used to provide sheltered employment, the cost of workshop equipment and the capital cost of hostels or similar accommodation for disabled persons engaged in sheltered employment. During the year 1969–70 there were 31 new workshop premises declared in Australia (3 in Victoria). The total number of grants approved in Australia was 359 and the amount approved $1,483,217. The Victorian share was 21 grants for $234,109.

Special assistance to State Governments

State Governments may be reimbursed up to 50 per cent of the amount they spend on approved home care service schemes and senior citizens centres. A scheme may be initiated and conducted by the State Government, local councils, community organisations, or any two, or all of these acting conjointly. Assistance may also be given to the States under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act in respect of aid for mothers with children where they are not eligible for normal benefits.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act introduced in 1969 provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Commonwealth to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During the year 1969–70 payments of only $47,850 had been made to some States under the Act, although a number of approvals in principle had been given. There were no payments made to Victoria during the period.

State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act

This Act came into operation with retrospective effect from 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children where the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted de facto wives and de facto wives of prisoners, and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Commonwealth widow's pension.

The type of assistance attracting a Commonwealth grant includes that provided in the form of cash, food, or clothing.

The grant by the Commonwealth is half the cost of the approved assistance paid to the mother or half the amount of Class A widow's pension which would have been payable had she been qualified to receive it, whichever is the less.

The State of Victoria did not participate in the scheme in 1968–69, but commenced to take part in April 1970 so that all States are now receiving

assistance under the scheme. The expenditure under the Act during 1969–70 was $1,882,133 for the Commonwealth and $100,541 for Victoria.

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.

Comprehensive coverage of all social service benefits available may be obtained in annual reports, handbooks, and pamphlets issued by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

History of social services, 1962; Sheltered employment assistance, 1969

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 child under sixteen years of age. Eligible war widows also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. Excluding 631 pensions paid to miscellaneous personnel, there were 584,676 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30 June 1970, and the annual

expenditure on both types of pension was $183,454,033. Of these pensions, 159,114 war pensions and 154 miscellaneous pensions were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was $51,297,006.

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—			Amount paid during year
	South African war veterans	First World War	Second World War incl. native members and interim forces	Korea-Malaya	Other (a)	Total	Of incapacitated members	Of deceased members	Total	
										$'000
WAR PENSIONS										
1965–66	..	12,738	49,178	651	219	62,786	102,125	16,718	118,843	49,602
1966–67	..	11,744	49,426	658	275	62,103	97,117	16,884	114,001	46,953
1967–68	..	10,824	49,560	685	405	61,474	92,107	16,939	109,046	47,216
1968–69	..	9,830	49,358	697	514	60,399	87,422	17,024	104,446	51,654
1969–70	..	8,903	49,152	717	774	59,546	82,671	17,051	99,722	51,297
SERVICE PENSIONS										
1965–66	40	9,766	2,752	7	3	12,568	3,065	562	3,627	6,626
1966–67	23	9,437	3,261	8	11	12,740	3,152	531	3,683	6,720
1967–68	18	9,066	3,868	9	11	12,972	3,414	556	3,970	7,420
1968–69	16	8,462	4,394	8	11	12,891	3,086	584	3,670	8,070
1969–70	12	8,409	5,710	12	15	14,158	3,538	611	4,149	9,767

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, and Act of Grace Pensions.

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. At 30 June 1970 there were 6,063 doctors participating in the Local Medical Officer Scheme, of whom 1,639 were 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 2,830 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 1970 the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,334 and during 1969–70, 11,086 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 21.5 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 allowances.

National health benefits

The year 1969–70 saw the culmination of a comprehensive review of the medical benefits system, with the introduction of the new Health Benefits Plan. In addition to its provisions for the payment of higher rates of Commonwealth and health fund medical benefits, the *National Health Act 1970* introduced new measures concerned with administration of medical and hospital benefits organisations and provided for increased assistance towards the cost of health insurance for families on low incomes.

The most significant effect of the new legislation was the establishment of the combined Commonwealth and medical fund benefits at levels which provided contributors with substantially improved coverage against the cost of any type of medical service based on " a common fee for services rendered " concept. The common fee was determined from a survey which resulted in a list of fees which represented those most commonly charged by doctors in each State and covered more than 1,000 medical services.

At 30 June 1970 in Victoria, 88 per cent of the population were covered under varying rates of hospital benefits, and 84 per cent for medical benefits. These percentages exclude pensioners of various types, persons covered by repatriation provisions, the indigent, and others of non-insurable nature.

Subsidised medical services

On 1 January 1970 the Commonwealth Government introduced a new subsidised health insurance which enabled families on low incomes, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, and newly arrived migrants (for medical and hospital expenses incurred during their first two months in Australia), to receive special assistance in obtaining health insurance cover. From 1 July 1970 when the *National Health Act* 1970 commenced operating, subsidised health insurance became available to many more low income families.

The following benefits are now available. Families whose weekly incomes do not exceed $46.50 can receive free medical benefits and public ward hospital cover. Families with incomes above $46.50 but not exceeding $49.50 need to pay only one third of the normal health insurance contribution rate for the new benefits coverage and for coverage against public ward charges in hospitals. Families with incomes above $49.50 but not exceeding $52.50 need to pay two thirds of the usual contribution rate for this coverage.

Persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits under the Social Services Act are eligible for full medical benefits and a scale of hospital benefits equal to the charge made to patients in public wards of public hospitals.

Migrants intending to settle in Australia are eligible for assistance towards meeting any medical or hospital costs during their first two months in Australia.

During the first six months operation of the scheme from 1 January to 30 June 1970 Comonwealth benefit and fund benefit reimbursements to organisations amounted to $536,000 in Australia ($138,000 in Victoria) for hospital benefits, and $195,000 in Australia ($33,000 in Victoria) for medical benefits.

Hospital and nursing home benefits

Hospital benefits, introduced in 1946, are available to patients receiving treatment in public and private hospitals approved under the National Health Act.

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

hospital benefit is paid to the contributor together with the fund benefit to which he is entitled.

A Commonwealth benefit of $2 a day is also paid direct to hospitals who make no charge to patients whether they are insured or not (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. An additional $3 a day is payable to those patients requiring and receiving intense nursing home care as distinct from the normal nursing care usually provided for the majority of patients in such homes. 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 1965–66 to 1969–70 :

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Hospital benefits—					
Number of registered organisations	44	43	42	40	37
Number of members ('000)	1,024	1,063	1,092	1,191	1,208
Benefits paid—	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
From registered organisations' funds (a)	13,777	17,870	21,353	26,800	31,643
Commonwealth benefits (b)	8,255	9,509	10,549	11,080	11,136
Nursing home benefits—					
Commonwealth benefits	4,640	4,884	5,122	(c)6,468	(c)10,052
Total benefits	26,672	32,263	37,023	44,348	52,831

(a) Includes ancillary benefits.
(b) Excludes special account deficits.
(c) Increase is partly due to supplementary benefits scheme introduced on 1 January 1969.

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. A medical fund contributor has to meet only 80 cents of the common fee for general practitioner consultations and $1.20 of the common fee for general practitioner home or hospital visits. Higher benefits are paid for specialist consultations if the patient is referred by another practitioner. Medical benefits are payable for certain services by oral surgeons and are payable at the higher specialist rate on referral to an ophthalmologist by an optometrist. The higher specialist rate of benefits is also payable on referral to a medical specialist by a dentist.

A contributor bears no more than $5 of the common fee of an operation performed by a general practitioner or by a specialist where the patient is referred by another practitioner. Differential rates of benefits are paid for over 300 services which are customarily performed by either a general practitioner or a specialist. Where an operation involves other direct services, including the administration of an anaesthetic, the contributor bears no more than $5 of the combined common fees.

To ensure that all contributors are adequately covered against the cost of medical treatment, to eliminate any confusion or uncertainty as to the level of cover provided, and to simplify administration, only one table of medical benefits and three tables for hospital benefits (related to standard, intermediate, and private ward charges) operate in each State. All funds pay medical benefits at the same rate, but contribution rates may vary between funds depending on their financial position.

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70 (a)
Number of registered organisations	20	19	19	19	19
Number of members ('000)	930	969	1,010	1,104	1,126
Number of services received ('000)	8,000	8,086	8,602	9,210	10,084
Benefits paid during year—	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
From registered organisations' funds (b)	10,814	12,116	13,167	14,747	17,288
Commonwealth benefits (c)	11,030	11,644	12,183	13,052	14,371
Total benefits	21,844	23,760	25,350	27,799	31,659

(a) Excluding details of benefits of the subsidised medical services scheme.
(b) Including ancillary benefits.
(c) Excluding payments towards special account deficits.

Pharmaceutical benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, which was introduced in 1948, all prescriptions written in accordance with the regulations were available to the general public for the payment of a fee of 50 cents. From 1 November 1971 the fee was increased to $1. For persons enrolled under the subsidised Health Insurance Scheme, the fee is still 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 1965–66 to 1969–70 :

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number of prescriptions	12,947	14,136	14,296	15,885	17,301
Cost of prescriptions—	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Commonwealth contribution—					
Pensioners	5,674	6,933	7,505	8,712	9,928
Other population	14,872	16,040	15,821	18,112	20,744
Payments to hospitals and miscellaneous services	4,000	5,000	4,103	4,160	6,000
Patients' contributions	4,767	5,087	5,045	5,587	6,089

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	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Number of pensioners and dependants enrolled ('000)	252	260	282	294	303
Number of participating doctors	1,661	1,733	1,767	1,768	1,740
Number of services—					
Surgery ('000)	1,074	1,232	1,379	1,449	1,594
Domiciliary ('000)	817	878	870	832	814
Payments to participating doctors for medical services ($'000)	3,379	3,721	4,218	4,251	4,869

Handicapped children's benefit

The handicapped children's benefit scheme provides for the payment of $1.50 a day on behalf of each handicapped child, under the age of sixteen years, who is residing in a home approved under the National Health Act as a handicapped persons' home.

Ministry of Social Welfare

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 established a separate Ministry of Social Welfare under a newly appointed Minister. The Social Welfare Department (previously a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department) is administered by a Director-General.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Ministry 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 1970–71, 5,719 approaches were made to the Section; at 30 June 1971, 960 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. As from 1 October 1971 the following categories of persons were eligible for assistance.

Deserted wives and the wives of prisoners are eligible for a widow's 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. For each invalid child and each child under six years of age 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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 1966–67 to 1970–71 :

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Year	Number of applications		Number of children involved at end of period	Cost of assistance (a)
	Received	Approved		
				$'000
1966–67	3,104	1,686	4,979	572
1967–68	3,638	2,054	6,638	648
1968–69	3,795	2,291	6,489	829
1969–70(b)	4,724	3,162	7,337	1,081
1970–71(b)	5,555	3,643	4,911	2,062

(a) Excludes medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and optical benefits, and school book payments.
(b) From 2 April 1970 the family assistance system was altered and statistics from 1969–70 are not comparable with previous years.

The following table provides an analysis of families receiving assistance at 30 June 1971 :

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : ANALYSIS OF FAMILIES
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE 1971

Type of case	Families receiving assistance	Children involved
Cases where the Commonwealth Government reimburses half of the expenditure—		
Deserted wives	409	1,025
Wives of prisoners	72	140
Single mothers	1,280	1,429
Deserted de facto wives	721	1,487
De facto wives of prisoners	39	84
Mothers with child (or children) not of marriage	46	73
	2,567	4,238
Cases not subject to reimbursement by Commonwealth Government—		
Supplementary assistance to parents—		
Fathers incapacitated	6	24
On unemployment benefits	67	194
Assistance to people who care for children whose parents—		
Are deceased	181	271
Have deserted the child	85	127
Are in gaol	24	57
	363	673
Total (a)	2,930	4,911

(a) During 1970–71 there were 1,582 cases of families receiving emergency grants to assist them during the period between lodging the application for assistance and the first payment.

The Division operates four reception centres for the initial reception of children newly admitted to its care. It also operates seven children's homes, each for about thirty children, and twenty-three family group homes, twelve each for eight children and eleven 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.

Wards of the Ministry of Social Welfare 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 Ministry. 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 Director-General of Social Welfare. No grounds for the application are specified, but the Director-General must be satisfied that it is in the best interests of the child.

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 following tables show details of wards of the State during the years 1969–70 and 1970–71:

DISCHARGES OF WARDS FROM FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION (a)

Type of discharge	1969–70			1970–71		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legal adoption	40	38	78	40	33	73
By direction of Director-General	394	287	681	362	245	607
Death	2	4	6	3	2	5
Time expired at 18 years	60	54	114	71	53	124
Discharged after time expired (b)	5	7	12	4	7	11
Court appeal	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total	501	390	891	481	341	822

(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.

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING ADMITTED AS WARDS OF STATE

Reason for admission to Family Welfare Division	1969–70			1970–71		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Children's Court orders—						
Care and protection application—						
Found wandering or abandoned	15	17	32	17	20	37
No means of support, or no settled place of abode	184	158	342	154	145	299
Not provided with proper food, etc., ill-treated, or exposed	72	83	155	76	66	142
Unfit guardianship	115	110	225	122	112	234
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime	82	16	98	103	12	115
Exposed to moral danger	2	30	32	1	31	32
Truancy	13	7	20	15	7	22
Total	483	421	904	488	393	881
Offences—						
Assault	2	..	2	2	..	2
Sex—natural	..	..	..	1	..	1
Breaking	65	1	66	38	..	38
Larceny	27	..	27	44	2	46
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	7	..	7	8	..	8
Other offences	9	1	10	4	1	5
Total	110	2	112	97	3	100
Uncontrollable applications	32	9	41	23	7	30
Total made wards by Children's Court	625	432	1,057	608	403	1,011
By Director-General of Social Welfare	52	52	104	51	51	102
Total	677	484	1,161	659	454	1,113

The following table shows the location of wards placed with the Family Welfare Division at 30 June 1967 to 1971 :

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS PLACED WITH THE FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

Details	At 30 June—				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
In Social Welfare Department institutions—					
Reception centres	257	270	306	363	347
Children's homes	138	176	178	169	206
Family group homes	88	95	93	101	137
Total	483	541	577	633	690
In approved children's homes	2,335	2,370	2,322	2,487	2,496
On home release with parents or relatives	1,600	1,693	1,847	1,794	1,842
In foster homes	656	626	609	608	634
Placed pending adoption	139	86	95	90	64
In Mental Health Authority institutions	166	178	166	172	165
Whereabouts unknown	13	8	11	12	8
Other	4	..	..	..	..
Total	5,396	5,502	5,627	5,796	5,899

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 1971, 2,065 adoptions were legally finalised in Victoria. Of these, 312 were arranged by the Division—73 were wards and 239 non-wards. The Division also furnished reports to the Court in 380 cases where close relatives adopted children.

Other services

The Division, through the Infant Life Protection Provisions of the Children's 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 1966–67 to 1970–71 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Children placed during year	318	247	403	518	404
Children discharged during year	350	257	376	540	434
Total children on placement at end of year	179	169	196	174	144

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 set out in the *Social Welfare Act* 1970 as follows :

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 under the care of the Family Welfare Division ; and

2. to report on any matter of a like or allied nature referred to it by the Minister or on any matter on which it is authorised by this Act to report.

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 Winlaton 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	1969–70			1970–71		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By direction of Director-General	50	53	103	54	36	90
Court appeals	4	9	13	3	6	9
Death	1	..	1	2	1	3
Time expired at 18 years	325	189	514	287	153	440
Discharge after time extended beyond 18 years (b)	4	11	15	9	16	25
Total	384	262	646	355	212	567

(a) See also tables on children 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	1969–70			1970–71		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Children's Court orders—						
Care and protection application—						
Found wandering or abandoned	8	26	34	15	25	40
No means of support, or no settled place of abode	14	16	30	11	13	24
In a brothel, association with known thieves, etc.	..	1	1	..	..	..
Not provided with proper food, nursing, clothing, or medical aid	1	1	2	..	1	1
Unfit guardianship	1	4	5	1	6	7
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime	86	27	113	91	22	113
Exposed to moral danger	1	87	88	1	100	101
Truancy	4	..	4	4	..	4
Total	115	162	277	123	167	290
Offences—						
Assault	3	..	3	3	..	3
Robbery	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sex offences	4	..	4	11	..	11
Breaking	39	1	40	64	8	72
Larceny	28	1	29	32	3	35
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	21	..	21	30	2	32
Other offences	5	..	5	19	1	20
Total	100	2	102	161	14	175
Uncontrollable applications	13	..	13	22	1	23
Total	228	164	392	306	182	488

The following tables show the offences for which sentences were imposed and the length of sentences during 1969–70 and 1970–71:

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

Offence	1969–70			1970–71		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Homicide	2	..	2	2	..	2
Assault	49	..	49	74	2	76
Robbery	12	..	12	43	..	43
Sex offences	47	..	47	66	..	66
Breakings	894	8	902	852	31	883
Larceny	570	13	583	594	24	618
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	888	4	892	760	5	765
False pretences	33	..	33	46	..	46
Other offences	278	2	280	454	9	463
Total offences for which sentences imposed	2,773	27	2,800	2,891	71	2,962
Persons sentenced	655	11	666	870	20	890

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES

| | Number of sentences | | | | | |
| | 1969–70 | | | 1970–71 | | |
Length of sentence	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 days	13	2	15	44	..	44
14 days and under 1 month	26	1	27	41	1	42
1 month and under 2 months	60	..	60	82	1	83
2 months and under 3 months	45	1	46	45	2	47
3 months and under 6 months	142	1	143	123	4	127
6 months and under 9 months	174	2	176	192	6	198
9 months and under 1 year	65	1	66	101	2	103
1 year and under 2 years	334	4	338	357	5	362
2 years and under 3 years	42	..	42	62	3	65
3 years	21	..	21	29	..	29
Total sentences	922	12	934	1,076	24	1,100
Persons sentenced	(a) 655	(a) 11	666	(b) 870	(b) 20	890

(a) 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.
(b) Of the 870 males sentenced 668 were sentenced for the first time and of the 20 females sentenced 18 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 and fifty 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 1971 the Division was responsible for 1,175 wards not under sentence. Most were made wards by Children's Court orders, but about 200 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 Director-General, or their time is extended as far as their twenty-first birthday if circumstances warrant it.

Of the 1,175 wards 209 were retained for treatment in the Youth Training Centres, while the greatest number (906) 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 543 shows the location of all the young persons, wards, and trainees who were under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1970 and 1971.

Youth Advisory Council

The Youth Advisory Council has nine 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 set out in the *Social Welfare Act* 1970 as follows :

1. to recommend to the Minister 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, $3,390,000 has been allocated by the Treasury for distribution on the Council's recommendation. The annual allotment in 1970–71 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 $250,000 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.

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 five 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. Morever, 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 1970–71 :

VICTORIA—OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE SENTENCED, 1970–71 (a)

Offence	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Homicide	37	4	41	0.2
Assault	949	25	974	5.7
Robbery with violence	109	1	110	0.7
Sex—Natural	290	118	408	2.4
Unnatural	106	..	106	0.6
Breakings	1,939	10	1,949	11.4
Larceny	2,405	99	2,504	14.6
Motor vehicle, larceny, etc.	872	18	890	5.2
False pretences	1,104	240	1,344	7.9
Drunk and disorderly	3,024	110	3,134	18.3
Vagrancy	531	64	595	3.5
Indecent, riotous, and offensive or insulting behaviour	577	35	612	3.6
Breach of bond or probation	116	7	123	0.7
Breach of parole	47	1	48	0.3
Other	4,178	87	4,265	24.9
Total offences	16,284	819	17,103	100.0
Convicted persons received	5,502	391	5,893	

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

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

Institution	Accommodation available at 30 June—		Prisoners			
			Daily average		In custody at 30 June—	
	1970	1971	1969–70	1970–71	1970(a)	1971(b)
Pentridge Prison	1,420	1,387	1,175	1,254	1,194	1,239
Ararat Prison	200	200	180	184	171	188
Beechworth Training Prison	115	115	101	101	96	101
Bendigo Training Prison	120	120	114	114	115	119
Castlemaine Prison	112	112	90	90	88	105
Cooriemungle Prison	60	60	52	54	51	51
Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre	75	75	66	68	65	64
Geelong Training Prison	130	130	134	136	145	129
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island)	127	127	128	121	131	117
Morwell River Reforestation Prison	80	80	67	70	71	66
Sale Prison	75	75	61	73	76	64
Won Wron Reforestation Prison	85	85	68	73	69	69
Total males	2,599	2,566	2,236	2,338	2,272	2,312
Fairlea Female Prison	70	100	47	51	55	44
Total	2,669	2,666	2,283	2,389	2,327	2,356

(a) Including 134 males and 15 females awaiting trial.
(b) Including 79 males and 1 female awaiting trial.

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 1966–67 to 1970–71 :

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

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Number in confinement at beginning 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
Received during period—					
Convicted of felony, misdemeanour, etc.	8,209	8,889	8,745	8,003	8,474
Transfer from—					
Other gaols and youth training centres	1,811	2,303	2,462	2,261	2,741
Hospitals, asylums, etc.	120	143	159	155	176
For trial, not subsequently returned to prison	3,282	3,268	3,290	3,327	3,351
On parole board warrants	..	39	42	57	45
Awaiting deportation by Commonwealth Immigration Department	16	16	16	27	17
Returned on order	357	376	371	331	450
Total	13,795	15,034	15,085	14,161	15,254
Discharged during period	13,654	14,887	15,037	14,164	15,225
Number in confinement at end of period—					
Convicted	1,994	2,103	2,199	2,178	2,276
Awaiting trial	141	179	131	149	80
Total	2,135	2,282	2,330	2,327	2,356

Probation and Parole Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Probation and Parole. 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		
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
1970–71	2,865	1,458	3,536	2,181

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age of probationers	1969–70			1970–71		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By Children's Courts—						
Under 8 years	8	24	32	14	46	60
8 years and under 9 years	9	..	9	21	5	26
9 years and under 10 years	20	2	22	24	2	26
10 years and under 11 years	43	5	48	57	10	67
11 years and under 12 years	57	12	69	72	8	80
12 years and under 13 years	121	34	155	147	36	183
13 years and under 14 years	211	78	289	239	82	321
14 years and under 15 years	405	121	526	464	181	645
15 years and under 16 years	419	145	564	484	183	667
16 years and under 17 years	454	109	563	548	151	699
17 years and over (a)	88	10	98	82	9	91
Total	1,835	540	2,375	2,152	713	2,865
By adult courts—						
17 years and under 21 years	829	87	916	685	99	784
21 years and under 25 years	231	21	252	234	21	255
25 years and under 30 years	111	16	127	185	14	199
30 years and under 35 years	50	6	56	73	7	80
35 years and under 40 years	31	11	42	37	8	45
40 years and over	53	11	64	52	6	58
Not known	45	12	57	17	20	37
Total	1,350	164	1,514	1,283	175	1,458
Total probationers	3,185	704	3,889	3,435	888	4,323

(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	
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
1970–71							
On probation at beginning of year	2,364	685	3,049	1,793	360	2,153	5,202
Placed on probation during year	2,152	713	2,865	1,283	175	1,458	4,323
Completed probation during year	1,683	451	2,134	1,076	146	1,222	3,356
Probation cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	118	63	181	181	7	188	369
Breach of other conditions	50	13	63	17	3	20	83
On probation at end of year	2,665	871	3,536	1,802	379	2,181	5,717

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 behaviour be unsatisfactory. However, most parolees complete parole successfully. The date of completion is when the full sentence set by the court expires.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF PERSONS ON PAROLE

Particulars	Youth parole			Adult parole			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	1969–70						
On parole at beginning of year	176	1	177	652	18	670	847
Released on parole during year	358	7	365	688	16	704	1,069
Completed parole during year	252	2	254	405	8	413	667
Parole cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	80	..	80	119	1	120	200
Breach of other conditions	20	1	21	92	1	93	114
On parole at end of year	182	5	187	724	24	748	935
	1970–71						
On parole at beginning of year	182	5	187	724	24	748	935
Released on parole during year	413	3	416	661	11	672	1,088
Completed parole during year	268	7	275	420	13	433	708
Parole cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	86	..	86	155	..	155	241
Breach of other conditions	17	..	17	60	2	62	79
On parole at end of year	224	1	225	750	20	770	995

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 1966–67 to 1970–71 :

VICTORIA—ADULT PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Year	Supreme Court		County Court		Magistrates' Courts		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
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
1970–71	7	..	121	1	259	29	417

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 1970 and at 30 June 1971 :

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 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
AT 30 JUNE 1971						
Youth training centres—						
Government	120	66	66	2	285	5
Non-government	..	23	38	..	51	..
On home release	361	140	..	..	..	..
Residing with employer, in hostel, or in private board	233	172	..	..	..	..
On parole	..	..	(a) 38	1	186	..
In prison (b)	..	..	14	1	7	..
Other institutions	8	3	..	..	6	..
Escapees	30	19	..	..	14	..
Appeal bail	..	..	14	9	3	..
Total	752	423	170	13	552	5

(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 Director 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 and arranges 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 Director of Training and also 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 set out in the *Social Welfare Act* 1970 as follows :

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 a $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 course provides training, as well as an opportunity for discussion, 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 is administered by the Director of Research and Statistics and 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, the collation of all material for issue from the Department, and the dissemination of information to the public with regard to social welfare.

Finance

The following table shows the financial operations of the Social Welfare Department from 1966–67 to 1970–71 :

VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
($'000)

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Revenue—					
Sale of goods produced in—					
Prisons	276	408	333	358	419
Youth training centres	34	24	21	27	25
Child endowment	62	39	25	64	74
Maintenance collection	96	79	79	82	96
Quarters, rations, and rents	48	34	58	68	73
Other revenue	8	25	23	16	17
Total revenue	524	609	540	615	704

C.4100/71.—**19**

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

($'000)

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Expenditure—					
Central Administration and Research and Statistics Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	230	276	286	358	446
Family Welfare Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	409	457	475	565	646
Maintenance of reception centres and departmental children's homes	990	1,107	1,277	1,542	1,869
Payments for wards in—					
Approved children's homes	1,112	1,208	1,286	1,316	1,443
Foster homes	224	274	297	286	322
Family assistance	572	649	829	1,081	2,062
Other expenditure	37	36	50	46	57
Youth Welfare Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	115	127	150	177	214
Maintenance of remand and departmental youth training centres	1,168	1,306	1,453	1,660	1,882
Payments to non-departmental youth training centres	207	218	197	207	202
Other expenditure	114	117	130	133	142
Grants to youth organisations	286	291	304	310	303
Prisons Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	2,842	3,157	3,463	3,884	4,239
Probation and Parole Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	273	298	340	398	462
Parole boards' expenses	8	9	8	9	9
Training Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	96	115	124	159	169
Total expenditure	8,684	9,645	10,670	12,131	14,467
Net expenditure	8,160	9,036	10,130	11,516	13,763

Voluntary services for the mentally handicapped

There is a wide range of voluntary services for the mentally handicapped in Victoria, details of which are listed in this article.

Mental health (*formerly hospitals*) auxiliaries

On 23 June 1932 a public meeting sponsored jointly by two organisations, the Society for the Welfare of the Mentally Afflicted and the Victorian Council for Mental Hygiene (formed in 1930), suggested the idea of a lay auxiliary for patients in Melbourne metropolitan mental hospitals. There was little community interest in the mentally handicapped, and conditions for mental patients in hospitals were at a low ebb during the depression years. Several ladies were willing to form a lay auxiliary. The first Central Council of the Mental Hospital Auxiliaries was established in 1935. By 1937, ten auxiliary branches had been formed: Ivanhoe–Heidelberg, Riversdale, Kew, Sunbury, Pleasant Creek–Stawell, Kew Cottages, City (ex-nurses), Wangaratta, Mont Park, and Ballarat. Moneys were raised to provide extra amenities for patients in mental hospitals, such as refrigerators, film projectors, sterilisers, bedsocks, knee rugs, outings, and newspapers. A display and sale of patients' handwork was held annually for many years in the Melbourne Town Hall. During the Second World War profits

from the exhibition went to the Red Cross Society and the Comforts Fund.

Kiosks

In 1936 the Mental Hospital Auxiliaries established a kiosk for patients at Mont Park Hospital and by 1968 eleven kiosks with volunteer helpers were operating at Mont Park, Kew, Plenty, Beechworth, Sunbury, Ararat, Ballarat, Traralgon, and Larundel Hospitals, as well as at the Janefield and Kew Cottages Training Centres.

Hostels

Some of the kiosk profits were set aside for an after-care hostel and this became a possibility following two donations of $10,000 and $1,000 for the hostel and equipment, respectively. Kinkora Hostel in Hawthorn was purchased and opened for eleven women rehabilitees from mental hospitals. A trained psychiatric nurse was engaged as matron.

The Mental Hygiene Branch purchased another property, Trelo-warren, in 1947 as a rehabilitation hostel for men, with three beds set aside for ex-servicemen at the request of the Returned Services League. The running of this hostel and payment of staff also was undertaken by the Mental Hospital Auxiliaries. In 1960 the Auxiliaries purchased another property in Armadale, Wynnstay House, for longer term rehabilitation beds for men. Inmates who reside at Kinkora or Trelowarren are limited to 6 weeks free of charge, but those at Wynnstay House are expected to work and pay board. The Mental Hygiene Branch now subsidises these three hostels at the rate of $14.50 for board for each person in residence. Staff salaries at all three hostels are paid by the auxiliaries, which changed their name from Mental Hospital Auxiliaries to Mental Health Auxiliaries when the last of these hostels opened.

Visiting service auxiliaries

By 1961 experience from America had shown that volunteers worked successfully in wards of mental hospitals, stimulating and making friends with the patients. As it was felt many people in the community could give time but not money to community effort, it was decided, with the Mental Hygiene Department's approval, to form a group of volunteers who would give service in hospitals. That same year, the first Visiting Service Auxiliary was formed by Mrs Pardy, M.B.E., who had been a pioneer in this work since 1935 at Kew Mental Hospital. These volunteers received a form of training from staff and helped by talking to patients, taking them for walks, on shopping excursions, and participating with them in social activities.

There are now thirteen visiting service auxiliaries at the Mont Park, Plenty, Larundel, Willsmere (Kew), and Sunbury Hospitals, the Kew Cottages and Janefield Training Centres, the Ernest Jones and Malvern Clinics, and the Glenhuntly Rehabilitation Centre, and three groups who work in the community at Essendon, Moorabbin, and Geelong not attached to any institution. The latter drive patients to appointments and help mothers with retarded children on waiting lists for residential care. There are 680 Visiting Service Auxiliary members.

Lakeside Hospital, Ballarat has a small independent group of thirty

volunteers, whose work is similar to that of the Visiting Service Auxiliary—the helpers are called Psychiatric Community Volunteers.

Since 1937 the number of auxiliary branches has grown to twenty, and they continue to raise funds to provide amenities for patients in hospitals. Those functioning at present are : Christ Church (Mitcham), Ferntree Gully, Glenhuntly, Hawthorn–Kew, Hobson Park (Traralgon), Janet Bowen Day Centre, Lakeside (Ballarat), Sandhurst (Bendigo), Malvern–Caulfield, Ringwood, St Nicholas Hospital, The Services, City Branch, Riversdale, Pleasant Creek (Stawell), Yarra, Wangaratta, Sunbury, Savoy, and Kew Cottages. The total membership of these auxiliaries is 386.

Australian Association of Relatives and Friends of the Mentally Ill

This organisation was formed in 1945, and in 1970 had 100 members. They advocate pensions for patients in mental hospitals and provide gifts, outings, and parties for hospital patients. The founder (Mrs Gilbert), when she died in 1969, bequeathed a property in East Melbourne to the Mental Hygiene Branch for an after-care hostel. This property was recently sold for $78,250 and the funds were used to purchase a larger unit in Preston conveniently situated close to an existing hostel, thus enabling some facilities to be shared.

Red Cross Society, Victorian Division

The Director of Red Cross Hospital Visiting provides libraries at ten psychiatric and mental hospitals, music libraries at three hospitals, and percussion groups and music discussion groups at five centres of the Branch. These services are provided by ten Red Cross volunteers. A Red Cross beautician service run by skilled volunteers is open weekly at Larundel Hospital. Twenty-nine young Red Cross volunteers visit Janefield Training Centre at weekends to entertain and play with the children there. Red Cross volunteers also help craft groups at Hobson Park Hospital (Traralgon).

Country Women's Association

This Association has sub-committees to help the mentally ill in many of its branches. They have also established and staffed three homecraft centres at Aradale (Ararat) Hospital, Lakeside (Ballarat) Hospital, and Mayday Hills (Beechworth) Hospital, where patients learn or regain home skills. Four vans for patient transport have been donated to country hospitals—Mayday Hills, Aradale, Lakeside, and Hobson Park. Some members work in wards at Mont Park, Aradale, and Hobson Park hospitals.

Returned Services League

This organisation arranges bus outings for ex-servicemen and women patients—thirty-nine were arranged in 1970. The R.S.L. Women's Auxiliaries usually arrange these to picnic grounds, homes, or country properties of R.S.L. members.

Personal emergency advisory service

A telephone and correspondence service is run by the Mental Hygiene Branch and staffed by trained volunteers. It began in 1960 and has 120 volunteers, both men and women, rostered for the telephone service.

Social workers at Alexandra Clinic handle the correspondence service. Until 1970 over 30,000 telephone calls had been received from lonely, confused, and suicidal people. The service is anonymous, the caller does not have to identify himself, and so can talk more freely. Volunteers refer the callers to appropriate help for their problems, using existing community resources.

Victorian aid to the mentally ill

A non-profit making registered company was formed, through the Victorian Employers' Federation, in 1958 to acquire contract work for industrial sheltered workshops in mental and psychiatric hospitals. The Board comprises fifteen volunteers who have had business experience. The turnover of work contracts has risen from $8,000 in 1958 to $120,000 in 1970. Any profits made are returned to patients as wages.

Helping Hand Association for Mentally Retarded Children

This Association was formed in 1945 by parents of retarded children to organise child-minding centres which have now become training centres and are subsidised by the Mental Hygiene Branch. There are now ten centres at Balwyn, Brighton, Coburg, Footscray, Ivanhoe, Northcote–Preston, Noweyung–Bairnsdale, Prahran–South Yarra, Sunshine, and Traralgon. These centres provide for about 680 retarded people from 4 to 58 years of age. Five centres have adult sheltered workshops for over 200 people. Approximately 200 volunteers help paid staff at the centres and approximately another 500 assist the centres by raising money and providing amenities.

Victorian Council for the Mentally Retarded

This is a co-ordinating body for the Helping Hand day centres run by volunteers. Members co-ordinate the work of the centres and promote standards of operation.

State Association for the Mentally Retarded

This is an amalgamation of groups of parents of retarded children in residential care of the Mental Hygiene Branch, or who are on its waiting list. They aim to ensure the needs of every intellectually handicapped child are met, and keep in close touch with bodies which might assist them in this endeavour. They also hold individual group meetings and social functions to raise funds for comforts for the children.

Apex Foundation for Research into Mental Retardation

This is a permanent Foundation established by Apex Clubs to raise funds for research into intellectual retardation. Over $100,000 has already been collected.

" 3R's " Committee (Research, Rehabilitation of the Retarded Child)

This organisation consists of professional and lay members who raise money by means of social functions for research and travelling scholarships in the field of intellectual retardation.

Janefield Training Centre Auxiliary

Formed in 1945, this Auxiliary has 120 financial members, many of them parents who work to provide outings and amenities for the children of Janefield Training Centre.

Janefield Chapel Fund

This fund was formed in 1968 to raise funds for a chapel to cost approximately $40,000. By 1970, $19,000 had been raised.

Sir Ronald Mack Memorial Committee

This Committee on its formation incorporated several other Committees—" Champs ", the " Caritas " committee, the " Robin Hood " committee—all of which had been fund raisers for Helping Hand centres. This is still the aim of this Committee.

General

There are bands, drama groups, concert parties, church groups, service clubs, high school girls, rangers, and individuals who also give regular voluntary help to the Mental Hygiene Department. Service clubs (e.g., Rotary, Apex, etc.) are continually engaged in local aid projects. Melbourne Rotary Club, for instance, has a special Mental Health Committee which has undertaken a number of projects, including the establishment of a day hospital for psychogeriatric patients at Willsmere Hospital.

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; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971

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		1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Income (a)	$'000	1,197	1,337	1,341	1,502	1,501
Expenditure (b)	$'000	1,247	1,398	1,480	1,602	1,629
Accumulation account	$'000	1,391	1,380	1,394	1,375	1,280
Expenditure on—						
Blood transfusion service	$'000	520	568	623	691	774
Convalescent homes and hostels	$'000	214	224	229	240	179
Handcraft and curative training	$'000	52	60	52	55	63
Social service and welfare	$'000	68	80	90	100	111
Service and repatriation hospitals, including recreation centres Civilian hospital and civilian relief	$'000	120	133	153	157	153
Red Cross branches and companies	number	569	572	581	587	601
Junior Red Cross Circles	number	433	477	523	510	530
Blood donations	number	103,164	106,152	112,247	109,488	112,553
Blood distributed	half litres	70,171	71,691	77,347	78,051	77,556
Serum distributed	litres	166	243	318	414	489
Transport mileage	'000 miles	749	808	890	975	1,053

(a) Excludes legacies.
(b) Excludes stock adjustments and depreciation.

Youth activities

This world wide youth movement within the Red Cross came into being through the vision of an Australian woman—Mrs Eleanor McKinnon—who recognised in the idealism and generosity of young people the means of creating a potent force for service and goodwill. During the First World War she organised a group of children to work for Red Cross in New South Wales and in 1918 the International Committee of Red Cross in Geneva gave its approval and support to the formation of the Junior Red Cross movement which was immediately accepted in three countries—Australia, Canada, and the United States of America. The Red Cross Youth movement is now established in ninety-two countries with a world membership of more than 82 million young people. Its fundamental principles are : service, health, and international understanding.

In Victoria the movement receives the support of the Education Department and independent schools. Primary school children are members of Circles and older groups are formed into Clubs. They plan their own projects and conduct their own meetings with the guidance of teacher-leaders.

Service covers a wide range of activities both within their own communities and to less fortunate children in other countries. The young people visit their local hospitals, old people, and mentally retarded children, or take children from institutions on outings. They also organise parties at Christmas and distribute numerous small gifts. More than 1,200 young people obtain their certificates in elementary or preliminary first-aid and home-nursing each year.

In addition to working in their own communities, they undertake special projects. For example, in recent years in Victoria, money has been raised to provide a bus for the East Ringwood Red Cross Transport Company, a station wagon for use by the Papua/New Guinea Red Cross Division, hundreds of dollars worth of tinned milk for distribution in India, school requisites and first-aid kits for Indonesia, and to send two migrant children on a holiday. International friendship is promoted in many ways such as study centres, the exchange of " friendship albums ", school art, stamp greeting cards, and profiles.

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 trained groups with a membership of 4,852. 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.

Blood Transfusion Service, 1971

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 1969–70 :

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS
($'000)

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Ordinary societies (a)—				
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	17,582	18,182	18,689	19,173
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	3,166	4,049	5,306	6,705
Medical services funds	2,816	3,461	4,049	4,617
Hospital benefit funds	4,495	5,442	6,388	7,430
Medicine, management, and other funds	5,651	5,666	5,941	6,378
Dividing and other societies	1,215	1,355	1,480	1,534
Total funds	34,925	38,155	41,853	45,837

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

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a)				
Number of societies	20	20	20	20
Number of branches	1,120	1,112	1,091	1,086
Number of members contributing for—				
Sick and funeral benefits (b)	104,455	103,077	102,250	100,629
Medical services (b)	249,373	252,679	260,344	266,074
Hospital benefits (b)	263,552	268,090	276,241	287,034
Number of widows registered for funeral benefits	7,970	8,643	8,688	8,216
Number of whole of life and endowment assurance benefits in force	17,254	20,148	22,924	26,799
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES				
Number of societies	109	106	104	102
Number of members	47,310	50,906	51,341	50,558
ALL SOCIETIES				
Number of members who received sick pay	24,871	23,625	24,183	24,069
Number of weeks for which sick pay was allowed	409,005	396,635	388,113	364,766
Number of deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,589	2,481	2,586	2,405
Number of deaths of wives and widows	608	783	615	654

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal. medical and hospital benefits.
(b) 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	1969–70
RECEIPTS				
Ordinary societies (a)—				
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	1,324	1,416	1,405	1,440
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	837	1,256	1,859	2,212
Medical services funds	7,477	7,786	8,253	9,152
Hospital benefit funds	7,018	8,207	9,427	10,728
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,351	1,324	1,531	1,866
Dividing and other societies	570	614	695	779
Less inter-fund transfers	206	254	238	287
Total receipts	18,371	20,349	22,932	25,890
EXPENDITURE				
Ordinary societies (a)—				
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	879	816	899	955
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	222	373	601	813
Medical services funds	6,814	7,141	7,664	8,584
Hospital benefit funds	6,080	7,259	8,480	9,685
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,119	1,310	1,256	1,429
Dividing and other societies	450	474	570	725
Less inter-fund transfers	206	254	238	287
Total expenditure	15,358	17,119	19,232	21,904
Excess of receipts over expenditure	3,013	3,230	3,700	3,986

(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 1969–70:

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

Nature of benefit	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Sick pay	549	544	570	590
Funeral benefits	247	248	266	248
Non-contributory endowment benefits	84	93	83	109
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits (a)	153	238	394	641
Medical services—				
Society benefit	3,127	3,355	3,658	4,178
Government subsidy	2,909	3,041	3,229	3,537
Hospital benefits—				
Society benefit	4,207	5,249	6,259	7,270
Government subsidy	1,064	1,070	1,126	1,192
Medicine	242	215	229	246

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

Dispensaries

At the end of 1969–70, 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 1969–70 was 77,137. 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 1969–70 amounted to $3,344,585 and $740,430, respectively.

Specially authorised societies

At the end of 1969–70 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 1969–70 was 90 and their assets amounted to $268,149.

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 1970, 465 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being $7,951,815.

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 1966 to 1970 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES(a)

Type	At 30 June—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Producer	65	68	69	70	70
Trading	45	51	54	57	59
Community settlement	6	6	6	6	6
Community advancement	316	370	423	498	573
Credit	144	152	156	164	182
Associations	1	1	1	2	2
Total	577	648	709	797	892

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 671-3 of this *Year Book*.

Details of co-operative societies which submitted returns for the year ended 30 June 1970 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES WHICH SUBMITTED RETURNS (a), 1969-70

Type	Number of societies	Number of members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' funds	External	
			$'000	$'000	$'000
Producer	63	40,401	2,411	4,914	7,324
Trading	52	30,422	2,716	3,209	5,925
Community settlement	4	269	63	116	179
Community advancement	539	41,632	1,416	4,266	5,683
Credit	166	45,852	567	13,711	14,216
Associations	2	139	−6	347	341
Total	826	158,715	7,167	26,563	33,668

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 671-3 of this *Year Book*.

Charitable trusts in Victoria

So far as is known, the law relating to charitable trusts is now substantially the same in all Australian States, and trusts are good charitable trusts if they are for the relief of poverty, the advancement of education, the advancement of religion, or for other purposes beneficial to the community not falling under any of the preceding heads. However, while the Attorney-General is the representative of the public in public charitable trusts, he does not maintain a record of those trusts and his files contain details only of such trusts as become the subject of litigation in which he intervenes by virtue of his representative position.

The subject of charitable trusts usually embraces those trusts which may be called philanthropic trusts, the word " philanthropic " embracing the word " charitable " in a very wide sense. (Philanthropic is defined in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary* as " loving one's fellow men, benevolent, humane ".) Today, by virtue of being charitable in the legal sense, a considerable number of charitable trusts, which are philanthropic in the general sense, enjoy not only freedom from rules such as the rule against perpetuities (a rule designed to prevent the tying up of properties for long periods), but also enjoy freedom from revenue laws, and indeed freedom from almost every control so long as the trustees administer their trusts in accordance with the powers vested in them as trustees.

One of the greatest difficulties in compiling any record or statistics of charitable trusts has arisen from the fact that in Victoria (as in the other States) there is no statutory or other legal requirement that details of such trusts must be placed in any public records. Charitable institutions such as hospitals publish from time to time lists of their benefactors who in many cases have made their benefactions in the form of gifts of sums of money without specifying any precise use to which the money is to be put. From a study made in 1968 it became apparent that a large proportion of the funds of charitable trusts in Australia is devoted to health, education, and welfare. This study was not confined to Victoria, but covered Australia. However, it was found that just as the greatest concentration of population and of business is in Victoria and New South Wales, so there appeared to be in those States the greatest number of charitable trusts. The fields of health, education, and welfare are also fields in which governments are playing an increasing part and it could be that charitable and philanthropic foundations and trusts may well look elsewhere for activities which lack the same measure of support—the arts, the humanities, and the social sciences, which are more sparingly supported from official sources.

The particular role to be played by trusts and foundations in the world of philanthropy has not received more than passing attention in Australia, and this is reflected in a comparison of the number and size of trusts or foundations in the United States of America and in Britain as appears from directories published in those countries. In Victoria, so far as is known, the order in which the various fields of interest are supported by philanthropic trusts and foundations is as follows—welfare, sciences, education, health, humanities, religion, and international activities, with welfare supported by approximately twice as many trusts as any other field of interest.

In a philanthropic conference held in England in 1966, the report of which was published under the title " Foundations and Government ", one of the chief topics for discussions was the role of private trusts or foundations in relation to the growing responsibility accepted by governments for the health, education, and welfare of their citizens. There was general agreement, however, that increased government intervention, far from displacing private philanthropy, tended to enhance its role.

One view that commends itself is that before charitable and philanthropic trusts and foundations can fulfil their most useful functions it will be necessary for their fields of interest and the amounts of money available to be placed on record in some public office and that some judicial body be empowered after proper investigation and inquiry to divert trust funds over-supplied to some particular object to another similar object which may be under-supplied.

An intending creator of a charitable or philanthropic trust must have particular regard to the effect of a number of statutory revenue provisions, among which are the Victorian Stamps Act insofar as it imposes duties on settlements and declarations of trust ; the Commonwealth Gift Duty Act ; the Victorian Probate Duties Act ; the Commonwealth Estate Duty Act ; and the Commonwealth Income Tax Assessment Act. Experience has shown that the creators of charitable and philanthropic trusts have rooted objections to the moneys given by them for trust purposes being depleted by the payment therefrom of taxes. Thus in a trust in Victoria, in which the trust fund is held

in perpetuity to pay the income to such charitable institutions and funds and for such charitable purposes as the trustee (a trustee company) in its discretion may decide, the discretion of the trustee is tempered by the direction that in the exercise of its discretion the trustee is limited to funds, institutions, and purposes to which gifts are allowable deductions for income tax purposes, and are not chargeable with Victorian stamp and probate duties and Commonwealth gift and estate duties.

It is important that if charitable and philanthropic funds available are to reach the best recipients then the existence of the funds must be as widely known as possible. Victoria is well served with philanthropic trusts, such as the Felton Bequests, the Myer Foundation, the Ian Potter Foundation, the Buckland Foundation, the Collier Charitable Fund, and many others perhaps not quite so well known, which have not been diverted from their philanthropic purpose by the exacting requirements of revenue legislation. Reference is made in the *Victorian Year Book* 1970 * to certain charitable trusts operating in Victoria and information as to the functions and disbursements of other philanthropic trusts in Victoria is contained in the *Directory of Philanthropic Trusts in Australia* published by the Australian Council for Educational Reseach in 1968.

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

* See *Victorian Year Book* 1970, page 544 containing brief details of Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, and page 545 containing some information about the Thomas Baker, Alice Baker, and Eleanor Shaw benefactions and pages 502–4 of this *Year Book* on the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research.

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 County 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 as head of the Law Department through the Public Solicitor who is a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Until 1 June 1970 the office assisted persons in civil and matrimonial matters under the Poor Persons Legal Assistance Act. That Act was repealed by the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. Legal assistance is now provided by the State of Victoria through the Public Solicitor only in the following criminal matters:
1. where any person has been committed for trial or has received Notice of Trial for an indictable offence against the laws of Victoria;
2. where any person has been charged with treason, murder, or manslaughter; and
3. to an appellant to the Full Court of the Supreme Court upon any appeal with respect to an indictable offence and to the Privy Council in respect of an offence for which he has been sentenced to death.

The Attorney-General may grant an application for legal assistance if he is of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of justice that an applicant should have legal representation on any such proceedings and that the applicant is without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself.

A summary of the criminal cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1966 to 1970 follows:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S
OFFICE: CASES DEALT WITH

Year	Number of criminal cases dealt with
1966	560
1967	590
1968	612
1969	647
1970	772

Legal Aid Committee

The *Legal Aid Act* 1969 transferred some of the functions of legal assistance to poor people, previously administered by the Public Solicitor, to the Legal Aid Committee from 1 June 1970. This Committee now provides legal assistance for poor people in civil and matrimonial matters and also has universal jurisdiction to assist in any other kind of legal proceeding which cannot be undertaken by the Public Solicitor. A person who is unable to afford the services of a private solicitor may approach the Legal Aid Committee for the assignment of a solicitor under the terms and conditions of the Act. The following business was conducted by the Legal Aid Committee during 1970 :

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE BUSINESS, 1970 (a)

Type of case	Number of applications	Number actually assisted
Divorce	1,498	1,089
Maintenance	1,898	1,112
Custody and affiliation	399	212
Motor accident damages claims	573	300
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County Court appeals)	565	388
Civil causes	873	414
Workers compensation	160	91
Probate and testators family maintenance	119	33
Others	1,404	106
Total	7,489	3,745

(a) Prior to 1 June 1970 cases were dealth with by the Public Solicitor's Office.

Further references, 1962–1971

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 federal 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 has 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 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 cther 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 in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903–1969 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."

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

---

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

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 have 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.

Administrative law in Victoria

Nature and background

The subject matter of administrative law is the degree of control exercisable by the law over decisions affecting the rights and interests of citizens made by bodies or tribunals which function apart from the traditional

courts of law or over bodies which possess subordinate legislative powers under authority given by Parliament. It is necessary to add the second category, as administrative law does look at such bodies of general rules as regulations made by the Governor in Council, the by-laws made by local authorities, and such productions as price fixing orders which stand on the dubious hinterland between legislative acts and administrative decrees.

Administrative law in Victoria has the same characteristics as administrative law in the United Kingdom. The principles are somewhat chaotic and represent changing social attitudes ; the border lines of distinctions are blurred ; and many rules of substantive law are simply the result of the different types of procedural machinery evolved. The remark of Lord Reid in *Ridge v. Baldwin* in 1964 that " We do not have a developed system of administrative law—perhaps because until fairly recently we did not need it " is just as true for Victoria as for England. One pervading characteristic is the extent to which the rules governing the particular remedy of the prerogative writs have shaped the substantive law concerning the rights of the subject in respect of the decisions of administrative bodies.

The general trend of social thought has accepted the necessity of the existence of so-called administrative tribunals which make important decisions affecting many areas of activity impinging on the interests of the individual, for example, in connection with the granting or cancellation of licences, the taking of private property and the awarding of compensation therefor, the conservation of natural resources, and the controls exercisable over many types of industrial or commercial undertaking. Such tribunals can function with a degree of celerity and lack of formality which could not be possessed by a court of law and can take account of factors which the latter could not. On the other hand, there is a real danger that these tribunals, which can proceed speedily, ignore the rules of evidence, and are usually under no necessity of giving reasons for their decisions, may be tempted to ignore the guidelines evolved by the courts of law over many centuries designed to ensure a fair hearing to persons whose interests are involved or even to ignore the dictates of the particular statute involved when that seems to run counter to the social result which the administrative tribunal is trying to achieve.

The courts of law, therefore, have kept some controls in their hands. In general, they proclaim an intention not to pass judgment on the merits of the decisions of administrative tribunals ; subject to certain recognised exceptions the standard view is that they only determine whether or not the tribunal had jurisdiction to do what it has done and has observed certain rules of procedural fair play to which the rather grandiose term " principles of natural justice " has been applied.

Observance of the administrative-judicial distinction

Not all bodies exercising the general kind of decision-making functions to which attention has been drawn are administrative tribunals. It has been noted above that much of administrative law has been framed by the importance given to remedies. The reason for this is historical. Of course, in a broad sense, the powers of all administrative bodies are determined by the terms of the statutes which bring them into existence and if such bodies exceed the authority given by those statutes, then their decisions or orders are void. Different approaches, however, came into existence for historical reasons. The general approach to the exercise of powers by public bodies was that

embodied in the doctrine of *ultra vires*. This was developed by English courts in the course of the nineteenth century in approaching the question of the exercise of powers by railway companies and other authorities exercising powers which involved incursions into private rights. Here the inquiry was simply whether the body had exceeded the powers granted to it by its respective statute. If it had, then its action was *ultra vires,* that is to say, a nullity, and it had no defence to an action for damages and could also be restrained by injunction. Long before this the superior courts of law, however, had exercised the function of issuing the prerogative writs to justices of the peace and inferior courts of law who or which were exercising judicial functions of decision-making, where there was an allegation that they had acted improperly. In earlier times the control exerted by these writs was quite general but later came to be in the main exercisable only when the inferior courts had acted without jurisdiction, had exceeded the jurisdiction accorded to them by law, or had failed to exercise their jurisdiction in a situation where they were bound by law to exercise it. This exercise of control on the part of the superior courts later came to be extended to tribunals whose powers, functions, and general method of proceeding were somewhat analogous to those of courts of law. One has to be designedly somewhat vague here in view of later developments.

The control exercised by the superior courts of law through the prerogative writs was in terms of *jurisdiction* not of *power*. This led to a profound difference. The scrutiny by the courts of the exercise of powers by railway companies, canal companies, drainage boards, and the like was in terms of *ultra vires*. The inquiry was whether the body had gone wrong in applying the terms of the statute under which it had to function ; if it had, its decision to act was simply wrong and exposed it to such liability as the common law recognised in ordinary suits between subject and subject. However, under the prerogative writs the inquiry is simply into *jurisdiction*. It is possible that the tribunal may have gone wrong in law without exceeding its jurisdiction.

If so its action did not come within the purview of the prerogative writs ; it was merely an error *within* jurisdiction. This is often expressed in the aphorism that administrative tribunals may have " a right to go wrong ".

The confining of the scope of the prerogative writs to a certain area and to certain types of administrative body has always been in theory observed. However, as decisions multiplied it has become more and more difficult to discern any rational line of demarcation. At one stage in the 1930s it was considered possible to separate functions neatly into those labelled administrative, judicial, and quasi-judicial, the two latter attracting the prerogative writs, but the first not. However, this distinction proved too conceptualistic and was impossible to maintain in the light of the great variety of functions apparent in cases which actually came before the courts. Nowadays little is heard of it and even the broad distinction between administrative and judicial now tends to be played down and in one important area, namely, the " natural justice " cases, seems to have virtually disappeared in recent English decisions. The tendency now is to confine the application of the prerogative writs to the case where the tribunal is bound to " proceed judicially ". This again is a phrase of indefinite import—much depends on the nature and functions of the tribunal and the type of rights and interests which its decision affects.

In this article it has been obviously necessary to retain the words
" administrative " and " judicial ", but this is subject to the warning above
expressed.

Ultra vires *rule*

This is the general rule and is applied to a variety of bodies, some of which
may be merely public enterprise corporations operating a particular kind of
undertaking such as an electricity authority ; others may be bodies or
individuals possessing powers of granting or withholding licences or permits.
One must also not forget that the rule is applied to bodies exercising
subordinate powers of legislation such as the Governor in Council or a Minister
entrusted with the power of making regulations or rules of general operation
and local government councils. In this latter class of case the rule of
ultra vires is operated in its narrow sense, namely, simply an inquiry as to
whether the regulations and by-laws are within the limits laid down by the
empowering statute. In the case of bodies possessing purely administrative
powers or vested with a power to exercise a discretion, the net spreads wider.
Where discretionary powers of making decisions are given, the authority must
exercise the discretion in good faith and without being swayed by ulterior
motives, must not exercise it by reference to irrelevant criteria, must not
exercise it at the dictation of some outside body, and must not make any
contract or arrangement which would fetter or abridge the future exercise
of the discretionary powers. Non-observance of any of these requirements
means that the purported exercise of the discretion is *ultra vires*. The result
may be merely to expose the body to such liabilities for damages as exist under
the common law of tort, as in the case of *ultra vires* or negligent acts by public
authorities carrying on an undertaking. In such cases, and also in the case of
wrongful exercise of a discretion, the plaintiff may be granted an injunction
restraining the doing of an act or the implementation of a discretionary
exercise. To an increasing extent in England and also now (to some
extent) in Australia, the courts merely issue declaratory judgments which,
although carrying no legal enforcement, are not likely to be challenged by
public authorities.

Prerogative writs

As noted above, these writs are available when the administrative body
by reason of its functions and context is under a duty to " proceed
judicially ". The two main writs are *certiorari* which directs the record
and proceedings before the administrative tribunal to be brought before the
superior court and quashed, and *prohibition* which prohibits the lower
tribunal from proceeding further. The differences between these two writs
are mainly technical ; the main distinction is that under prohibition there
still must be something further for the lower tribunal to do, that is to say
it must not be entirely *functus officio*.

Normally these writs lie only where the lower tribunal has assumed a
jurisdiction it does not possess or exceeded the jurisdiction it does possess.
However, there is one exception. The writ of *certiorari*, in addition, lies
where there is an error of *law*, even though an error not going to jurisdiction,
which is apparent on the face of the record. The apparent usefulness of this
type of *certiorari* has however been much lessened by the lack of clarity
as to what is meant by " record " in the case of an administrative tribunal.

It must be noted, moreover, that in recent years in the English courts

there has been an immense increase in the content of the concept of
" jurisdiction ". An error on the part of the lower tribunal as to the
existence of a fact on which its jurisdiction has been made to depend has
always been regarded as jurisdictional, but in recent years the concept of
" excess of jurisdiction " has been extended to the case where the tribunal
misconceives its function by applying criteria which are irrelevant. In one
important recent House of Lords case, *Anisminic v. Foreign Compensation
Commission,* an error made by an administrative tribunal in the way in
which it interpreted a statute was held to pertain to jurisdiction. It is
obvious that judgment as to these matters must lie very much with the court
which is entertaining the application for the prerogative writ and many
authorities believe that now the courts merely pay lip service to the
rule that they do not go into the merits of the administrative decision.

The writ of *mandamus* is different from the other two. It has never
been limited to Acts of a judicial nature. In essence it is a writ which
simply compels the performance of a duty which lies on a public functionary.
Under this broad formulation the courts have used the writ of *mandamus*
in cases where public bodies in general have exercised discretions reposed
in them in bad faith or with reference to irrelevant criteria ; in fact the
same situations as noted above in dealing with *ultra vires.* This writ,
therefore, is capable of use in areas where the other two are not.

Natural justice

The rule of natural justice, namely, that in certain circumstances the
citizen whose interests are likely to be affected by the decision of an
administrative body has a right to be able to present his case before it
and to have a decision free from bias in the legal sense, has spread beyond
the bounds of the traditional distinction between judicial and administrative
functions. It has always been accepted that when it is a question of
" property rights " being involved, the citizen has a right to be heard
whatever the nature of the proceedings, and a certain Privy Council decision
that a licence to trade is not a property right seems now to be discredited.
Moreover, in *Ridge v. Baldwin* in 1964 the House of Lords extended the
whole concept far beyond the property area in holding that a police
constable who could only be dismissed on a showing of default or negligence
on his part was entitled to a hearing before dismissal. There have been
sundry later decisions and it is not certain in what direction the law is
headed. It seems likely that the right to a hearing will exist when the
person's rights are affected *and* the tribunal has to decide *some kind of issue*
relating to him before acting in a specified kind of way.

**Functions of law in a community, 1961; Legal system in Victoria, 1961; Criminal
law and its administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of
contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of retail sales and hire purchase in Victoria, 1966;
Company law in Victoria, 1967; Law relating to export trade, 1968; Commonwealth
and State taxation law, 1969 and 1970; Industrial law in Victoria, 1971**

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 *fieri 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 561.)

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1966 to 1970 :

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of places at which sittings were held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	28	30	28	10	12
For trial	1,533	1,822	1,702	1,496	2,015
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,155	951	1,292	1,224	1,246
By a judge	606	598	517	532	527
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	123	122	76	115	186
Defendant	6	9	1	15	21
Amount awarded $'000	795	723	892	1,108	1,495
Writs of summons issued	5,804	4,020	4,640	5,028	5,847
Other original proceedings	300	133	165	166	154
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	53	61	62	61	58
By a judge	77	86	85	142	93

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 1970 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)
		$'000	$'000
1965	1,916	2,944	1,967
1966	1,966	8,323	992
1967	2,139	8,914	1,117
1968	2,266	9,772	1,330
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 1966 to 1970:

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's writs against person and property	Subjects' writs against—		Total
		The person	Property	
1966	..	8	832	840
1967	3	9	786	798
1968	9	11	847	867
1969	10	7	827	844
1970	4	8	913	925

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 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.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Civil cases—						
Number heard		207,727	204,336	208,682	200,801	211,893
Debts or damages—						
Claimed	$'000	20,146	20,340	20,800	21,025	23,663
Awarded	$'000	15,540	17,050	16,927	17,246	18,361
Other cases—						
Eviction cases (a)		3,551	3,233	3,250	3,349	3,130
Fraud summonses		9,099	10,079	10,978	11,270	9,737
Garnishee cases		20,047	20,851	20,272	19,680	17,264
Maintenance cases		5,460	6,001	6,732	7,264	8,166
Show cause summonses		32,501	31,162	37,596	37,440	36,149
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts		5	47	22	84	4
Miscellaneous		53,703	61,154	66,979	61,925	55,776
Licences and certificates issued		22,088	24,252	26,910	26,564	27,830

NOTE. See footnote to table on page 567.

(a) Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts.

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Magistrates' Courts are shown on pages 574–6.

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 1965–66 to 1969–70 and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
		NUMBER		
1965–66	514	8	72	594
1966–67	494	2	63	559
1967–68	520	4	59	583
1968–69	518	2	82	602
1969–70	489	5	111	605
		LIABILITIES ($'000)		
1965–66	3,938	512	2,773	7,223
1966–67	7,079	26	2,051	9,157
1967–68	4,567	43	1,857	6,468
1968–69	3,618	26	1,786	5,430
1969–70	5,011	20	2,052	7,083
		ASSETS ($'000)		
1965–66	1,204	386	2,534	4,125
1966–67	2,702	11	1,172	3,885
1967–68	1,318	21	1,173	2,512
1968–69	1,685	18	1,023	2,726
1969–70	1,425	6	1,823	3,254

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 Department 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 1968 and 1969 are given in the following tables :

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

Nature of offence	1968			1969		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the person	487	11	498	569	13	582
Against property	7,354	315	7,669	8,929	411	9,340
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	70	12	82	117	19	136
Against good order	652	28	680	710	28	738
Driving offences	469	6	475	656	3	659
Miscellaneous offences (a)	225	21	246	183	19	202
Total	9,257	393	9,650	11,164	493	11,657

(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 : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1969

Nature of offence	Result of hearing					
	Dismissed, withdrawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Department (a)	Adjourned without probation	Other
Against the person—						
Assault and grievous bodily harm	105	62	67	54	48	3
Sex offences	27	3	103	40	64	6
Total	132	65	170	94	112	9
Against property—						
Robbery	5	1	14	9	..	..
Breaking and entering	96	27	1,530	1,309	567	28
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	159	138	1,299	649	883	27
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	77	82	696	629	401	25
Wilful damage	39	67	106	27	94	2
Other offences against property	27	10	165	54	93	5
Total	403	325	3,810	2,677	2,038	87
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	..	3	70	46	17	..
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	9	1	48	8	36	..
Other offensive behaviour	25	40	12	4	40	3
Obscene and insulting language	7	36	19	3	21	3
Firearms	14	33	21	11	62	3
Other offences against good order	43	45	68	41	76	6
Total	98	155	168	67	235	15
Driving offences	35	183	174	115	139	13
Miscellaneous offences (b)	16	25	27	102	31	1
GRAND TOTAL	684	756	4,419	3,101	2,572	125

(a) Includes " admitted to care " and " placed in custody " of the Social Welfare Department.

(b) 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	1968			1969		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	619	19	638	742	14	756
Placed on probation	3,515	204	3,719	4,187	232	4,419
Admitted to Social Welfare Department	1,342	43	1,385	1,686	53	1,739
Sentenced to youth training centre	1,236	5	1,241	1,341	21	1,362
Adjourned without probation	1,870	95	1,965	2,429	143	2,572
Other	157	8	165	123	2	125
Total convictions	8,739	374	9,113	10,508	465	10,973
Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out	518	19	537	656	28	684
Total	9,257	393	9,650	11,164	493	11,657

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)	1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	10	..	12	..	8	..	14	..
Robbery and violence	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	34	..	46	1	24	1	41	1
Breaking and larceny (c)	908	253	896	254	945	299	1,113	359
Other offences	264	11	224	18	226	12	284	20
Total	1,219	264	1,178	273	1,203	312	1,452	380

(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, 1969

Offence group (a		Age last birthday (years)					Total
		10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault (b)	M	..	..	7	6	1	14
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery with violence	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	M	..	5	14	16	6	41
	F	..	..	..	1	..	1
Breaking and larceny (c)	M	160	227	389	297	40	1,113
	F	18	45	154	124	18	359
Other offences	M	48	44	76	92	24	284
	F	3	6	5	6	..	20
Total		229	327	645	542	89	1,832

(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.

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 569.

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 1968 and 1969 :

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

Nature of offence	1968				1969			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	2,144	44	1,072	16	2,428	80	1,163	24
Against property	8,764	1,254	907	87	10,195	1,211	1,155	126
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1,221	169	113	13	1,215	219	121	16
Against good order (a)	4,950	538	1,020	80	5,651	541	1,374	114
Driving offences	3,319	28	2,137	17	4,976	40	2,861	28
Miscellaneous (b)	967	102	117	12	1,352	93	178	15
Total	21,365	2,135	5,366	225	25,817	2,184	6,852	323

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1968, 24,835 persons were charged with drunkenness ; the corresponding figure for 1969 was 25,841. 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	1968		1969	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	9,333	948	11,987	975
Imprisoned for—				
Under 1 month	1,200	125	1,399	104
1 month and under 6 months	4,011	101	4,417	141
6 months and under 12 months	904	18	943	22
1 year and over	273	2	320	2
Released on probation	1,626	222	1,847	273
Adjourned for a period without probation	956	145	1,288	181
Released on bond or recognisance	2,320	538	2,667	459
Other	742	36	949	27
Total	21,365	2,135	25,817	2,184

See footnotes to preceding table.

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

Nature of offence	1968		1969	
	Convicted	Dismissed, with-drawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, with-drawn, struck out
Against the person	1,170	995	1,212	1,195
Against property	3,279	1,249	3,608	1,382
Against good order	1,788	405	1,575	473
Driving offences	175,151	12,028	179,076	17,030
Miscellaneous (a)	53,482	7,130	47,547	9,997
Total	234,870	21,807	233,018	30,077

(a) Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of State and Commonwealth Acts of Parliament.
NOTE. Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Magistrates' Courts summons cases.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction.

His duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Mines Act, Children's Welfare Act, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy-coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy-coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, within his bailiwick, to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (a) when the coroner considers it desirable ; (b) when in any specified case a law officer so directs ; and (c) when it is expressly provided in any Act (as is the case under the Mines Act) that an inquest shall be taken with jurors. Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only 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 1966 to 1970, 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
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
1970	1,805	832	2,637	45	5	50

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1966 to 1970 :

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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
1970	28	5	33	17	..	17

Higher courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme and 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)	1968			1969		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 19	369	12	381	369	11	380
20–24	591	22	613	541	19	560
25–29	242	12	254	216	15	231
30–34	145	7	152	157	8	165
35–39	116	14	130	111	3	114
40–44	81	5	86	92	6	98
45–49	72	5	77	68	5	73
50–54	47	1	48	21	2	23
55–59	25	2	27	23	1	24
60 and over	21	1	22	20	1	21
Total	1,709	81	1,790	1,618	71	1,689

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

Offence (a)	1968			1969		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—						
Murder	5	..	5	6	..	6
Attempted murder	2	1	3	..	..	..
Manslaughter	6	2	8	13	2	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	1	..	1	10	1	11
Assault with grievous bodily harm	59	2	61	45	5	50
Assault	22	1	23	26	..	26
Carnal knowledge (under 16 yrs)	206	..	206	142	..	142
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 yrs)	5	..	5	13	..	13
Incest	17	1	18	15	..	15
Rape	34	..	34	23	..	23
Indecent assault on female	41	..	41	34	..	34
Indecent assault on male	23	..	23	31	..	31
Unnatural offences	32	..	32	49	..	49
Bigamy	3	..	3	3	1	4
Other offences against the person	12	2	14	21	5	26
Total	468	9	477	431	14	445
Against property—						
Robbery	87	2	89	112	4	116
Breaking and entering—						
Houses	238	9	247	214	9	223
Shops	72	..	72	85	2	87
Other	62	..	62	51	..	51
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	114	12	126	150	6	156
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	86	1	87	77	..	77
Cattle and sheep stealing	27	2	29	23	..	23
Other offences against property	75	6	81	62	2	64
Total	761	32	793	774	23	797
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	115	28	143	135	22	157
Other offences—						
Driving under the influence (b)	24	..	24	3	..	3
Dangerous, etc., driving (b)	66	1	67	6	..	6
Miscellaneous offences (c)	275	11	286	269	12	281
Total	365	12	377	278	12	290
GRAND TOTAL	1,709	81	1,790	1,618	71	1,689

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

(b) In March 1968 an amendment to the Motor Car Act classified some of these offences as summary offences which may be heard in Magistrates' Courts.

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

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1969

Offence (a)	Result of hearing							
	Fined	Imprisoned twelve months and under	Imprisoned over twelve months	Death sentence (b)	Sentence suspended on entering a bond	Placed on probation	Other	Total
Against the person—								
Murder	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	6
Attempted murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	..	..	11	..	1	..	3	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	3	2	2	..	1	..	3	11
Assault with grievous bodily harm	3	6	18	..	10	7	6	50
Assault	5	4	4	..	6	6	1	26
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	1	16	11	..	68	42	4	142
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	3	1	..	6	3	..	13
Incest	..	..	12	..	1	2	..	15
Rape	..	3	16	..	..	2	2	23
Indecent assault on female	..	7	11	..	10	2	4	34
Indecent assault on male	1	4	7	..	14	4	1	31
Unnatural offences	2	10	11	..	14	11	1	49
Bigamy	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Other offences against the person	..	6	9	..	4	6	1	26
Total	15	61	113	4	139	85	28	445
Against property—								
Robbery	..	10	66	..	9	20	11	116
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	2	72	37	..	33	54	25	223
Shops	..	17	32	..	15	19	4	87
Other	1	17	18	..	7	7	1	51
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	2	38	27	..	59	22	8	156
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	1	17	11	..	20	18	10	77
Cattle and sheep stealing	..	10	..	..	12	..	1	23
Other offences against property	1	13	11	..	25	13	1	64
Total	7	194	202	..	180	153	61	797
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	4	47	17	..	65	21	3	157
Other offences—								
Driving under the influence	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dangerous, etc., driving	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
Miscellaneous offences (c)	18	94	30	..	82	38	19	281
Total	25	94	30	..	83	38	20	290
GRAND TOTAL	51	396	362	4	467	297	112	1,689

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.
(b) The death sentence has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967.
(c) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1969

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—Age group (years)							
	17 and under	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Total
Against the person—								
Murder	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	6
Attempted murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	..	2	4	4	1	1	3	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	2	4	3	..	1	1	11
Assault with grievous bodily harm	..	5	19	14	2	4	6	50
Assault	1	4	11	6	1	1	2	26
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	6	62	56	7	4	3	4	142
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	8	4	..	..	1	13
Incest	..	1	..	..	1	..	13	15
Rape	..	5	12	2	3	1	..	23
Indecent assault on female	2	4	5	4	3	4	12	34
Indecent assault on male	..	1	5	7	5	4	9	31
Unnatural offences	3	10	12	6	3	4	11	49
Bigamy	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Other offences against the person	..	4	12	1	2	1	6	26
Total	12	100	149	62	27	26	69	445

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC
OFFENCES, 1969—*continued*

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—Age group (years)							
	17 and under	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Total
Against property—								
Robbery	5	24	46	14	11	10	6	116
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	17	62	74	23	22	7	18	223
Shops	1	19	31	15	12	3	6	87
Other	3	7	17	12	5	3	4	51
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	4	25	37	22	23	18	27	156
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	3	27	30	8	5	1	3	77
Cattle and sheep stealing	..	1	11	3	7	..	1	23
Other offences against property	4	10	19	5	6	3	17	64
Total	37	175	265	102	91	45	82	797
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	2	7	33	29	20	17	49	157
Other offences—								
Driving under the influence	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Dangerous, etc., driving	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	6
Miscellaneous offences (b)	4	41	111	37	27	23	38	281
Total	4	43	113	38	27	26	39	290
GRAND TOTAL	55	325	560	231	165	114	239	1,689

(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	1968			1969		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	117	3	120	50	1	51
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 months	54	4	58	47	3	50
3 months and under 6	85	1	86	74	4	78
6 months and under 12	150	4	154	141	7	148
12 months	98	3	101	119	1	120
Over 12 months and under 2 years	115	..	115	76	2	78
2 years and over	244	5	249	276	8	284
Death sentence (a)	5	..	5	4	..	4
Placed on probation	230	14	244	278	19	297
Released on recognisance or bond	489	45	534	441	26	467
Other	122	2	124	112	..	112
Total	1,709	81	1,790	1,618	71	1,689

(a) The death sentence has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967.

Licensing legislation

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	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
REVENUE					
Licences, certificates, and permits	8,031	8,960	9,710	10,595	11,335
Interest on investments	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and fines	67	66	77	67	66
Total	8,118	9,046	9,807	10,682	11,421
EXPENDITURE					
Annual payments to municipalities	111	111	111	(a)	(a)
Compensation	5	3	12	19	336
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	(a)	(a)
Salaries, office expenses, etc.	308	322	363	388	426
Transfer to revenue	7,648	8,563	9,276	10,275	10,658
Total	8,118	9,046	9,807	10,682	11,421

(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—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Hotel	1,548	1,539	1,541	1,517	1,494
Registered club	293	301	309	325	347
Retailed bottled liquor	511	531	552	587	626
Wholesale liquor merchant	65	65	67	71	93
Australian wine	28	25	18	20	19
Railway refreshment room	17	17	15	15	15
Vigneron	10	9	9	9	12
Brewer	6	7	7	7	6
Restaurant	90	94	105	136	157
Cabaret	..	..	2	7	9
Ship	..	..	..	1	1
Theatre	..	..	..	..	1
Total	2,568	2,588	2,625	2,695	2,780

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 1966 to 1970 :

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars		Year ended 31 July—				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
RACING						
Number of meetings—						
Metropolitan courses		65	65	66	70	70
Other courses		342	358	356	361	368
Number of events—						
Metropolitan courses		494	490	507	533	533
Other courses		2,334	2,443	2,481	2,499	2,660
Amount of stakes—						
Metropolitan courses	($'000)	1,967	1,957	2,023	2,226	2,524
Other courses	($'000)	1,089	1,158	1,228	1,257	1,457
TROTTING						
Number of meetings—						
Metropolitan courses		37	37	37	36	37
Other courses		189	188	187	200	201
Number of events—						
Metropolitan courses		259	272	259	252	259
Other courses		1,427	1,419	1,423	1,568	1,632
Amount of stakes—						
Metropolitan courses	($'000)	440	482	468	461	596
Other courses	($'000)	438	463	516	562	641

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 1970 was 1 : 718. 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 1970, 34,583 accidents came under the notice of the police, 1,061 persons were killed in traffic accidents, and there were 23,737 casualties.

Traffic offences detected totalled 337,386, 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 1969–70.

During 1970, 326 mobile traffic section members using 89 motor cars and 100 motor cycles checked 99,685 vehicles, made 13,862 amphometer bookings for speed infringements, and travelled 2,807,570 miles for an average of 260 days duty on the road and 6.6 days in courts. They operated throughout the State, many from country centres.

Breath Analysis Section

The nineteen members of this Section interviewed 5,414 drivers suspected of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs in 1970, and as a result, charged 873 with driving under the influence, and 3,779 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 Senior 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 1970, all handled by the control centre called D.24. This section recovered over 2,572 stolen vehicles, made 15,588 arrests, and questioned 75,020 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 teaches 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 1970–71. Transactions dealt with by the Branch were 4,711,923 in 1970–71 and collections amounted to $104m 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—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Authorised strength	4,572	4,620	4,731	4,781	4,823
Actual strength (a)	4,402	4,577	4,687	4,743	4,739
C.I.B., etc. (b)	644	649	657	666	653
Police-women	61	61	64	70	71
Cadets	127	134	138	176	184
Reservists	119	106	84	61	59
Number of inhabitants per active police officer (c)	704	699	698	714	718

(a) Includes police-women, but excludes cadets and police reservists.
(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plainclothes police, and scientific section.
(c) Includes police-women but not police reservists.

Further references, 1961-71

HOUSING AND BUILDING

Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1970

The year ended 30 September 1970 was noteworthy for the fact that only one major building was completed in the Central Business District of Melbourne. This was the property at 468–478 Collins Street. The application for the permit stated the cost to be $3m.

On the other hand, while the 758 applications for permits to erect new buildings or carry out alterations and/or additions to existing buildings was approximately the same as in 1969 (769), the values rose to an all-time record of almost $114m. A large portion of the increase has been due to the approval of high-rise hotel-motel complexes, particularly in the eastern and northern sectors of the city. Commercial development continues to spread mainly to the west and north from the Collins-Queen Street area.

There has been considerable flat development in North Melbourne and Carlton, mainly by the Victorian Housing Commission and the Master Builders (Redevelopment) Pty Ltd, and in Parkville, East Melbourne, and South Yarra by private enterprise. Nearly all the latter are own-your-own units on a strata title basis. The first ventures into residential units in the city proper—201 Spring Street and 287-293 Exhibition Street have seemingly proved less popular than anticipated.

The following is a list of major buildings in course of erection as at 30 September 1970 as supplied by the City of Melbourne :

Owner	Location	Estimated cost
		($m)
A.M.P. Society	174–92 Exhibition Street	5.0
Artagan Investments Pty Ltd	10–16 Queen Street	1.8
Australia Netherlands Properties Pty Ltd	562–76 Bourke Street	7.0
B.H.P. Co. Ltd	Cnr William and Bourke Streets	15.0
Bevelon Investments Pty Ltd	235–51 Bourke Street	3.0
Carlton Brewery Ltd	184–208 Victoria Street	2.0
15 Collins Street	13–15 Collins Street	1.4
500 Collins Street	500–4 Collins Street	6.2
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	251–7 Collins Street	1.5 (Stage 1)
Commonwealth Banking Corporation	14–26 Elizabeth Street	3.0
Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd	473–81 Bourke Street	2.8
Eva Pty Ltd	131–7 Lonsdale Street	3.0
Inship Pty Ltd	352–8 Collins Street	3.1
Latle Finance Pty Ltd	303 Royal Parade	1.0
Mutual Life and Citizens Insurance Society Ltd	303–7 Collins Street	6.6 (Stage 1)
Ralton Holdings Pty Ltd	194–200 Bourke Street	1.3
Treasury Gate Pty Ltd	97–9 Spring Street	2.5

Division of Building Research—Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The Division of Building Research had its origin in the appointment in December 1944 of an Officer-in-Charge of Building Materials Research. In 1948, following a report by a former Director of Building Research in Britain, activities were no longer confined to materials and its charter was extended to include all fields of research relevant to building. In 1950 the research team was raised to the status of the Division of Building Research which was one of many building research establishments throughout the world set up towards the end of the Second World War.

The laboratories have been located at Highett, Victoria, since early in 1946 when they took possession of an aircraft engine repair shop vacated by the Department of Aircraft Production. Although this was intended to be only temporary accommodation it has continued in use, with very considerable internal modification. Additions have been made in the form of acoustic test chambers for reverberation and transmission measurements, an anechoic chamber, and more recently a structural testing laboratory with a strong floor.

In 1970 the Division had a professional staff of sixty-four included in a total of 126 and its annual expenditure exceeded $1m of which 7 per cent comes from private industry, State, and semi-government organisations in the form of donations or research contracts. In 1963 a small measure of decentralisation was taken with the establishment of a branch office in Port Moresby in the Territory of Papua New Guinea.

Many of the senior staff of the Division were appointed when research activities were confined to materials and this has influenced the pattern of research so that even now materials research takes 45 per cent of the annual expenditure. From a study of materials evolved studies of the use of materials in the disciplines concerned with design and construction, namely, structural engineering, acoustics, thermal behaviour, and roof drainage. Later studies of the design of buildings showed the need for further studies in a broader field of planning, and this led to the establishment in 1963 of a group concerned with building operations and economics and, in 1968, of a systems research group concerned mainly with the techniques and methodology of planning by means of computers.

The current range of activities in the Division is shown in the following table with the number of staff presently engaged in each major category :

Section	Number of staff	Fields of interest
Materials	37	Concrete, gypsum, clays, ceramics, metals, glass, paint, plastics, bitumen, stone
Engineering and design	16	Acoustics, thermal studies, structures, roof drainage, fire
Planning	18	Operations, economics, systems
Information, editorial, library	8	
Administrative services	47	Technical services, workshops

In addition to the research sections, the table includes the administrative services and an information group. The latter is responsible for answering the majority of the 8,000 or more inquiries now handled each year by the Division. These inquiries come from a wide range of persons associated with building, government departments and agencies, engineers, architects, builders, suppliers, and private individuals.

The following list summarises the work done by the Division since 1944, showing the various achievements.

Materials

Methods of manufacturing lightweight aggregate for concrete : determination of the properties of lightweight concrete.
Cheap and effective methods of curing concrete masonry : an extensive range of new ceramic products.
High density gypsum : greatly improved methods of manufacturing fibrous plaster.
Elimination of staining on painted surfaces : mould-resistant paints.
Causes and prevention of cracking of glass : effective use of jointing materials and sealants.
Great improvement in the performance of bituminous membranes and in the durability of bituminous roads.

Design and construction

Method of calculating the deflection of reinforced concrete structures : methods of designing concrete floors to prevent excessive deflection.

Pioneering the use in Australia of digital electronic computers for the analysis of multi-storey frameworks.

Method for determining the optimum stripping time of concrete floors. Discovery that the long-term expansion of clay bricks is a major cause of cracking in buildings.

Finding that concrete floors on the ground do not deleteriously affect human comfort : model techniques for study of static and dynamic characteristics.

New techniques for determining acoustic properties of materials : sound reinforcement systems for reverberant or large spaces.

Greatly improved methods of calculating temperatures within buildings and also air-conditioning loads : detailed solar position and radiation tables for a large number of locations in Australia and elsewhere.

Optimisation of house insulation for different climatic conditions : preferred internal environmental conditions in the tropics.

Planning

Cheap and efficient computer programmes for planning and analysis of building projects by critical path analysis : demonstration that the successful use of critical path analysis can result in an overall saving in construction time of 30 per cent.

Definition of the conditions under which critical path techniques for coordination and control can be successfully applied : data on the actual time of completion cost of buildings, compared with the specified figures.

Establishment for the benefit of clients, designers, and builders of realistic standards of performance on cost, time of completion, and the incidence and magnitude of variations.

Computer programmes for the rapid production of architectural and engineering drawings, including perspectives : optimal design criteria and techniques for plate, shell, and frame structures.

General techniques for optimal planning and design : methods of optimising the design of buildings, bridges, and roads.

Methods of determining the optimal layout of hospitals : methods of optimising land use in urban planning.

Members of the scientific staff take part in promoting and disseminating the results of reseach ; as well as the conventional form of publication in Divisional Reports, technical and scientific journals, the Division also publishes several series of notes. All publications are available on request. *Ready Reseach References,* published every three months, summarises work done on different projects in concrete and structures. *Tropical Building Research Notes* are prepared by the Port Moresby Office of the Division and circulated mainly in the Territory. *Building Briefs* are prepared once a month for publication in building trade journals in each State and represent an information series, not confined exclusively to subjects on which research has been done. *Fibrous Plaster Notes* are another series circulated among members of the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association.

Officers also take part in the activities of the Standards Association of Australia. The Chief of the Division is a member of the Building Industry

Standards Committee and the Division is represented on thirty-two Technical Committees of the SAA.

Every five years the Division displays its work for two or three days and invites all who are interested in building. An Australian Building Research Congress is held every three years. The Division organised the first in 1961 and subsequently has alternated responsibility with the Commonwealth Experimental Building Station in Sydney.

Further references 1961–71; 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 Mebourne since 1961, 1970 ; Bridges in Victoria, 1971

Supervision and control of building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 and the *Local Government Act* 1958 provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and country planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria 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 :

1. to increase the membership of the Town and Country Planning Board from three to four ;

2. to increase the Board's responsibilities, including the preparation of statements of planning policy ;

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 provision of the 1961 Act in the light of experience gained since its inception.

Statements of planning policy

Statements of planning policy provide physical planning authorities with a predetermined, co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for the formulation of detailed planning proposals. They are prepared by the Board, in consultation with the State Planning Council, and to be effective they must be approved by the Governor in Council. Every responsible authority, including regional planning authorities, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, must have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area. During 1970 statements were approved for Western Port and the Mornington Peninsula. Statements for the Dandenongs, the Yarra River, and Bellarine Peninsula were in course of preparation.

State Planning Council

The State Planning Council, inaugurated on 17 October 1968, comprises the Chairman, Town and Country Planning Board (Chairman), the Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Chairman, Country Roads Board, the Chairman, State Electricity Commission, the Chairman, Victorian Railways Commission, the Secretary to the Premier's Department, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman, Housing Commission of Victoria, the Chairman, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Chairman, Land Conservation Council, the Under-Secretary, and the Director-General of Education.

Its functions are :

1. to co-ordinate planning by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities of future works and developments for which they are responsible ; and

2. to act as consultant and adviser to the Town and Country Planning Board with respect to the preparation and adoption of any statement of planning policy.

In effect the authorities represented on the Council, while continuing to be responsible for planning and execution in their own specialised fields, become direct participants in broad policy planning at government level.

Regional planning authorities

Under the amending Act a regional planning authority may be established to prepare a planning scheme for any specified area extending beyond the boundaries of any one municipality and to enforce and carry out that scheme. A regional planning authority shall consist of representatives of every municipality within the region and may also include other approved specially qualified people. It shall be financed by the participating municipalities on an agreed basis and shall be a body corporate with powers to acquire and dispose of land. It has the power to appoint its own staff and technical advisory committees and it can become the sole responsible authority for any interim development order or planning scheme in operation in the region. It can also delegate to the council of a municipality within the region such powers as it thinks fit and are capable of being delegated.

The two regional planning authorities described below have already been established under the Act.

Western Port Regional Planning Authority

On 25 February 1969 the Governor in Council approved the establishment of the Western Port Regional Planning Authority. This covers 648 sq miles and includes the Shires of Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, and Phillip Island, the Parish of French Island, that part of the Shire of Cranbourne outside the extended metropolitan planning area, and part of the Shire of Bass. The Authority consists of two representatives from each council in the region. It has appointed staff and has started the studies necessary for the preparation of a regional plan. It has also appointed four technical committees—Industrial Development, Tourism and Recreation, Conservation, and Pollution—to advise it on methods of maintaining a balanced environment.

Geelong Regional Planning Authority

The establishment of the Geelong Regional Planning Authority was approved on 22 April 1969. The region includes the Cities of Geelong,

Geelong West, and Newtown, the Shires of Bannockburn, Barrabool, Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon, and the Borough of Queenscliffe. This is an area of 973 sq miles. The Authority consists of two representatives from each council in the region. It has formally resolved to prepare a regional planning scheme and as a first step it has conducted a study into the amount of work of regional significance that has already been undertaken by member councils. As a second step the Country Roads Board will conduct a transportation study for the present and future urban areas of Geelong.

The establishment of the Geelong authority completes the formation of the three regional planning authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works) concerned with the development of the Port Phillip district.

Preparation of planning schemes

The Town and Country Planning Board is also responsible for the preparation of planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance where the local authority has not the necessary resources to undertake the task or where a unified approach is necessary and a regional planning authority is not appropriate. This applies particularly to coastal areas and to inland areas such as those with man-made lakes as a result of water conservation schemes.

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

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. In the following tables, i.e., as from 1 July 1966, *all* alterations and additions valued at $10,000 and over are included in the values stated. Prior to this date published data included such major alterations and additions only in respect of buildings *other* than houses. 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 1966–67 to 1970–71 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED
($'000)

Year	Houses and flats	Other new buildings	Alterations and additions to buildings (a)	Total all buildings
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
1970–71	336,044	289,864	51,987	677,895

(a) Valued at $10,000 or more.

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 1966–67 to 1970–71. 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	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Houses	195,968	212,545	241,646	263.536	280,745
Flats	71,220	90,644	96,935	92,886	70,752
Shops	23,010	13,627	24,329	19,540	22,430
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	6,916	8,285	20,708	21,556	18,280
Factories	52,601	54,654	54,419	65,830	74,195
Offices	56,312	28,984	34,699	87,279	79,878
Other business premises	16,832	31,858	21,855	26,265	30,487
Educational	35,604	35,419	44,905	46,671	54,615
Religious	3,554	2,484	2,916	3,929	2,804
Health	15,646	9,538	14,660	29,210	13,923
Entertainment and recreation	7,714	7,501	7,205	8,453	8,806
Miscellaneous	24,515	9,325	11,728	9,434	15,121
Total	509,892	504,864	576,005	674,588	672,037

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 be 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 1966–67 to 1970–71. Renovations, repairs, and minor alterations and additions are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
($'000)

Type of building	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Houses	203,556	208,097	230,420	261,899	278,109
Flats	55,958	80,541	90,085	101,953	85,717
Shops	21,810	16,701	21,284	23,808	17,956
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	5,103	7,965	6,490	16,283	22,762
Factories	66,199	55,096	56,137	67,104	69,174
Offices	46,420	48,716	53,390	35,638	62,714
Other business premises	16,198	13,493	21,370	33,186	34,985
Educational	26,968	37,140	42,029	39,781	43,591
Religious	3,262	3,518	3,188	3,108	3,695
Health	10,631	10,751	10,352	21,367	29,080
Entertainment and recreation	4,691	4,778	9,714	9,807	10,120
Miscellaneous	11,147	10,574	33,667	15,176	10,061
Total	471,943	497,370	578,126	629,109	667,966

Value of new buildings under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from $514,808,000 at 30 June 1970 to $520,378,000 at 30 June 1971.

Value of work done during period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1966–67 to 1970–71. 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	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Houses	202,166	211,611	233,502	265,058	281,327
Flats	63,752	81,592	99,709	99,721	79,254
Shops	19,387	18,764	18,917	22,536	17,829
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	5,413	7,869	10,137	21,493	21,055
Factories	58,953	59,446	55,157	66,137	70,758
Offices	48,343	41,849	48,879	45,903	72,527
Other business premises	15,216	21,108	30,879	34,402	33,099
Educational	29,053	40,202	42,040	43,172	50,814
Religious	3,674	3,072	3,119	3,347	3,193
Health	13,693	15,844	15,437	21,331	26,431
Entertainment and recreation	5,942	7,420	8,484	9,325	9,313
Miscellaneous	21,810	16,973	14,115	12,775	11,874
Total	487,402	525,750	580,375	645,200	677,474

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 1966–67 to 1970–71. 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 page 117), figures other than " State total ", subsequent to 30 June 1966, are not comparable with those of 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						
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
1970–71	19,095	9,201	19,290	11,105	7,125	5,705
REMAINDER OF THE STATE						
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
1970–71	5,676	1,111	5,889	982	3,243	693
STATE TOTAL						
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
1970–71	24,771	10,312	25,179	12,087	10,368	6,398

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS:
CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	Government ownership (a)	New houses and flats erected for—			Total houses and flats
		Private ownership (a)			
		By contractors	By owner-builders	Total private	
COMMENCED					
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
1970–71	2,762	29,088	3,233	32,321	35,083
COMPLETED					
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
1970–71	3,085	30,720	3,461	34,181	37,266
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD					
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
1970–71	2,008	11,629	3,129	14,758	16,766

(a) See definitions on page 591.

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 1966–67 to 1970–71 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						
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
1970–71	778	21,451	775	1,708	59	24,771
COMPLETED						
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
1970–71	716	21,678	862	1,864	59	25,179
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
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
1970–71	579	7,812	491	1,457	29	10,368

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMMENCED,
1961–62   TO   1970–71
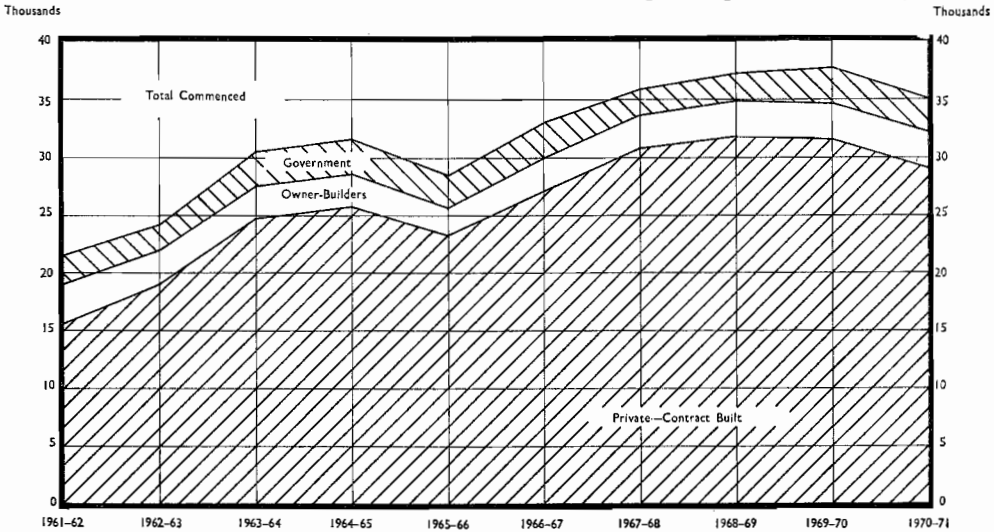For government instrumentalities, owner-builders, and private persons (or firms)

FIGURE 9.   Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced,
classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES
COMMENCED BY KIND, 1961–62 TO 1970–71

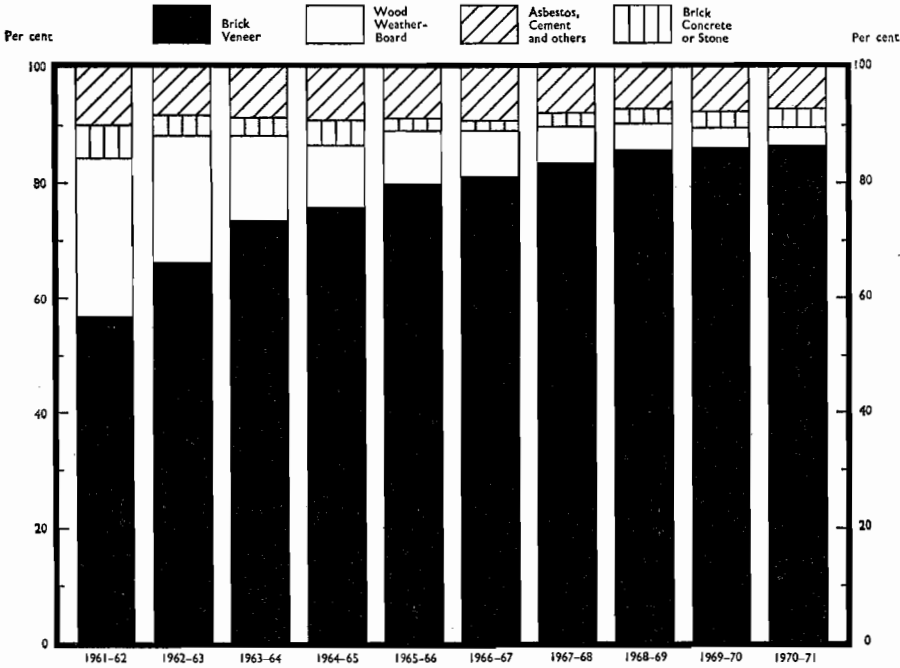
FIGURE 10.   Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced,
classified according to materials of outer walls.

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 1969–70 ($35.5m) were $24.6m to the Housing Commission, Victoria, and $10.8m to the Home Builders' Account.

In addition to the " new " loan moneys of $10.8m, an amount of $6.6m became available for lending from the Home Builders' Account during 1969–70 from surpluses resulting from the revolving nature of the Home Builders' Account. Co-operative terminating housing societies in Victoria were advanced $15.9m from the Home Builders' Account during 1969–70.

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 $1.2m were made by the Commonwealth in 1969–70.

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 7 May 1970 the long-term bond rate was 7 per cent per annum.

Operations under the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1970 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 1970

	$
Loan funds advanced	374,200,000
Loan funds allocated to State Housing Commission	265,680,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account	108,520,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by co-opera- tive terminating housing societies	146,074,844
Supplementary advances made by Commonwealth for housing for defence forces	21,010,268
	number
Dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	34,548
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Account	21,903

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 1965–66 to 1969–70 :

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				
						$'000	$'000	
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
1969-70	200	1,249	362	1,811	84,875	13,675	22,175	1,735

(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 or divorced persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The Scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total private savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of long-term housing finance.

The Scheme is governed by the *Homes Savings Grant Act* 1964-1970 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 or divorced 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 $17,500, if the contract to buy or build the home was made, or building of the home began, on or after 27 October 1969. 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 with trading banks, deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies, and savings with credit unions that have sought to be, and have become, approved credit unions for the purposes of the scheme.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Grants Branch of the Department of Housing show particulars of its activities for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	number	number	$'000	$	$'000
1965–66	9,219	9,193	4,214	458	4,184
1966–67	9,902	8,929	3,928	440	3,891
1967–68	11,329	10,717	4,527	422	4,470
1968–69	11,685	9,948	4,233	426	4,379
1969–70	11,806	9,617	4,256	443	4,228

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home owners in general.

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

Manner of acquisition	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Purchase of home (a)—					
Number of applications approved	4,762	4,725	5,992	5,743	5,863
Total value of homes ($'000)	46,941	48,411	62,550	63,983	67,542
Purchase of flat/home unit—					
Number of applications approved	18	35	60	59	47
Total value of homes ($'000)	190	352	638	639	531
Built under contract—					
Number of applications approved	3,862	3,703	4,084	3,729	3,353
Total value of homes ($'000)	41,782	41,827	47,956	46,102	42,735
Owner-built—					
Number of applications approved	551	466	581	417	354
Total value of homes ($'000)(b)	5,525	4,917	6,509	4,717	4,338
Total all homes—					
Number of applications approved	9,193	8,929	10,717	9,948	9,617
Total value of homes ($'000)	94,438	95,507	117,654	115,440	115,146

(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, 1968–69, and 1969–70 were $10,978, $11,604, and $11,973, 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 loans	Average first mortgage loan (b)	Average second mortgage loan
	number	number	number	number	$	$
1965–66	7,134	1,213	846	9,193	6,729	1,455
1966–67	6,942	1,320	667	8,929	7,030	1,507
1967–68	8,341	1,544	832	10,717	7,182	1,542
1968–69	8,109	1,260	579	9,948	7,894	1,646
1969–70	7,841	1,203	573	9,617	8,173	1,813

(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 30 June 1970 by the Housing Commission, Victoria. These schemes, estimated to cost $1,675,000, will provide 316 units of accommodation 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 where the security is a house. For other loans the maximum is 90 per cent.

A once and for all premium is charged by the Corporation at the time the loan is made. 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. In May 1971 reduced premium rates came into force. On loans comprising 90 to 95 per cent of the valuation of a home the premium is 1.5 per cent of the amount of the loan. On loans less than 90 per cent of valuation, the premium falls progressively down to 0.25 per cent on loans of less than 70 per cent of valuation. Previously, the maximum premium of 1.5 per cent did not fall unless the loan was less than 85 per cent of valuation and the minimum premium was 0.5 per cent. At May 1971 the maximum rate of interest chargeable on loans being insured was 8.25 per cent per annum (increased from 7.75 per cent per annum in May 1970) and the maximum period for repayment was forty years. The maximum rate of interest is kept under review and may be varied by the Corporation with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Minister for Housing.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower who is to occupy the dwelling to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. Loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc., are also insurable. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender. Approved lenders are appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Commonwealth Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life insurance and general insurance companies, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, and trustees of superannuation funds.

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

During 1969–70, 3,854 loans for $33.2m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1968–69 were 3,373 loans for $27.3m.

State authorities
Housing Commission, Victoria

The recommendation of a Board of Inquiry in 1936, which investigated

housing conditions within the State, resulted in the passing of the *Housing Act* 1937, and the appointment of the Housing Commission in March 1938 to be the 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 66,801 dwelling units built up to 30 June 1970 a total of 29,539 houses have been sold (16,051 in the metropolitan area and 13,488 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				
	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,530	1,685	1,349	1,228	1,815
Remainder of State	1,156	1,431	865	903	835
State total	2,686	3,116	2,214	2,131	2,650
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,168	1,276	1,483	1,964	2,299
Remainder of State	1,007	603	612	695	851
State total	2,175	1,879	2,095	2,659	3,150

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	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
REVENUE					
Rentals	12,983	14,241	15,044	15,861	16,657
Gross surplus—house sales	2,460	1,830	1,628	1,872	2,496
Loan redemption written back less allowances to house purchasers	329	273	233	319	389
Interest—House sales (net)	1,762	1,806	1,826	1,831	1,852
Sundry	161	161	148	314	418
Miscellaneous	126	281	230	337	314
Total revenue	17,822	18,591	19,108	20,533	22,126
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	5,574	5,907	6,268	6,782	} 9,559
Loan redemption— Commonwealth-State Agreement	1,834	1,898	1,967	2,078	
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	3	3	3	17
Redemption of debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	8	8	8	8	8
Administration—					
General	1,050	1,153	1,222	1,298	1,318
House and land sales	611	657	720	766	839
Rates—less amount capitalised	2,057	2,255	2,407	2,556	2,668
Provision for accrued maintenance	2,463	2,507	2,554	2,586	2,636
Provision for irrecoverable rents	21	13	27	27	57
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	485	477	469	463	461
Transfer to house sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,561	1,190	527	573	1,358
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve	992	1,000	993	956	951
Appropriation of house sales profits for slum reclamation works	300	300	600	600	600
Other	615	737	775	1,096	1,503
Total expenditure	17,574	18,106	18,540	19,792	21,975
Surplus	247	486	568	741	151
Fixed assets at 30 June	243,762	262,665	275,293	294,332	315,245
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	335,849	357,184	379,043	402,512	425,803
Debenture issues	600	600	600	600	600
Death Benefit Fund advances	1,564	1,914	2,846	3,449	3,959

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 for Aboriginal Affairs is empowered to buy houses or land on which to erect houses for occupation by Aboriginals. At 30 June 1971 the Ministry had 166 houses in Victorian cities and provincial centres and 24 houses on the only two

Aboriginal Reserves remaining in the State. The former transitional housing settlements in Robinvale and Mooroopna have been closed. In accordance with the *Aboriginal Lands Act* 1970 the ownership of the remaining two Aboriginal Reserves in Victoria, at Lake Tyers and at Framlingham, was transferred with effect from 1 July 1971 to the trusteeship of certain of the recognised local residents. The future of both former Reserves is accordingly now subject to the direction of the respective Aboriginal Trusts.

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 1969–70 fifty-eight houses were erected. At 30 June 1970 a total of 3,382 houses had been completed since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1945, and five 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 1970 and subsisting totalled 3,760 on the security of first mortgages and 2,056 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being $25.9m and $2.6m, 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 1970 there were twenty-one approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 252, the amount involved being $426,441.

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 1966 to 1970 :

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Unit	At 30 June—				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Societies registered	No.	902	1,070	1,126	1,165	1,267
Members registered	No.	49,610	54,012	54,340	53,563	53,028
Shares subscribed	No.	2,529,821	2,783,681	2,888,262	2,886,738	2,897,916
Nominal share capital	$m	253	278	289	288	289
Advances approved	No.	43,882	45,594	46,165	46,273	46,445
″　　″	$m	232	250	265	274	281
Government guarantees executed	No.	648	678	689	718	758
″　　″　　″	$m	175	180	180	184	191
Indemnities given and subsisting	No.	2,190	2,353	2,679	2,793	2,773
Indemnities subsisting	$'000	965	1,074	1,297	1,407	1,410
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	$m	68	77	87	98	108
Dwelling-houses completed to date (a)	No.	56,088	59,508	63,255	66,253	68,994
Dwelling-houses in course of erection (a)	No.	2,111	2,355	2,142	1,496	1,279

(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.

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 1966–67 to 1970–71, 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—				
	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Savings banks and co-operative housing societies	80,024	89,737	100,234	104,074	112,801
Life insurance offices	6,694	7,071	9,243	9,851	9,672
Friendly societies	645	763	1,049	1,650	2,006
Building societies	3,440	5,984	11,855	18,317	19,527
Government instrumentalities	20,239	16,778	15,952	21,055	21,319
Total	111,043	120,332	138,333	154,946	165,325