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CHAPTER 27

THE TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

The internal Territories of Australia are the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. External Territories under the control of Australia are: Norfolk Island; the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands; the Australian Antarctic Territory; the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands; and the Territory of Christmas Island. There is also the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, deemed to form part of the Northern Territory.

Information on all Territories except Ashmore and Cartier Islands is contained in the following pages, and details of the acquisition of all the Territories will be found on pages 6 and 7 of Chapter 1. More detailed statistics and additional descriptive matter are to be found in the Annual Reports of the Administrations of the various Territories and in the *Northern Territory Statistical Summary* (1306.0) and the *Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary* (1307.0) issued by the Bureau. Statistics for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are also included in chapters dealing with particular subjects.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

General Description

The total area of the Northern Territory is 1,346,200 square kilometres.

Area, legislation and administration

Upon the extension of New South Wales westwards to the 129th east meridian in 1825, the Northern Territory was incorporated in that colony, but in 1863 it was annexed by Royal Letters Patent to the province of South Australia. With the adjacent islands, it was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1 January 1911. The terms of the transfer were outlined in Year Book No. 15, page 940.

The Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910 provides for an Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General, to administer the Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

In 1974 the Act was amended to provide for the establishment of a Legislative Assembly for the Northern Territory to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Northern Territory. The Assembly consists of 19 elected members including a Speaker elected by the members. The first meeting of the new Assembly was held on 20 November 1974. The Assembly replaces the Legislative Council for the Northern Territory, which held its last meeting on 26 September 1974, and consisted of 6 official members and 11 elected members with a President elected from among the elected members.

Ordinances passed by the Legislative Assembly are presented to the Administrator for assent. The Administrator is required by the Act to reserve Ordinances relating to certain matters, including Crown Lands and the Aboriginal inhabitants of the Territory, for the Governor-General's pleasure; others he may assent to, withhold assent from or return to the Legislative Assembly with recommended amendments.

The Governor-General may, within six months, disallow any Ordinance assented to by the Administrator and, in respect of an Ordinance reserved for his pleasure, he may assent, withhold assent, withhold assent to part of the Ordinance and assent to the remainder, or recommend to the Administrator any amendments to the laws of the Territory that he considers desirable arising out of his consideration of the Ordinance. Ordinances, passed by the Legislative Assembly, whether assented to or withheld partially or in full from assent, are to be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as practicable.

The Act also provides for an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator on any matter referred to it, either by the Administrator or in accordance with the provisions of any Ordinance of the Territory. The Administrator's Council consists of the Administrator and 5 members of the Assembly.

The Territory elects one member to the House of Representatives and, since 1975, two Senators to the Senate.

The Commonwealth Government has commenced a programme of transferring executive powers to the Legislative Assembly by 1 July 1979. Previously, the Assembly had legislative powers only.

A separate Northern Territory Public Service was created on 1 January 1977 and administrative powers in connection with a number of State-like services, including police, fire brigade, correctional services and local government administration, were transferred.

On 1 July 1978 a major transfer of powers and responsibilities occurred. The Department of the Northern Territory was abolished and its functions transferred to the Northern Territory Public Service, along with elements of other Commonwealth Departments including Construction, Attorney-General's and Administrative Services. The transferred Commonwealth staff and functions were restructured into ten Northern Territory Public Service Departments and other Territory Statutory Authorities.

Physical geography

The Territory is within the torrid zone, with the exception of a strip about 300 kilometres wide which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

The low flat coastline seldom reaches a height of 30 metres. Sandy beaches and mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves, prevail. Sandstone, marl and laterite form the occasional cliffy headlands. The coastline of 6,200 kilometres is indented by bays and inlets and intersected by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for considerable distances from their estuaries. The only practicable deep-water port for general use, however, is Darwin.

Inland, the country generally is devoid of conspicuous landmarks. From the coast there is a general rise southwards to the vicinity of the seventeenth or eighteenth parallel of south latitude, where the higher lands form the watershed between the rivers that flow northwards to the sea and those that form the scanty supply for the interior system. Towards the centre of the continent the land over a wide area is of considerable elevation, and there are several mountain ranges, generally with an east and west trend.

Climate, fauna and flora

There are two main climatic divisions: the wet season, November to April; and the dry season, May to October. The changes of weather are uniform and regular. Nearly all the rainfall occurs in the summer months.

The ordinary types of native Australian fauna inhabit the Territory. As elsewhere on the continent, the higher *Theria* are rare, but marsupials, birds, crocodiles, fresh-water tortoises, snakes (mostly non-venomous), and frogs abound. There are many varieties of fresh-water fish and littoral Mollusca. Butterflies and beetles are strongly represented. The termite is a pest which is capable of serious damage to wooden buildings unless special preventive measures are taken. Mosquitoes and sandflies are very troublesome in the 'top end', particularly in the wet season. Buffaloes exist in large herds on the northern coastal plains. Most types of native fauna are protected.

The vegetation is north Australian in type, but a number of forms belong to the Malayan and Oceanic regions. The climate and generally poor soils associated with it give rise to tropical savannah vegetation, with the size and volume of woody material present being closely related to rainfall and the quality of the forests decreasing strikingly as one proceeds inland from the northern coastline. In the north, cypress pine (which is termite resistant), ironwood, bloodwood and paperbark timbers are cut and milled for local building purposes. Further inland, particularly on the Barkly Tablelands and parts of the Victoria River district, there are better grazing grasses and some shrubs, while the wide belt of sandy plain between the Barkly Tableland and the ranges in the Alice Springs area carries mainly spinifex grass and low scrub. The plains of the Alice Springs district carry chiefly an acacia scrub known as mulga, spinifex and other sparse grasses. The principal families represented in the interior are *Gramineae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Compositae* and *Mimosaceae*.

Population

See also Chapter 6, Demography.

The population of the Northern Territory at the census of 30 June 1976, as adjusted for under-enumeration, was 101,400 persons (including Aborigines, for whom separate details are not yet available (November 1978)).

Aboriginal Affairs

Policy

The Government is committed to the policies of Aboriginal self management at all levels, and Aboriginal self sufficiency. Involvement of Aborigines in delivery and planning programs, and in all stages of the development and implementation of policy is paramount.

The basis of the Government's approach is to secure for Aboriginals access to Government services equal to that accorded other Australian citizens, together with additional services appropriate to Aboriginals' state of extreme disadvantage, and, in recognition of a community obligation deriving from Aboriginals' past dispossession and dispersal, to secure for them certain special benefits not available to other citizens, provided such special benefits are sanctioned by the Parliament.

Legal status

As Australian citizens, Aboriginals are entitled to equality before the law. For the purpose of administering various programs designed to benefit Aboriginals, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and other Commonwealth Government departments and agencies define an 'Aboriginal' or 'Torres Strait Islander' as a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he lives.

Land and land rights

The *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976-78* gives traditional Aboriginals inalienable freehold title to former reserve land in the Northern Territory and provides a procedure for them to claim title to other areas of unalienated Crown land.

The former reserve land granted to Aboriginals totals 249,013 square kilometres, or 18.4 per cent of the area of the Northern Territory.

Aboriginals who are able to prove strong traditional links with unalienated Crown land may make a claim before the Aboriginal Land Commissioner, a judge of the Northern Territory Supreme Court. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act requires the Land Commissioner, in hearing a claim, to consider a number of matters in addition to traditional ownership before making a recommendation to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. The Minister can then accept or reject the Land Commissioner's recommendations.

To October 1978, the two Aboriginal land claims have been heard and granted; the Borroloola land claim and the Warlpiri and Kartangarurru-Kurintji land claim. Other claims have been lodged, and further claims are expected.

Titles to Aboriginal land are held by Aboriginal Land Trusts and the land is administered by Aboriginal Land Councils.

Minerals on Aboriginal land remain the property of the Crown. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act provides, however, that mineral exploration can only proceed with the approval of the appropriate land council who, in turn must consult with the traditional Aboriginal owners of the area concerned. There is provision in the Act for the objections of the land council to be over-ridden, in the national interest, and for the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs to appoint an arbitrator if the land council is unable or unwilling to reach agreement with a mining interest. Certain exceptions to the requirement for Aboriginal consent were created by the Act and these include the Ranger Project Area and the Jabiluka deposit, should the latter become Aboriginal land.

Royalties from mining on Aboriginal land are paid into an Aboriginal Benefits Trust Account and are distributed to pay administrative expenses of land councils, to communities affected by mineral developments and, on the recommendation of an advisory committee, to Aboriginal communities of the Northern Territory generally. Control of uranium mining has been reserved by the Commonwealth and special arrangements have been made between the Commonwealth and the Northern Territory Governments in relation to payments in lieu of royalties.

Aboriginal communities are also being assisted to purchase land off reserves. An Aboriginal Land Fund was established in 1974 for this purpose.

Community services and affairs

Government policy in the administration of Aboriginal affairs is to encourage existing State and Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities to provide services to Aboriginals as to other Australian citizens and to take special measures to ensure that these services are appropriate, accessible and reflect the variety of Aboriginal life styles. In line with the transfer of other functions to the Northern Territory Government which took place when self-government was conferred on the Northern Territory on 1 July 1978, the Northern Territory Government has assumed responsibility for the provision of essential services to Aboriginal communities. Responsibility for health and education services to Aboriginals will transfer to the Northern Territory Government, as part of the transfer of the general health and education functions, on 1 January and 1 July 1979 respectively.

Responsibility for a variety of services in Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory has been transferred from the Northern Territory Division of the Department to other appropriate authorities. The Departments of Education, Health, and Northern Territory have assumed full responsibility for education, health and social welfare services respectively in Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory.

Special programs for Aborigines

Attention is being given to changing the institutional character of Aboriginal reserve communities in the Northern Territory. Supervisory staff continue to be replaced by community development advisors, and managerial and technical staff are progressively being recruited by the communities themselves. Programs are designed to encourage and strengthen the capacity of Aborigines to manage their own affairs, to increase their economic independence, and to reduce existing and other social handicaps facing them. The Government is also able to support and encourage Aboriginal initiative by responding directly to individual communities which wish to develop their own social or economic projects.

Government policy is to provide Aboriginal primary school children in Aboriginal communities with education in their own language as far as practicable. Bilingual education programs initiated in Northern Territory Aboriginal communities in 1973 have been expanded and are now operating in nineteen schools. There are some 1,800 children receiving part of their instruction in their mother tongue.

Aboriginal Legal Services operated by Aborigines and supported by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs have been established on the initiative of Aboriginal groups in all States and the Northern Territory to ensure that Aborigines have access to legal advice and are competently represented in the courts.

Production

See also the chapters dealing with particular subjects.

Land tenure

On 30 June 1977, 74,000 hectares were held under freehold title; 80,570,800 hectares under leasehold; 2,350,600 hectares under various licences; 25,633,600 hectares were reserved for public purposes and for the benefit of Aborigines; and 25,961,000 hectares were unalienated. Land rent collected for the year 1976-77 amounted to \$305,900.

The Commonwealth Government has for some time been conducting a comprehensive review of pre-existing policies affecting land tenures and the interests of Aborigines in land holding. An enquiry into Aboriginal land rights was held by Mr Justice Woodward, who made a report to the Commonwealth Government in April 1974. *See* Land and land rights.

A Commission of Inquiry into Urban Land Tenures was also established, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Else-Mitchell. Various government departments studied the Commission's first report, made in November 1973, and further submissions were made to the Commission. A second and final report was presented to Commonwealth Parliament in 1976.

The various forms of lease or licence of lands are as follows:

Pastoral leases	—granted for periods not exceeding 50 years.
Agricultural leases	—granted in perpetuity over areas generally limited to a maximum of 40,470 hectares approximately.
Leases of town lands	—granted in perpetuity.
Special purposes leases	—granted for a term of years or in perpetuity for purposes other than pastoral, agricultural or mining, or for private residential purposes within a town.
Church lands leases	—granted for church purposes at a nominal rent in perpetuity.
Miscellaneous leases	—granted for any prescribed or approved purpose for a term of years or in perpetuity.
Grazing licences	—granted to graze stock on Crown Lands for periods not exceeding one year.
Occupation licences	—granted for manufacturing, industrial or any prescribed purposes for periods not exceeding five years.
Miscellaneous licences	—granted for periods not exceeding one year.

With the exception of leases within the Darwin Town Area or a municipality—which are granted at nominal rentals (10 cents per annum if and when demanded), the foregoing leases and licences are granted at specified rentals, or at rentals fixed by the Administrator and subject to reappraisal, and under various prescribed or specified conditions.

Pastoral and agricultural industries

Beef cattle production is the major rural industry in the Northern Territory. The beef industry has been characterised throughout its history by a slow rate of expansion due to the poor quality of native pastures and unsatisfactory market outlets. Developments in pasture improvement and the use of adapted Zebu cross-cattle in the northern areas, the opening in 1963 of the export abattoirs in

Katherine and Darwin, better disease control coupled with better management techniques, and various incentives and research programs introduced by the Government to encourage developments of the pastoral industry have resulted in an increase in turnoff figures and value of production during the late 1960's and early 1970's.

In the mid 1970's, markets for beef were poor with prices lower than in previous years. Coupled with this, the closure of the Darwin abattoirs had caused a downturn in the beef industry in the Northern Territory. Northern Territory cattle have also been affected by restricted overseas markets. Consequently, the value of production and the numbers of cattle turned-off declined. This reduction of the market and favourable seasonal factors resulted in a marked increase in the cattle population. However, since 1976-77 there has been some improvement both in the cattle turn-off rate, and in economic returns.

The value and volume of agricultural production continues to fluctuate with successive attempts and failures at large scale 'corporation' farming. Grain sorghum is well established as the major crop, with rice, legume grains and pasture seeds also being produced. The hay industry has undergone expansion in recent years in response to the demands of the live cattle export trade. Following Cyclone Tracy there has been noticeable growth in the horticultural industry, with attempted diversification of production, and marked growth in the nursery industry. However, infrastructure and marketing problems still impede the development of most agricultural industries. Approximately 120,000 hectares of improved pastures have been sown for more intensive beef production, although new sowings have decreased in recent years in response to difficulties in the beef industry.

Animal production has continued to be augmented by the buffalo meat industry. Interest in domestication has been developed on the sub-coastal plains properties and will need to continue if this industry is to be further advanced. Both the pig and poultry industries, unaffected by overseas marketing, have continued to expand.

Continuing private investment in rural development is leading to greater pressures upon the Government for extension services and research. The work of C.S.I.R.O. and the Department of the Northern Territory research stations and experimental farms is providing the basis for continuing rural development. As new knowledge is being gathered it will be followed by testing on farm scale. The research institutions in existence in the Northern Territory are as follows:

Arid Zone Research Institute—Alice Springs. With the completion of the new research laboratory in 1967, more emphasis is being placed on arid zone research in the 'Centre' and on the need to conserve valuable pastoral lands while achieving maximum productivity. Fields of work at the Institute include animal health, agriculture, soil conservation, botany, animal production and range management.

Coastal Plains Research Station. The station has 3 main roles: one as a regional station examining suitable pasture and animal production systems in the Coastal Plains/Darwin area; second involving basic studies into breeding and breeds with wider implications; and a third as the major centre for rice research. Its efforts have been devoted to the animal breeding investigations, with some attention being paid to the development of improved pasture systems including establishment, maintenance and the reaction to various grazing rates. Breeding trials are being conducted with Brahman and Africander cross-breeds, and Shorthorns. Banteng (Bali) cattle are being studied as a source of tropical blood for breeding cattle adaptable to Territory conditions and a small herd of cross-bred cattle has now been developed. Buffalo/Brahman comparison studies are also being taken.

Victoria River Experiment Station. This is the only Government Experiment Station in the range-lands of the Northern Territory. Work is being undertaken on: genetic improvement of the local breed of Shorthorn cattle; evaluation of improved pastures; supplements; breed comparisons; and range management studies.

Upper-Adelaide River Experiment Station. The station is mainly concerned with regional investigations of pasture and animal production for the Marrakai area including stocking rates on improved and native pastures, comparison studies of improved pastures and testing of new potential pastures, management of pastures on flood plains, feeding supplementation trials and rice production.

Berrimah Experiment Farm. The work of this farm has been mainly restricted to pasture and crop investigations; plant introduction; fruit, vegetable and weed control trials; and intensive animal studies.

Katherine Experiment Farm. This farm services the southern part of the Daly River Basin and has a larger component of cropping work than other stations. Work being conducted includes utilisation and management of improved pastures; sorghum, peanut, guar, cowpea and bulrush millet trials; and various aspects of cattle management.

Douglas-Daly Experiment Station. This station is concerned with developing animal production systems for the higher rainfall part of the Daly River Basin, including evaluation of pastures under grazing/stocking rates, supplementary feeding, use of fertilisers, pasture establishment, and pasture animal production trials.

Other research sites. Research and trials are also being conducted at selected sites on maize, soybeans, sorghum, peanuts, *Stylosanthes* spp. and weed control.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: NUMBER, AREA AND LAND UTILISATION OF RURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

	Number of rural establishments	Area used for crops (a)	Area under sown pastures and grasses	Balance of area (b)	Total	
					Area	Percentage of N.T. land area (134,620,000 hectares)
	Number			'000 hectares		
1972-73	415	12.1	146.5	77,852.2	78,010.8	57.9
1973-74	394	5.0	127.1	79,354.5	79,486.5	59.0
1974-75	385	8.0	129.1	79,209.9	79,347.1	58.9
1975-76	361	8.3	115.8	78,662.5	78,786.6	58.5
1976-77	289	2.4	112.8	75,263.3	75,378.5	55.9
1977-78	317	1.2	113.1	76,075.6	76,189.9	56.5

(a) Excludes duplication on account of area double cropped.

(b) Used for grazing, lying idle, fallow, etc.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: RURAL STATISTICS

	Unit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78p
Livestock numbers—							
Cattle	'000	1,237.2	1,320.9	1,434.4	1,602.8	1,663.7	1,681.1
Domesticated buffaloes	'000	5.2	4.4	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.2
Poultry	'000	82.3	66.5	15.0	139.5	174.9	183.2
Pigs	'000	6.7	7.8	7.3	7.0	7.4	3.2
Gross value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals—							
Cattle and calves	\$'000	28,690	25,148	9,445	9,456	22,834	n.y.a.
Poultry	\$'000	47	31	9	2	534	n.y.a.
Pigs	\$'000	182	297	268	559	602	n.y.a.
Gross value of livestock products—							
Dairy products	\$'000	70	80	167	113	142	n.y.a.
Eggs	\$'000	547	915	853	900	898	n.y.a.
Crops, Area—							
Sorghum (grain & feed)	Hectares	11,227	4,051	4,286	3,934	1,705	n.y.a.
Hay	Hectares	321	367	34	236	195	n.y.a.
Tree fruit	Hectares	39	32	19	40	26	19
Bananas	Hectares	21	20	11	19	11	14
Vegetables	Hectares	170	182	131	143	97	108
Pastures & grasses (hay, seed, green feed)	Hectares	2,066	4,728	2,715	2,058	2,175	1,868
Total area used for crops (incl. pastures & grasses)	Hectares	14,173	9,706	10,733	10,351	4,581	n.y.a.
Crops, Production—							
Sorghum for grain	Tonnes	17,041	6,674	6,784	4,986	1,335	n.y.a.
Hay	Tonnes	878	2,334	60	1,022	1,457	n.y.a.
Bananas	Tonnes	242	274	138	121	70	89
Pastures & grasses (hay, seed)	Tonnes	5,034	10,441	3,280	4,869	7,056	5,235
Gross value of crops—							
Sorghum for grain	\$'000	1,141	—	—	414	117	n.y.a.
Fruit	\$'000	106	76	66	66	36	n.y.a.
Vegetables	\$'000	245	181	147	122	132	n.y.a.
Pastures & grasses	\$'000	207	389	168	104	152	n.y.a.
Total crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	\$'000	1,763	1,215	960	790	545	n.y.a.
Gross value of agriculture	\$'000	31,317	27,686	11,702	11,820	25,555	n.y.a.

Mining

During 1976-77 the mining industry continued to be the major contributor to the income of the Northern Territory. Mineral output was valued at \$139 million in 1974-75, at \$137 million in 1975-76 and at \$217 million in 1976-77. Much of the increased value in 1976-77 reflects higher prices of manganese, bauxite and alumina.

The main minerals produced during 1976-77 were bauxite (including the production of alumina) on the Gove Peninsula, manganese from Groote Eylandt and gold, copper and bismuth from Tennant Creek. Most of the Northern Territory ore production is exported to Japan. European Countries and the U.S.A. are the other major purchasers of minerals.

At the Gove mining and treatment plant, Nabalco Pty Ltd. produced bauxite, including alumina, to the value of \$101 million in 1976-77. Of the 4.75 million tonnes of bauxite produced, 2.56 million tonnes or 54 per cent was fed to the alumina plant. Bauxite exports totalled 1.71 million tonnes with Japan purchasing 1.11 million tonnes (65 per cent).

The production of manganese from the extensive deposits at Groote Eylandt supplies all Australia's requirements of metallurgical grade manganese ore. Approximately 40 per cent of the manganese produced during 1976-77 was exported to Japan, with smaller amounts being exported to Europe, the U.S.A. and other countries. Total shipments from Groote Eylandt amounted to 981,017 tonnes of lump ore and 593,150 tonnes of fines.

The value of gold production in 1976-77 was \$16.5 million, nearly all produced in the Tennant Creek area. The underground Warrego mine of Peko Mines Ltd. yielded almost 75 per cent of the total gold production, with bismuth and copper as by-products. The other major producer of gold is the open cut Noble's Nob mine of Australian Development Ltd. Due to the unfavourable world price of copper, only those mines producing ores with a high gold content are now viable, and the flash smelter installed in 1973 to produce blister copper has been shut down since February 1975.

Reserves of the four major uranium deposits (Ranger, Nabarlek, Jabiluka and Koongarra), discovered in the Alligator Rivers area some 1,240 kilometres east from Darwin, exceed 300,000 tonnes of uranium oxide, i.e. 20 per cent of the known world reserves. The Government has decided that the mining and export of uranium should proceed and has approved an environmental impact assessment of the Ranger Project. The other deposits are still subject to environmental inquiries.

In the McArthur River District a pilot plant has been established to develop an economic ore treatment method for the extensive, medium-grade, but extremely finely-disseminated, lead-zinc sulphide deposits, which pose a major concentrating problem.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Establishments operating end of June	No.	15	13	14
Persons employed (a)	No.	1,180	1,221	1,203
Wages and salaries	\$m	15.9	14.8	16.9
Turnover	\$m	91.6	90.2	148.7
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	12.5	19.8	19.7
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	17.5	18.3	20.2
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	27.4	32.0	37.1
Value added (b)	\$m	69.2	56.7	112.2
Fixed capital expenditure (c)	\$m	14.7	13.6	10.1

(a) At end of June. Includes working proprietors. (b) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (c) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Petroleum and natural gas

Off-shore operations represented the main activity in petroleum exploration during 1976-77. At 30 June 1977 there were four on-shore oil permits covering 76,500 square kilometres and nine off-shore permits covering 689 blocks. Three oil leases covering 2,340 square kilometres are under application.

No wells were drilled during 1976-77, but two off-shore seismic surveys were completed.

Forestry

Forestry activities in the Northern Territory commenced in 1959 when the Forestry and Timber Bureau established a northern regional station in Darwin. In the same year the Legislative Council of the Northern Territory passed a Forestry Ordinance to regulate the harvesting of forest produce and the management of forests. Activities during the first ten years were largely devoted to assessing the native forest resource, establishing species trials to determine what species were suitable for plantation establishment and examining the silviculture of native forests. Some forest development work

was carried out under the terms of two Cabinet approvals. This work mainly took place within Aboriginal reserves in order to provide employment for Aboriginals and included plantation establishment, the protection of native forests from fire to encourage regeneration and the training of Aboriginals in sawmilling.

In 1970 a new five year forest development program was commenced which expanded forestry activities both within Aboriginal reserves and in forest reserves and potential forest reserves. It has been estimated that 75 per cent of the potentially productive forest land in the Northern Territory occurs within Aboriginal reserves.

The program provides for the extension of fire protection and forest management activities within cypress pine and other native forest in Arnhem Land and on Melville Island. A major objective of the program is to provide fire protection and forest management to 130,000 hectares of mixed cypress pine forest within Arnhem Land. The program also provides for the setting aside of forest areas to be managed for multiple use purposes including timber production, recreation and the protection of soil and water sheds. The annual establishment of 400 hectares of coniferous plantation is included in the present program. Forest assessment activities are to be continued and fire control activities are to be expanded within forestry, pastoral and agricultural areas. In addition, tree planting activities are to be expanded for conservation purposes in the arid zone. A new program is currently being prepared.

The consumption of sawn timber in the Northern Territory during 1975-76 was estimated at 12,000 cubic metres. It is not possible to obtain accurate statistics because of the substantial, but unknown, quantity of swan timber with enters in Northern Territory by road. Local production during 1975-76 was 454 cubic metres.

The tropical *Eucalyptus* forests in the Northern Territory are comparatively low in timber productivity per unit area. Forest policy within the Northern Territory provides for multiple use management where feasible in order to optimise other forest values including soil and water conservation, forest recreation, grazing and the conservation of flora and fauna. The financial yields from forest areas can be increased through this form of management.

Fishing

Following preliminary surveys which indicated the existence of valuable prawn resources off the Northern Territory coast, prawning operations were approved in 1968 in waters adjacent to the Territory. Two prawning companies are now operating, one of which is a joint Australian-Japanese venture. One prawn processing plant is in operation in Darwin and another operates on Groote Eylandt. Boats and equipment valued at \$58 million were based in the Northern Territory in 1977-78. During 1977-78, 2.2m kilograms live weight of prawns were caught by Northern Territory prawning ventures. The Territory exported 1.0m kilograms (processed weight) valued at \$7.9 million. The other main fishing in the Territory is that based on barramundi in estuaries and inshore areas. This species also provides good sport fishing in inland areas. Commercial catches of barramundi totalled 1,089,125 kilograms (live weight) for 1977-78.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: PRINCIPAL FISHERIES

		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Prawns—						
Estimated gross weight of prawn catch	tonnes	4,489	3,346	3,191	2,882	2,165
Gross value of prawns	\$'000	6,509	5,019	4,222	8,647	8,100
Fish—						
Estimated live weight of fish catch	tonnes	846	781	978	1,483	612
Gross value of fish	\$'000	749	613	969	1,664	1,451
All fisheries—						
Number of boats engaged		276	194	289	290	380
Number of persons employed		788	638	830	934	1,258

Secondary Industries

The types of secondary industries that have developed in the Northern Territory have been largely service industries based on demand for local markets, together with the processing of primary production for export including the processing of mined ores, prawns and beef. The isolation of the Northern Territory from the major population areas of Australia and the resultant high transportation costs make other than local market expansion difficult. However such isolation also provides a protected market for some aspects of secondary industry.

The extent of importation of commodities into the Northern Territory, significant under-developed raw resources and a growing population (and hence market) would suggest that potential exists for industrial expansion. Some see the proximity of South East Asian markets to Darwin as providing considerable future potential for export-orientated secondary industry development.

In recent years, the effects of Cyclone Tracy on the City of Darwin, the general downturn in economic activity in the Australian economy, and the beef industry slump have had a significant effect on secondary industry in the Northern Territory. Some rapid growth in secondary industry associated with the building industry in Darwin has occurred, but growth in other areas is largely dependent on improvement in the general economic climate.

The following table shows results of the Manufacturing Censuses taken in respect of the years 1973-74 and 1974-75.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

		1973-74	1974-75(a)	1975-76(a)
Establishments at 30 June	No.	102	67	69
Persons employed(b)	No.	2,450	2,305	2,036
Wages and salaries	\$m	18.0	22.0	20.5
Turnover	\$m	87.0	94.7	127.1
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	16.6	17.6	34.3
Closing stocks 30 June	\$m	26.0	34.1	35.9
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	45.8	61.4	82.9
Value added(c)	\$m	50.6	47.8	45.8

(a) From 1974-75 all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Average over whole year. Includes working proprietors. (c) Sales, transfers out and other operating revenue plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Tourism

Tourism has become one of the Territory's major industries in recent years and is likely to play an increasingly important role in the Territory's economy. Prior to Cyclone Tracy the industry had sustained growth rates of the order of 12 per cent per annum. In 1971, visitors numbered 112,800, with 12,000 of these coming from overseas. Ayers Rock provides the most reliable long-term visitor figures which show that from a visitor total of 5,000 in 1961, numbers had increased to 38,000 in 1971 and to 62,646 in 1976. Despite the setback suffered by the Top End as a result of Cyclone Tracy, the industry there already shows signs of resurgence, while the Centre has experienced continued growth.

For 1977-78 the Northern Territory Tourist Board has been allocated \$713,000 for development of the industry. Bureaux are currently in operation in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, and the Territory operations are controlled by two regional managers working from Bureau offices in Darwin and Alice Springs.

National Parks and Reserves

About 43,000 square kilometres have been set aside as wildlife sanctuaries under the *Wildlife Conservation and Control Ordinance*. They are controlled by the Chief Inspector of Wildlife, who is an officer of the Northern Territory Public Service. Wildlife protected areas total 236,000 square kilometres, the bulk of which consists of Aboriginal reserves.

The Northern Territory Reserves Board administers some 42 national parks and reserves covering an area of 125,060 hectares. The Board is responsible under the *National Parks and Gardens Ordinance* for the care, control and management of these reserves, and its functions include the preservation and protection of natural and historical features and the encouragement of public use and enjoyment of land set aside in such reserves.

Trade, transport and communication

Trade

No comprehensive record is kept of the trade between the States and the Northern Territory. The following table shows the values of the principal commodities imported into and exported from the Northern Territory from or to overseas countries.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (\$'000)

Commodity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77(a)	1977-78
IMPORTS						
Automotive spirit	1,399	192	3,801	4,786	7,566	9,843
Automotive distillate	1,185	1,507	3,772	3,780	6,054	9,172
Furnace fuel	2,233	8,505	13,407	19,332	13,502	31,397
Chemical elements and compounds	3,282	2,144	7,760	6,834	5,463	9,656
Timber	771	1,235	1,754	1,887	2,573	1,157
Machinery and transport equipment	32,827	17,579	7,332	7,314	16,112	13,759
Other articles	7,893	7,270	11,069	15,226	21,071	24,613
Total imports	49,590	38,432	48,895	59,159	72,341	99,597
EXPORTS(b)						
Meats and meat preparations	7,375	6,047	2,698	2,076	1,771	3,037
Fresh prawns and shrimps	4,479	4,162	3,140	3,005	4,291	7,941
Iron ore and concentrates	5,656	4,939	1,549	606	-	-
Other metalliferous ores and metal scrap	22,918	27,149	37,379	53,825	69,549	57,227
Inorganic chemicals elements metallic oxides, etc.	22,258	35,775	56,786	83,374	87,808	115,898
Ships, boats and floating structures	14,881	3,185	11,519	322	950	4,067
Other articles	18,131	5,525	3,993	8,643	5,364	5,145
Total exports	95,698	86,782	117,064	151,851	169,733	193,314

(a) Import figures from 1976-77 are not comparable with previous years because of the change in the basis of valuation (see page 582). (b) Includes Australian produce and re-exports.

Railways

The Australian National Railways operates the Central Australia Railway from Port Augusta in South Australia to Alice Springs over a distance of 1,226 kilometres, of which about 322 kilometres are in the Northern Territory. The line is standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree, a distance of 357 kilometres, and narrow gauge (1,067 mm) from Marree to Alice Springs. The Commonwealth Government has approved the construction of a standard gauge line between Tarcoola and Alice Springs to replace the Marree-Alice Springs section of the Central Australian Railway; survey work has commenced. The train service on the North Australia Railway which operated from Darwin to Birdum ceased on 30 June 1976 by direction of the Commonwealth Government.

Roads

The Stuart Highway is the principal north-south axis route for the Northern Territory connecting Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Darwin to Adelaide. The section Darwin-Alice Springs is 1,535 kilometres long and sealed over its full length. The section south of Alice Springs is sealed to the South Australian border, a distance of 307 kilometres.

The Barkly Highway is the principal route to and from Queensland via Mount Isa. It is 648 kilometres long and is sealed. Running approximately east-west, it connects to the Stuart Highway some 26 kilometres north of Tennant Creek.

The Victoria Highway, the principal access route to and from Western Australia via Kununurra, is 467 kilometres long and is sealed.

These highways are used to carry a variety of freight, including cattle, particularly between the railheads at Mount Isa and Alice Springs. They provide access to meatworks at Wyndham (Western Australia), Cloncurry (Queensland) and Katherine. In addition, they play a particularly important part in the Northern Territory economy through their association with the tourist industry.

The first of a number of programs for upgrading the Stuart and Barkly Highways is complete, and work is presently being carried out on the second program.

The fourth principal Northern Territory road is the Arnhem Highway which has been sealed for 210 kilometres. It commences some 34 kilometres south of Darwin at the Stuart Highway and leads eastwards to the uranium exploration and development areas of the Alligator Rivers district.

Development roads serving the more remote outback communities have received attention. At 30 June 1976 there were 20,285 kilometres of roads in the Northern Territory. These comprise 4,652 kilometres sealed, 1,597 kilometres gravel, 4,942 kilometres formed and 9,094 kilometres unformed.

Shipping

Shipping services to Darwin are provided from the eastern states by the Australian National Line using one vessel on a six weekly service, and from Western Australia by West Australian State Shipping Service using three vessels providing three services a month. Tankers from Australian and overseas ports deliver oil products to Darwin. General cargo vessels from overseas ports also visit Darwin. The prawning and fishing industry accounts for a significant portion of the shipping entries into the port.

John Burke Pty Ltd operates a regular shipping service from Brisbane to the Gulf of Carpentaria ports which serves Aboriginal communities as well as the mining centres of Melville Bay (Gove) and Milner Bay (Groote Eylandt). Other shipping services to Milner Bay and Melville Bay bring supplies for the mining operation, and bulk carriers load ore and other mining products for delivery to ports in Australia and overseas.

Powered barges provide services from Darwin to Aboriginal communities and ports along the coast.

Air services

At 1 January 1977, there were 127 aerodromes in the Territory, six of which are maintained by the Australian Department of Transport, Air Transport Group. Overseas passenger flights ceased following the destruction by Cyclone Tracy of the facilities for international passengers in the Darwin terminal building, but they have now resumed. The Merpati Nusantara service (Darwin to Kupang) resumed during 1975, and on 31 March 1976 Qantas re-introduced a service to Hong Kong and London. In addition, on 3 October 1977, Cathay Pacific commenced a weekly north-bound service via Darwin to Hong Kong. Regular internal services to Darwin with, in some cases, intermediate stops at Territory centres are operated by Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett Airlines (from Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane), and MacRobertson-Miller Airways Ltd (from Perth). Connair Pty Ltd, based at Alice Springs, operate a network of air services throughout the Territory, and MacRobertson-Miller Airways Ltd operate from Darwin to Gove and Alice Springs. The Northern Territory Aerial Medical Service has aircraft based at Darwin, Gove and Alice Springs, while the Royal Flying Doctor Service operates from Alice Springs. Charter services are available at a number of centres including Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Gove and Groote Eylandt.

Post, telegraph, telephone, radio and television

Postal communication is maintained by road, rail and air transport between major and Northern Territory towns and the capital cities of Australia. Large centres receive surface mails by two major road mail services operating via Alice Springs and Mount Isa. The more remote centres are served by the aerial services. Direct mails are despatched to several overseas countries, but direct despatches are received only from London, Bangkok and Jakarta.

Trunk telephone links to Darwin extend from Townsville via a broadband microwave radio relay system, and from Adelaide via carrier systems superimposed on the overland telegraph lines. These systems also carry telegram and telex traffic and serve towns along the routes. Subscriber trunk dialling facilities were introduced to Darwin and Nhulunbuy (Gove Peninsula) in 1974 and to Katherine in 1975. ISD (International Subscriber Dialling) was introduced to telephone exchanges in the Darwin area and to Katherine and Nhulunbuy in December 1976.

High frequency radio telephone exchanges at Katherine and Alice Springs provide connections to the telephone network for some of the remote properties in the Northern Territory. The majority of homesteads on pastoral leases are equipped with radio transceivers operating through the Royal Flying Doctor base at Alice Springs or the Telecom Australia Outpost Radio base in Darwin which provide a message passing and emergency communications service.

Regional national broadcasting stations are situated at Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine and Gove and there are commercial broadcasting stations located at Darwin and Alice Springs. Two television stations, ABD Channel 6 of the national broadcasting system and NTD Channel 8, a commercial station, operate in Darwin. The Darwin ABD 6 national program is also broadcast in Katherine (ABKN 7) and Tennant Creek (ABTD 9) with a translator (ABTD 9-10) to give coverage of the mining residential area at Warrigo. A national television station, ABAD Channel 7, operates in Alice Springs.

Education

See also Chapter 12, Education.

The Commonwealth Department of Education, through its Northern Territory Division will continue to be responsible for the administration of education in the Northern Territory until 30 June 1979. From that date it will be administered by a Northern Territory Department of Education which will be responsible to the Northern Territory Government.

This responsibility includes the following:

- (i) Development of curricula and materials for use in all Northern Territory schools, education research, (including matters pertaining to the assessment of student achievement, certification, registration of courses, and evaluation of programs), teacher development (pre and inservice), a variety of training programs, and the provision of educational support services to programs (including media services, library services and educational publications).
- (ii) Special programs covering the range of educational facilities and the needs of special groups, including programmes for Aborigines (bilingual education, outstation education and post-primary education), multicultural education, guidance services and services for handicapped children.
- (iii) Special projects covering the range of educational facilities in the Northern Territory, including education programs for Aborigines, migrant education and services for handicapped children.
- (iv) Planning and controlling the capital works program of educational buildings in the Northern Territory.
- (v) Administration of capital assistance to non-government schools.
- (vi) Training of Aboriginal teaching assistants. (*see also* Aboriginal Education)

Schools in the Northern Territory

At August 1978 there were 131 schools in the Northern Territory with a total school population of 27,500. Of that number 2,200 attended private schools and 1,150 attended mission schools. The total number of Aboriginal Students was 9,250.

Professional staff are recruited by the Commonwealth Teaching Service from all over Australia according to the requirements of the Northern Territory Division. No training institutions provide teachers specifically for the Northern Territory, but many colleges incorporate studies which are based on specific needs of the Northern Territory Division.

The Darwin Community College has facilities for upgrading teacher qualifications and also offers an undergraduate diploma and degree course in education.

At the Matriculation level, students sit for the examinations administered by the South Australian Public Examinations Board which are accredited by tertiary institutions throughout Australia. Leavers Certificates may be issued by individual schools to students who leave at Year 10, 11 or 12 level and special purpose certificates may be provided for students wishing to seek apprenticeships. Schools are responsible for the development of curricula up to Year 10 based on local needs. Schools are supported in this by curriculum committees, educational advisers and a range of educational services.

At Year 11 there is a range of courses prescribed as preliminary courses to Matriculation subjects, together with a range of courses not oriented to the PEB Year 12 subjects. These latter courses are school-based and need to be approved by the registration board if it is intended that they be included on the Leavers Certificate.

There are various types of primary schools in urban areas, and these provide a variety of learning environments. Open plan buildings are popular, and flexible space designs reflect the desirability of alternative approaches to teaching techniques with a multicultural and heterogeneous student population.

In smaller urban communities, area schools are yielding to population growth and new high schools and primary schools are being provided.

The two Schools of the Air in the Northern Territory, one at Katherine and one at Alice Springs, have developed individual programs and provide correspondence and radio lessons for their students. Aerial and road patrols are carried out regularly to provide teacher/student and parent contact.

Special schools are located in Alice Springs and Darwin for handicapped children. However, where appropriate, students with special needs are integrated into primary and secondary schools.

A program of exchange between Bali (Indonesia) and the Northern Territory is continuing in which two teachers from each country are exchanged for a school year, and four senior students spend up to six months in the other country.

Aboriginal education

The great majority of Northern Territory Aboriginals live away from the town centres. Education for Aboriginal children is provided in various settings, including mission schools, Government schools on or near missions, Government schools in or near Aboriginal townships, in schools on pastoral properties and on outstation or homeland centres.

There has been an increasing number of requests from outstation communities for the Department of Education to provide educational assistance. This has provided an educational challenge unlike that anywhere else in Australia. Education must be provided for the community as a whole. A small group of teachers is currently working in this field and is developing special methods to help overcome the difficulties faced by isolated outstation groups in their quest for education.

The Government schools for Aboriginal children in out-of-town centres provide tuition at pre-school and primary school level; a number of them have some post-primary classes as well.

For Aboriginal children who wish to proceed to secondary school, there are three residential, transitional colleges: Yirara, Kormilda and Dhupuma. These colleges are regionally based, but situated near urban centres. They provide students from bush locations with the opportunity to become bicultural and prepare them for entry to secondary school programs in towns.

Bilingual education programs in Northern Territory schools in Aboriginal communities have attracted wide interest from within Australia and overseas. There are nineteen schools offering bilingual programs and two schools are preparing resources for programs to be introduced in the future. Many others include Aboriginal language and culture in the curriculum. Thirteen languages are now being used in the program and research programs are continuing into another three. Most of the school children are acquiring initial literacy skills in their own language. Although the major proportion of the curriculum is devoted to instruction in an Aboriginal language, a structured English course forms an integral part of the bilingual program. Experience has shown that Aboriginal children achieving functional literacy in their own language have been able to transfer these skills to English with little difficulty.

The School of Australian Linguistics, which is training Aboriginals as linguists, the Summer Institute of Linguistics, and many mission linguists work closely with officers of the Northern Territory Division of the Department of Education in the development of the Bilingual Education Program.

The Department's involvement in Technical and Further Education (TAFE) activities revolves around servicing Aboriginal education and training on site through its Adult Education Section and Student Driver Education Program.

Considerable importance attaches to the activities of adult educators whose role is to assist Aboriginal people to come to satisfying terms with their rapidly changing circumstances and their significantly increased management responsibilities. Current affairs discussions deal with the mundane administration of townships as well as with topics of international concern, such as uranium mining. Skills instruction covers the spectrum of developing communities' needs from numeracy and literacy to storekeeping and engine maintenance. The staff of twenty full-time adult education officers is supplemented by part-time instructors as and when funds are available.

Aboriginal Teacher Education

The Northern Territory Division of the Department of Education provides first and second year training courses for Teaching Assistants at the Aboriginal Teacher Education Centre at Batchelor. A first-year course is provided at the Ti-Tree annexe and on-site first-year courses are in operation at Yirrkala, Elcho Island, Maningrida and Santa Teresa. It is expected to start one at Bathurst Island early in 1979.

A third-year course is also conducted at Batchelor by lecturers from Darwin Community College.

This Division employs about 300 Aboriginal Teaching Assistants and about 30 Aboriginal Commonwealth Teaching Service members.

Darwin Community College

The Darwin Community College is presently the only institution which provides post-secondary education in the Northern Territory. The College was opened in 1974 and is an autonomous, multi-purpose institution. It has Schools of Business and Management, General Studies (including Teacher Education), Creative and Applied Arts, Technology and Science, Trades and Linguistics. As well as courses at a number of levels leading to awards, the College provides a wide range of non-award, general interest classes. It provides tutorial assistance in a limited range of subjects to external students enrolled at the University of Queensland. The College has established a regional campus at Alice Springs and has annexes at Katherine, Nhulunbuy and Tennant Creek. The School of Australian Linguistics is presently located at Batchelor. By October 1978 the College had recorded 9,168 enrolments for the year in the various courses offered.

To provide courses for as many people as possible the College attempts to keep admission open. In many cases there is no formal entry requirement to a course. With most award courses, mature age entry is available. The College also aims to be as flexible as possible and this is reflected in the range and content of non-award courses offered. The ability of the College to introduce new award programs is dependent on the availability of resources and these cannot be introduced at short notice.

Though the Darwin Community College's role is primarily to cater for the diverse educational and training needs of the Northern Territory it does have a national significance in that it is the first multi-level institution of its kind in Australia. Because of its unique educational nature it is constantly attracting visitors from interstate educational institutions and from overseas.

Apprenticeship training

Since March 1974, the formal training of apprentices in the Northern Territory has been co-ordinated through the Darwin Community College. Courses are conducted for the majority of trades at the Casuarina and Alice Springs campuses.

Finance

Details of receipts and outlay of the Northern Territory for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 are shown in the following table. In this table, identifiable receipts and outlay of the Northern Territory have been classified into a National Accounts form. The table covers transactions relating to the Northern Territory in the Commonwealth Government Consolidated Revenue Fund and the following trust funds: Aborigines Benefits, Northern Territory Government Settlements Canteens, Northern Territory Housing Loans, Northern Territory Transport, and Northern Territory expenditure from the Aboriginal Advancement Trust Account. Details of the financial transactions of the following Northern Territory semi-government authorities are also included: the Northern Territory Port Authority and the Northern Territory Housing Commission. Details of the financial transactions of the Darwin City Council are also incorporated in the table. Not included is revenue derived by the Commonwealth Government from income taxes, customs duties, etc. levied in the Northern Territory; expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in the Northern Territory on such items as defence, civil aviation, railways, etc.; payments to residents from the National Welfare Fund; and advances from the Aboriginal Loans Commission.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY (\$'000)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 ^p
RECEIPTS					
Taxation—					
Rates on land	1,100	1,227	1,647	2,529	3,405
Vehicle registration fees	815	859	831	1,043	1,085
Liquor taxes(a)	486	589	568	991	1,137
Payroll tax	1,950	2,800	5,300	6,550	7,300
Stamp duties	184	330	259	326	412
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	731	978	885	1,315	1,562
Interest, rent, etc.	1,542	2,086	1,840	1,920	3,186
Public enterprises income	3,752	2,857	-6,968	-10,091	-7,657
Net sale of local authority and public corporation securities	157	149	193	277	3,605
Other receipts(b)	1,029	959	-3,798	3,631	3,103
Net charge to Commonwealth budget	122,438	155,676	284,183	404,783	390,279
Total receipts	134,184	168,510	284,940	413,274	407,417
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Law, order and public safety	5,439	7,411	12,540	14,307	15,168
Education	12,818	19,421	31,037	39,815	45,174
Health	14,673	19,883	27,736	32,691	38,499
Social security and welfare	10,569	11,463	20,228	20,314	20,953
Other	18,911	22,344	74,415	45,612	40,472
Expenditure on new fixed assets and stocks—					
Education	12,036	9,005	12,234	27,745	23,133

NORTHERN TERRITORY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*
(\$'000)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77p
Health	5,275	8,991	14,566	28,856	39,395
Social security and welfare	622	220	500	473	529
Housing and Community amenities	16,212	13,666	22,700	91,209	96,151
Roads	14,627	14,778	16,455	20,327	18,430
Electricity, gas and water	8,032	9,192	11,692	16,503	18,355
Other	8,895	9,349	20,009	26,541	20,647
Net purchase of existing assets	1	3,730	9,041	1,770	853
Interest paid	288	189	242	324	275
Cash benefits	257	64	1,754	2,997	326
Subsidies	506	657	237	106	455
Net advances to the private sector—					
Housing and community amenities	1,164	8,250	-15,920	11,601	18,201
Other	68	2	-1,652	712	875
Net advances to public financial enterprises	-	-	2,750	550	-555
Grants for private capital purposes	3,791	9,895	21,072	30,821	10,081
Total outlay	134,184	168,510	284,940	413,274	407,417

(a) Estimated for years prior to 1972-73.

(b) Includes movements in cash, investments, etc.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

General description

The Constitution provides that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia shall be in the State of New South Wales but distant not less than 100 miles (160 kilometres) from Sydney. After a number of alternative sites were considered, an area of 2,359 square kilometres lying approximately 320 kilometres south-west of Sydney was transferred to the Commonwealth as from 1 January 1911. A further 73 square kilometres at Jervis Bay were transferred as from 4 September 1915 to serve as a port for the Territory.

The primary responsibility for administering the Australian Capital Territory lies with the Department of the Capital Territory, whose functions include housing, public transport, police and municipal services. Education, public health and justice are the responsibilities of the Department of Education, Health and Attorney-General's. The National Capital Development Commission has the responsibility for the planning and development of the Canberra city area.

During 1974 the A.C.T. Advisory Council, which had been in existence since 1930, was replaced by the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly. The first Assembly was elected on 28 September 1974 and held its first meeting on 28 October 1974.

The Assembly is constituted under the *Legislative Assembly Ordinance* 1936, Section 10 of which defines its role as follows:

'The Assembly may advise the Minister (for the Capital Territory) in relation to any matter affecting the Territory including the making of new Ordinances or the repeal or amendment of existing Ordinances.'

The Assembly consists of 18 Members (9 from each of the electoral divisions of Canberra and Fraser) and its procedure is modelled on that of the House of Representatives. Its Members serve on a part-time basis and sittings usually take place on two evenings each fortnight. During 1978 the Assembly held 20 sittings, comprising 38 sitting days.

The Assembly normally considers (and sometimes introduces) Ordinances which are proposed for the Territory. It also passes resolutions on matters affecting the Territory. It is represented on a number of boards, authorities and committees such as the Canberra Commercial Development Authority, the A.C.T. Electricity Authority, the A.C.T. Schools Authority, the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Liquor Licensing Board the National Capital Planning Committee and the Australian Constitutional Convention.

At 30 June 1978 the population of the Australian Capital Territory was 213,000. *See also* Chapter 6, Demography.

National Capital Development Commission

The *National Capital Development Commission Act* 1957 provides for a Commission to undertake and carry out the planning, development and construction of the City of Canberra as the National

Capital of the Commonwealth. The year 1977-78 was the twenty-first year of the Commission's operations. Construction work was carried out by means of agency operations with the Department of Construction and by private consultants. Expenditure in recent years is as follows: 1973-74, \$99.7 million; 1974-75, \$147.5 million; 1975-76, \$188.5 million; 1976-77, \$204.1 million. Total expenditure in 1977-1978 was \$197.1 million comprising: land development and services \$20.9 million; water, sewerage and stormwater services and headworks \$32.5 million; housing, flats and other accommodation \$13.1 million; educational facilities \$22.4 million; roads, public transport and traffic control \$29.3 million; city works and associated facilities \$8.0 million; Commonwealth Government offices \$25.4 million; national works \$15.4 million; health and welfare facilities \$5.7 million; others \$13.6 million.

Works and services

Housing

Until the period following the 1939-45 War, most houses and flats in the Australian Capital Territory were built and rented by the then Department of the Interior. More recently, an increasing number of houses and flats have been built by private enterprise and, as a result, the proportion of houses and flats in the Australian Capital Territory occupied by tenants of the Department of the Capital Territory (formerly the Department of the Interior) has fallen from 79.7 per cent of total occupied houses and flats in 1954 to 58.3 per cent in 1961, 38.8 per cent in 1966, 28.1 per cent in 1971 and 17 per cent in 1978. Although the bulk of rented accommodation is provided by public authorities (and this situation will continue in the foreseeable future), there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of home ownership in the Australian Capital Territory since 1954. The proportion of houses and flats owned or being purchased by instalments has risen from 19.5 per cent in 1954 to 29.0 per cent in 1961, 45.6 per cent in 1966 and 51.8 per cent in 1971. Home building activity in the Woden Valley, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong south-west of the former city area and in Belconnen north-west of the former city area has continued to expand, and at June 1978 there were 18,337 occupied dwellings in the Woden Valley and Weston Creek area, 19,393 occupied dwellings in the Belconnen area and 5,672 occupied dwellings in the Tuggeranong area. *See also* Chapter 19, Housing and Construction.

Municipal services

Since its establishment, Canberra has been developed as a garden city. City Parks Administration of the Department of the Capital Territory maintains all established urban parklands and sportsgrounds within the city area which amounted to approximately 6,080 ha in 1977-78 an increase of approximately 280 ha on the 1976-77 total.

The Yarralumla Nursery and the Canberra Botanic Gardens are also part of the City Parks Administration.

The Nursery established in 1916, continues to propagate trees and shrubs for use in development projects, as replacements in the course of area maintenance and as free issue to new householders.

Introduction of new methods has increased productivity and improved quality of stock. During 1977-78 approximately 545,000 plants were propagated an increase of about 25,000 over the previous year.

The Botanic Gardens located on Black Mountain continues to attract large numbers of people. Attendance figures for 1977-78 exceeded 300,000 and there was a significant increase in the numbers of organised school visits. This year 6,800 student visitors were recorded, an increase of 2,400 over the previous year.

The water supply, sewerage and drainage systems in the Australian Capital Territory are under the control of the Department of Construction.

At 30 June 1978, 62,688 meters were connected to the City Water Supply. The city draws its supply through 33 reservoir installations, of which 4 are paired reservoirs from 3 storages on the Cotter River. The total capacity of these storages is 91,000 mega litres and a 125,000 mega litre storage on the Queanbeyan River.

In 1977-78, 57,040 mega litres of water were consumed in Canberra whose population was 214,450. An additional 3,630 mega litres were supplied to Queanbeyan, N.S.W. whose population was 20,000.

Canberra's sewage is disposed of through treatment works at Weston Creek, Belconnen and Fyshwick. The present treatment works will be superseded by the Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre presently under construction.

As at 30 June 1978, 1,750 kilometers of sewers, 14 kilometers of rising sewerage mains, 1,909 kilometers of stormwater drains and a total length of 1,760 kilometers of water line were laid.

Production

See also the chapter dealing with particular subjects.

Lands

Reference has been made in earlier issues of the Year Book to the general conditions of land tenure in the Australian Capital Territory and to the area of alienated and leased land. The chapter Rural Industry in Year Book No. 61 contains statistical information of these subjects. See also Chapter I, Canberra: Fifty Years of Development, Year Book No. 49, page 123.

With minor exceptions the freehold estate of land in the Australian Capital Territory has been acquired by, and is vested in the Crown. The *Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1910 prevents the sale or disposal of such Crown land for any estate in freehold except in the case of a contract that preceded the Act. Progressively the remaining areas of freehold land are being acquired.

Leases of land for residential commercial and other purposes in the city area are usually granted under the *City Area Leases Ordinance* 1936. Some special leases for other purposes (such as diplomatic sites or churches) are granted under the *Leases (Special Purposes) Ordinance* 1925 or the *Church Lands Leases Ordinance* 1924. Some areas outside the city area not immediately required for the development of the City or for other public purposes or where there is no intention of development are leased for agriculture or grazing under the *Leases Ordinance* 1918.

The Commonwealth Territory at Jervis Bay, comprising about 73 square kilometres, was acquired from New South Wales for the possible provision of port facilities in connection with the Australian Capital Territory. A portion of the area is occupied by the Royal Australian Naval College (H.M.A.S. *Creswell*) and a Royal Australian Navy airfield. Several blocks fronting Sussex Inlet plus an area on Bowen Island have been leased for guest houses and holiday camps, etc. under the *Leases Ordinance* 1918, and an area of land in the Murray's Beach area has been set aside for possible use as an atomic power station under the control of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. Apart from picnic and camping areas, experimental planting, afforestation and soil conservation activities, the remainder of the area is being maintained in its natural state.

Forestry

Forestry field operations in the Australian Capital Territory began in 1915 with the planting of pines on the denuded slopes of Mount Stromlo to arrest soil erosion and improve visual quality of the landscape. In 1926 a program for development of commercial forests was approved following a comprehensive review of the Territory's potential for forest development. Major reviews of this program were made in 1932, 1954 and 1967, always, however, retaining the basic policy of systematic conservation and development. Much of the better native forest has been placed under management and forestry operations including fire protection treatment have been extended to some 44,500 hectares of natural forest in the Cotter catchment and adjacent areas. The more productive stands in these areas were harvested extensively to provide timber for Canberra's post-war expansion and were subsequently treated to promote regeneration and protect the quality of water harvested.

The policy of forest management in the Australian Capital Territory has been formulated to cater not only for commercial timber production but also to provide recreation facilities and an attractive visual environment for the national capital and to protect the water supply. These policies can be broadly summarised as follows:

- (a) To manage and develop plantations and hardwood forest area in the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay for production of timber and arrange sales of all forest produce;
- (b) To initiate and maintain a variety of growth and environmental experiments to produce information for management decisions; and
- (c) To develop and implement viable multiple use policies for forest areas with particular emphasis on recreation potential and facilities, quality of water harvest in catchments and conservation of the environment.

The forest authority is charged with the management of some 74,000 hectares of land in the Australian Capital Territory. Of this, some 48,000 hectares carry native forest or woodland. As at 31 March 1978, the total area of coniferous plantations in the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay was 14,399 hectares nett. Of 217 hectares at Jervis Bay, the majority consisted of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) and *Pinus elliottii* (Slash Pine). (Fifty-two hectares at Jervis Bay were destroyed by fire). The plantations in the Australian Capital Territory consisted mainly of *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus ponderosa* (Yellow Pine). Total area of *Pinus radiata* was 13,237 hectares.

In 1977-78 there was no commercial production of hardwood timber from the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay. The volume of softwood cut was 158,000 cubic metres. The total value of this unprocessed timber unloaded at the mill (milldoor value) was \$2.9m

Agricultural, pastoral and secondary industries

In the six years since 1972-73 the number of rural establishments in the Australian Capital Territory has fallen from 172 to 114. The more important items produced in 1977-78 were: wheat for grain 398 tonnes; wool 474 tonnes; whole milk 1.1. million litres; meat (carcass weight) 10,019 tonnes. Livestock numbers at 31 March 1978 included 15,832 cattle, 119,132 sheep and 149,614 poultry.

As in the Northern Territory, the secondary industries established in the Australian Capital Territory are largely the services industries associated with the growth of the Territory.

The following table shows preliminary results of the Manufacturing Census taken in respect of the years ended 30 June 1975 and 1976.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Establishments operating during year	No.	104	106	105
Persons employed(b)	No.	3,672	3,534	3,435
Wages and salaries	\$m	27.0	29.1	31.2
Turnover	\$m	94.6	95.7	102.8
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	8.9	9.3	10.6
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	10.3	10.2	11.4
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	46.7	43.9	46.5
Value added(c)	\$m	49.2	52.7	57.1

(a) From 1974-75 all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Average over whole year. Includes working proprietors. (c) Sales, transfers out and other operating revenue plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Commercial practices

There is growing awareness of consumer rights as evidenced by the increasing number of enquiries received by the A.C.T. Consumer Affairs Bureau and the wide range of consumer oriented legislation.

The Bureau receives and investigates complaints from consumers, conducts research into matters affecting consumer interests and provides information of benefit to consumers.

Control over weights and measures standards has traditionally been, and remains, a pre-requisite for fair commercial transactions. The Weights and Measures Office, periodically examines the scales and measures used for trade.

In the A.C.T., licensing is used as a means of regulating some commercial practices by establishing minimum standards of qualifications and/or experience for entry into certain occupations. These include motor vehicle dealers, stock and station and real estate agents, and pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers.

The *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1939 provides for the incorporation of trading societies, building societies, housing and service societies and credit unions. The Registrar is responsible for the incorporation of new societies, the registration of documents, inspections and inquiries into the working and financial situation of societies and the hearing and determination of certain disputes between a society and a member.

In Canberra there are two retail fruit and vegetable markets. These have been established and are operated and controlled by the Canberra Retail Market Trust.

Transport and communication

Canberra is connected with the railway system of New South Wales at Queanbeyan by a line 8 kilometres long. This line was opened for goods traffic on 25 May 1914 and for passenger traffic on 15 October 1923. Direct or linking services operate between Canberra and Sydney, and Canberra and Melbourne. Two airlines provide many services daily each way on the Sydney-Canberra-Melbourne route. Regular motor-coach services link Canberra with towns in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The total length of roads in the Territory at 30 June 1975 was: bitumen and concrete, 1,437 kilometres; gravel, 375 kilometres; other formed roads, 42 kilometres; total 1,854 kilometres. The Department of the Capital Territory runs the A.C.T. Omnibus service and is responsible for the regulation of transport and traffic under an A.C.T. ordinance. There are five radio broadcasting stations in the Territory: 2CY and 2CN of the national broadcasting system; two commercial stations, 2CA and 2CC; and one community station, 2XX. There are two television stations: ABC Channel 3 of the national broadcasting system and CTC Channel 7, a commercial station.

Social

See also Chapter 12, Education; Chapter 10, Health; and Chapter 11, Law and Order.

Schools

The *Education Ordinance 1937* provides for the compulsory attendance at school of children between the ages of six and fifteen years. Government schools are administered by the A.C.T. Schools Authority which became a Statutory body in January 1977. The Authority is representative of teachers, parents and the community. The A.C.T. Schools Accrediting Agency within the Authority system accredits courses and administers student assessment procedures for years 11 and 12. These procedures replaced the New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination at the end of 1976. There were 2,514 teachers in A.C.T. government schools in August 1978.

In August 1978 there were seventeen government high schools in the Australian Capital Territory, and six secondary colleges. High schools cater for years 7 to 10 and secondary colleges for years 11 and 12. Secondary students enrolled numbered 14,492.

Sixty-five schools provide courses at primary levels, three of these being in rural districts and one in the Jervis Bay area. The number of pupils enrolled in primary grades of government schools at August 1978 was 25,281.

Hartley Street Centre for physically handicapped children is located at Turner Primary School. It incorporates a pre-school section. Special units for deaf children are situated at Ainslie and Mawson Primary Schools and Telopea Park High School.

Blind children attend Turner Primary School and partially sighted children enrol in the school nearest their home. They are provided with special equipment by the A.C.T. Schools Authority. Classes for mildly intellectually handicapped children are provided at Ainslie, Curtin South and Scullin Primary Schools, Lyneham High School and the Woden School. Three special schools (Malkara, Cranleigh, Koomari) incorporating pre-school sections serve the needs of moderately and some severely intellectually handicapped children. Ten primary schools cater for children of junior primary age who are unable to adjust to a normal class situation. One of these classes specialises in the care of children with language and communication disorders. Reading centres operate at Yaralumla and North Ainslie Primary Schools. Special English classes for migrant children are available at twenty primary schools, four high schools and one secondary college. A number of children with physical, mild intellectual, and partial hearing handicaps are being integrated into neighbourhood schools. Educational guidance services are provided by the Education Clinic and through counselling staff attached to schools.

The Introductory English Centre is attached to Telopea Park High School. It is for secondary school migrant children arriving in the Territory with no English. They attend for about three months and then return to their own school.

The sixty-nine pre-schools, including two in the Jervis Bay area and a mobile unit which visits outlying areas of the Australian Capital Territory, provide pre-school facilities for approximately 5,000 children between the ages of three and five years. Provision is made at all pre-schools for the additional enrolment of children who have minimal problems such as speech, behavioural and family problems.

In August 1978 there were twenty-seven non-government primary schools in Canberra and nine secondary schools. At the same time, 8,316 pupils were enrolled in the primary grades of non-government schools and 6,259 pupils were enrolled in the secondary forms of non-government schools.

Other educational institutions

The Commonwealth Department of Education is responsible for the administration of technical and further education in the A.C.T., although the New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education is continuing to provide some education services for A.C.T. Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions.

The Canberra and Bruce Colleges of TAFE provide trade, post-trade, certificate and craft and leisure-type courses at their main campuses and at several annexes. At September 1977, forty-four departments in twelve schools of study enrolled 15,149 students.

The Canberra School of Art is a tertiary institution administered by the Commonwealth Department of Education. It offers diploma studies, non-vocational courses and programs for student teachers from Canberra College of Advanced Education Teacher Education courses.

The Canberra School of Music is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Education and provides a four-year full-time course as well as individual study in a range of instruments and voice. A new building to cater for between 1,000 and 1,200 students was opened in 1976.

The Canberra College of Advanced Education is administered by a Governing Council constituted under an Act of Parliament and offers courses in six schools—Administrative Studies, Applied Science, Liberal Studies, Teacher Education, Information Sciences and Environmental Design. Courses have a professional or vocational orientation and lead to master and bachelor degrees, and associate and graduate diplomas. An enrolment of 5,100 is expected in 1978.

The Australian National University (ANU) consists of a School of General Studies and an Institute of Advanced Studies. The School of General Studies is composed of Faculties of Arts, Asian Studies, Economics, Law and Science. It carries out both undergraduate and post-graduate training and research. The Institute of Advanced Studies is a centre for research and training in research. It includes the John Curtin School of Medical Research and Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Pacific Studies, Chemistry, Biological Sciences and Earth Sciences.

The University has established the following centres: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies; Humanities Research Centre; North Australia Research Unit (based in Darwin); Survey Research Centre; Centre for Continuing Education; Computer Centre; Office for Research in Academic Methods; and the National Health and Medical Research Council Social Psychiatry Research Unit.

Continuing education

The Centre for Continuing Education, which is run by the Australian National University, is intended to foster 'the learning society' by enriching the contacts between the university and the community to their mutual advantage. The Centre offers a wide range of courses in the natural and social sciences and the humanities.

The Canberra evening colleges are a continuing education service of the A.C.T. Schools Authority. They provide courses leading to the award of a certificate for entry to post-secondary and tertiary institutions, and to the Public Service Qualifying Examinations. The colleges also offer a variety of craft and cultural courses.

The Canberra College of Technical and Further Education offers courses in various forms of arts and crafts including home crafts, shorthand and typing and several units in Home Science, and courses leading to the New South Wales Higher School Certificate.

The Learning Information Network provides an information directory on post-compulsory adult learning opportunities in the A.C.T. It is funded by the Department of Education.

Apprenticeship training

At 30 June 1978, 1,686 apprentices were in training in the 53 declared apprenticeship trades in the Australian Capital Territory. Apprentices were employed by 850 approved employers. During 1977-78 there were 1,108 new applications for apprenticeship. New indentures totalling 468 were registered, representing a decrease of 31 per cent in new indentures on 1976-77 totals. In this period 393 apprenticeships were completed and 226 cancelled. Trade courses at the Canberra and Bruce Colleges of TAFE are supplemented, where required, by remedial classes in mathematics and English.

Adult migrant education

Free part-time day and evening classes in English are conducted in various community centres and schools throughout Canberra. The former Narrabundah Infants' Centre has been used as the Migrant Education Centre since 1976. A special feature of the programs is a Rehabilitation through English Program designed to provide injured migrants with the necessary English for re-employment.

Accelerated English tuition on a full-time basis of 300 hours over ten weeks is available to permanent residents and *bona fide* immigrants to Australia. Selection for these courses is made by the Department of Education on the basis of economic need.

Migrants can also apply to learn English by correspondence if this is more convenient. Home tutor kits are available from the Good Neighbour Council for individual tuition in private homes.

Law, order and public safety

The Australian Capital Territory has a Supreme Court and a Court of Petty Sessions. The Territory is policed by the Australian Capital Territory Police Force which at 30 June 1978 had an authorised establishment of 573 officers and men of various ranks. The distribution is Commissioner (1), Deputy Commissioner (1), Superintendent (5), Senior Inspector (3), Inspector First Class (9), Inspector Second Class (7), Sergeant First Class (23), Sergeant Second Class (30), Sergeant Third Class (49), Senior Constables (137), Constable First Class (159), Constables (157).

The Force is divided into three General Duties Divisions, a Criminal Investigation Division, an Administrative Services Division, a Traffic Division, a Legal Division, Internal Investigation Bureau,

Special Branch, Police College and a Services Division. These in turn are divided into a number of Sections and Units including Scientific, Breath Analysis, Fraud, Licensing, Criminal and Traffic Adjudication, Water Police, Accident Investigation, Jervis Bay, Police Youth and Citizens' Club, Rural Patrol, Search and Rescue, Underwater Recovery, Emergency Squad, Drugs, Emergency Mobile Communications, Safety Education, Process Serving, Highway Patrol, Motor Cyclists, Driver Training, Amphometer, Motor Squad, Fingerprints, Armed Offenders and Anti Hi-jacking, Information, Gazette and Operations Room. At present the Force operates from Police Stations at Civic Centre (Headquarters), Woden Town Centre, Belconnen and Jervis Bay, with Water Police Headquarters at Yarralumla Bay. The Traffic Division operates from a station situated in Lonsdale Street, Braddon and the Recruitment and Training Division operates in Ainslie Avenue, Civic Centre in a building previously known as Gorman House.

Tourism

Tourism has quickly become a major factor in the A.C.T. economy and in the planning and development of the Capital. A large-scale, Government-commissioned study conducted in 1975-76 estimated 2.5 million visitors for the year, spending \$72 million in the A.C.T. and Queanbeyan. It produced a provisional forecast of 3.8 to 4.1 million visitors to the area by 1986. Thus tourism, a labour intensive industry, will become even more economically significant to the A.C.T. Some 2.6 million visitors to the A.C.T. during 1978 were estimated to spend more than \$100m.

An inter-Departmental Working Group is examining the study data with the objective of formulating a strategy for the orderly development and operation of A.C.T. tourism in the years ahead. These functions are presently performed by the A.C.T. Government Tourist Bureau, a section of the Department of the Capital Territory, while the planning and development of tourist facilities remain the responsibility of the National Capital Development Commission.

The Tourist Bureau operates a highway reception and information centre north of the city, but has no State branch offices. Total operational costs, including salaries and overtime, will amount to approximately \$726,000 in 1978-79. Nevertheless—and bearing in mind that not only the Bureau but many of the Capital's tourist attractions are Government-owned and operated and free to the public—the benefit-cost ratio of A.C.T. tourism is believed to be quite favourable: the 1975-76 study estimated that for every dollar spent by Government, three were returned by way of indirect taxes.

Most popular features are the Australian War Memorial, which receives more than 750,000 visitors a year; Parliament House; the National Library; the Royal Australian Mint; and the mountain look-outs and reserves. Major additions to these, now under construction, will be the National Gallery and High Court Buildings and the Black Mountain Telecommunication Tower.

Finance

In the following table, identifiable receipts and outlay relating to the Australian Capital Territory have been classified in a National Accounts form. The table covers transactions of the Commonwealth Government in respect of the Australian Capital Territory in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the following trust funds: Australian Capital Territory Forestry, Australian Capital Territory Housing, Australian Capital Territory Transport and Australian Capital Territory Suspense. In addition, details of the financial transactions of the following public corporations are also covered: Australian Capital Territory Electricity Authority, Commonwealth Brickworks, National Capital Development Commission, the Canberra Theatre Trust, the Canberra College of Advanced Education, A.C.T. Poker Machine Licensing Board, Canberra Commercial Development Authority, A.C.T. Totalisator Agency Board and the Capital Territory Health Commission including the Canberra and Woden Valley Hospitals. Not included are revenue derived by the Commonwealth Government from income taxes, sales tax, etc. levied in the Australian Capital Territory; outlay on items of a national character such as defence, civil aviation, railways, etc.; and payments to residents from the National Welfare Fund.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY

(\$'000)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
RECEIPTS						
Taxation—						
Rates on land	4,367	5,171	6,138	7,139	10,464	12,098
Liquor	387	459	589	710	984	1,260
Motor registration and licences	1,219	1,355	2,398	3,374	4,322	4,954

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*

(\$'000)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
RECEIPTS						
Payroll tax	1,967	3,153	4,149	9,038	10,761	11,296
Stamp duties	2,561	3,589	3,995	3,433	4,162	4,455
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	171	834	683	726	1,401	1,255
Interest, rent, etc.	7,708	11,920	13,744	13,514	16,919	21,880
Income from public enterprises	3,050	3,349	2,458	864	3,541	4,421
Net sale of public corporation securities	432	-38	-102	-214	3,605	(a)27,818
Other receipts	2,503	1,018	2,035	1,943	466(a)	-11,108
Net charge to Commonwealth Government budget	91,305	97,320	166,356	261,646	313,292	316,285
Total receipts	115,670	128,130	202,443	302,173	369,917	394,614
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure—						
Law, order and public safety	4,670	6,084	7,390	10,420	10,156	13,808
Education	15,831	22,022	32,027	49,019	65,233	79,089
Health, social security and welfare	7,744	9,451	15,949	23,857	35,144	42,643
Other	19,577	30,205	29,034	43,046	48,755	4,915
Expenditure on new fixed assets and stocks—						
Education	9,952	10,038	15,386	22,111	34,139	31,179
Health, social security and welfare	8,361	8,343	4,937	11,006	11,322	7,406
Housing	-6,151	-8,392	-4,344	7,811	7,749	-1,777
Community and regional development	16,945	19,313	25,668	36,675	36,467	35,235
Protection of the environment	2,545	4,888	8,198	17,301	27,424	24,277
Recreation and related cultural services	1,174	1,770	3,630	4,851	7,088	10,371
Electricity, gas and water	3,946	3,415	5,718	5,647	12,170	28,817
Roads	5,511	7,776	9,432	10,264	11,607	11,937
Other	13,390	23,293	23,417	28,426	43,876	49,803
Net purchase of existing assets	-15,500	-38,467	-4,935	-5,485	-21,084	-19,409
Interest paid	558	634	582	664	665	911
Cash benefits	60	64	23	18	13	8
Subsidies	28	38	67	120	143	167
Net advances for housing	26,052	26,601	29,076	29,796	29,451	19,480
Grants for private capital purposes	976	1,054	1,188	6,626	9,599	10,954
Total outlay	115,670	128,130	202,443	302,173	369,917	394,614

(a) Includes financing transactions of the Canberra Commercial Development Authority.

NORFOLK ISLAND**General description**

Norfolk Island, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, is situated in latitude 29° 02' S., longitude 167° 57' E. approximately. Its total area is approximately 3,455 hectares, the island being about 8 kilometres long and 5 kilometres wide. It is 1,676 kilometres from Sydney and 1,063 kilometres from Auckland. The coastline, which is 32 kilometres long, consists of almost inaccessible cliffs rising from the waters edge, except at Kingston in the south and the landing place at Cascade on the northern side. The climate is equable, the average daily maximum temperature varying between 16°C and 28°C, and the average annual rainfall is 1,320 millimetres. The resident population is about 1,900.

The island served as a penal station from 1788 to 1813 and from 1825 to 1855. In 1856, 194 descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers were transferred there from Pitcairn Island.

Administration

In 1856 the island was created a distinct and separate settlement under the jurisdiction of the Governor of New South Wales. In 1897 it was made a dependency under the Governor of that Colony, and finally, by the passage of the *Norfolk Island Act* 1913, became a Territory of Australia. It is controlled by the Minister for Home Affairs through an Administrator. The Norfolk Island Council was established pursuant to the *Norfolk Island Act* 1957 and is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the *Norfolk Island Council Ordinance* 1960. The Council may consider and tender advice to the Administrator on any matter affecting the peace, order and good government of Norfolk Island, and must be consulted on certain legislative and financial matters.

In May 1978 the Government announced that the Norfolk Island Council would be replaced by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly by 1 July 1979. The Assembly will have legislative and

executive powers over a specified range of matters. The Government will consider increasing these powers no later than five years after the Assembly is incorporated.

The island's Supreme Court sits as required and a Court of Petty Sessions exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Territory Administration is financed from an annual Commonwealth grant which in 1977-78 amounted to \$126,000, and from local revenue which for 1977-78 totalled \$2,020,732. A further \$288,214 was provided by the Commonwealth during the year for the restoration and maintenance of historic structures.

Economic activity

The major economic activity of the island is tourism. Primary production is not fully adequate for local needs and foodstuffs are imported from New Zealand and Australia, mainly for the tourist trade.

Primary industries. The soil on the island is particularly fertile, the climate equable and the rainfall fairly evenly distributed except for a pronounced dry period in November. This enables a wide range of temperate and semi-tropical products to be cultivated. However, the island's comparative isolation presents trading difficulties, and there is only very limited production of export crops.

Fish abound off the island. In the past a number of ventures have been formed to exploit this resource, but they have been short-lived, mainly because of the lack of sheltered harbour. A modern whaling station was started on the island in 1955, and production commenced during the second half of 1956. Owing to a marked scarcity of whales after 1961, however, the station was closed down.

An active forestry program is being carried out to increase the resources of Norfolk Island pine and to introduce suitable types of eucalypts.

Tourists. Regular sea and air services to the island are available for those who seek a quiet holiday in surroundings of beauty and historic interest. At present, accommodation consists of flats and hotels as well as licensed and unlicensed guest houses. Further accommodation is being built to meet the steadily increasing number of visitors.

Employment. A large proportion of the population derives its income from various aspects of the tourist industry including the operation of hotels and duty-free stores. The Commonwealth Government provides service through staff from the Departments of Transport and Science (Bureau of Meteorology) and teachers are seconded by the N.S.W. State Education Department. A number of clerical and other positions are available to islanders in the Norfolk Island Administration. Very few people rely for their income entirely on agricultural pursuits.

Trade, transport and communication

Imports to Norfolk Island since the 1939-45 War have risen from \$65,000 in 1945-46 to \$7.7 million in 1977-78. The major proportion (\$3.7 million) in 1977-78 came from Australia and the Pacific Islands, while New Zealand supplied \$1.3 million. Exports in 1977-78 amounted to \$0.9 million. Exports to Australia and the Pacific Islands, the principal market, amounted to \$0.5 million, while exports to New Zealand amounted to \$0.2 million. No duties are chargeable on goods imported into Australia from Norfolk Island if (i) the goods are produced or manufactured in Norfolk Island and shipped direct to Australia, and (ii) not goods which, if manufactured or produced in Australia, would be subject to excise duty.

Three shipping companies operate services to Norfolk Island at approximately monthly intervals, linking the Island with Australia, New Zealand and other islands in the South Pacific area.

A passenger and air freight service between Sydney and Norfolk Island is operated by East-West Airlines Ltd six times a week, and more frequently in peak periods. Air New Zealand Limited provides a service five times a week to the Island from Auckland. A light aircraft charter service operates between the island and Brisbane.

There are approximately 80 kilometres of motor roads on the island. A substantial section of the population possesses private motor cars. Hire cars, taxis and scooters are available.

The island has an automatic telephone service and radio telephone link with Sydney. A local broadcasting service is operated by the Administration.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The school, which is conducted for the Administration by the New South Wales Department of Education, conforms to the Australian standard of public education, ranging from Kindergarten to the School Certificate (Fourth Form) examination. The number of students enrolled at 30 June 1978 was 291.

Some bursaries, subject to a means test, are available for pupils who wish to attend a mainland school either to continue their studies beyond the School Certificate level or to undertake high school

courses not available on the Island. A limited number of trainee scholarships are available for pupils who have left school and wish to undertake apprenticeships or similar training away from the Island.

Judiciary

The judicial system of Norfolk Island consists of a Supreme Court and a Court of Petty Sessions. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory and is a superior court of record with original criminal and civil jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the court is exercised by one judge sitting in court or, to the extent that in the cases provided by or under ordinance, sitting in chambers. The jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised by the Chief Magistrate or any three magistrates other than the Chief Magistrate.

Finance

Since Norfolk Island became a territory of the Commonwealth Government in 1913 its revenue has been supplemented by annual grants from the Commonwealth Government, internal revenue alone not being sufficient to meet the cost of public works and services. The principal items of revenue and expenditure in recent years were as follows:

NORFOLK ISLAND: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
REVENUE						
Government grant	120	120	126	126	126	126
Customs duty	180	319	410	387	403	472
Liquor profit	107	121	149	184	207	233
Company fees	164	145	198	178	208	237
Sale of stamps	107	175	348	297	425	550
Vehicle registration and licence fees	23	42	43	44	52	73
Government advance (repayable)	90	-	-	-	-	-
All other	83	115	134	166	258	330
Total revenue	874	1,037	1,408	1,382	1,679	2,021
EXPENDITURE						
Administration	204	233	240	472	645	704
Education services	126	165	146	209	245	291
Health and welfare services	91	85	98	176	164	250
Repairs and maintenance	132	149	211	200	227	251
Postal services	58	108	150	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Capital works and services	197	63	128	429	170	124
Miscellaneous services	30	32	104	125	133	413
Total expenditure	838	835	1,077	1,611	1,584	1,782

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands, about 4,100 kilometres south-west of Fremantle, were transferred from the United Kingdom to Australia as from 26 December 1947. The laws of the Australian Capital Territory were declared to be in force in the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands by the *Heard and McDonald Islands Act* 1953. In 1968, the responsibility for the administration of this Act was transferred from the Minister for External Affairs to the Minister for Supply, and in 1972 the responsibility was transferred to the Minister for Science.

In December 1947 an Australian scientific station was established on Heard Island. Meteorological investigations were conducted until the station was closed in March 1955 following the establishment of Mawson station on the Antarctic mainland. Australian expeditions have since visited the island from time to time. Heard Island is about 43 kilometres long and 20 kilometres wide. The McDonald Islands are 43 kilometres to the west of Heard Island. They are small, rocky and precipitous. The first known landing on McDonald Island, the largest of the group of the same name, took place on 27 January 1971 when two members of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) paid a short visit on their way to the Heard Island station.

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

An Imperial Order in Council of 7 February 1933 placed under Australian authority all the islands and territories other than Terre Adélie situated south of 60° S latitude and lying between 160° E longitude and 45° E longitude. The Order came into force with a Proclamation issued by the Governor-General on 24 August 1936 after the passage of the *Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act* 1933. The boundaries of Terre Adélie were definitively fixed by a French Decree of 1 April 1938 as the islands and territories south of 60° S latitude lying between 136° E longitude and 142° E longitude. The *Australian Antarctic Territory Act* 1954 declared that the laws in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with any ordinance made under the Act, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory. In 1968 responsibility for the administration of this Act was transferred from the Minister for External Affairs to the Minister for Supply, and in 1972 the responsibility was transferred to the Minister for Science.

On 13 February 1954 the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) established a station on MacRobertson Land at latitude 67° 36' S and longitude 62° 53' E. The station was named Mawson in honour of the late Sir Douglas Mawson and was the first permanent Australian station to be set up on the Antarctic continent. Meteorological and other scientific research is conducted at Mawson, which is a centre for coastal and inland survey expeditions.

A second Australian scientific research station was established on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on 13 January 1957 at latitude 68° 35' S and longitude 77° 58' E. The station was named in honour of the late Captain John King Davis, second-in-command of two of Mawson's expeditions and master of several famous Antarctic ships. The station was temporarily closed on 25 January 1965 and re-opened on 15 February 1969. On 4 February 1959 the Australian Government accepted from the United States Government custody of Wilkes station, which was established by the United States on 16 January 1957 on Vincennes Bay at latitude 66° 15' S and longitude 110° 32' E. The station was named in honour of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes who commanded the 1838-42 United States expedition to the area. The station was closed on 19 February 1969 when activities were transferred to Casey station built about 2 kilometres south of Wilkes. Casey station, which was opened on 19 February 1969, was named in honour of Baron Casey, former Governor-General of Australia, in recognition of this long association with Australia's Antarctic effort.

In 1957, as part of the International Geophysical Year (IGY), twelve nations co-operated in research programs covering a broad range of scientific pursuits. The outstanding co-operation between nations in the Antarctic during the IGY gave rise to discussions which resulted in the Antarctic Treaty. On 1 December 1959 the Antarctic Treaty was signed by the nations that had been active in Antarctica during the IGY, including all of those with territorial claims. The original signatories were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, U.K., Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the U.S.S.R., and U.S.A. The Treaty entered into force for Australia on 23 June 1961. The Treaty, *inter alia*, reserves the Antarctic area south of 60° S latitude for peaceful purposes, provides for international co-operation in scientific investigations and research, and preserves for the duration of the Treaty the *status quo* with regard to territorial sovereignty, rights and claims.

The original signatories of the Treaty, the Consultative Parties, meet at about two yearly intervals at Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings. Only Consultative Parties may participate in the Consultative Meetings. Nine Consultative Meetings have been held since the Treaty was signed, the first being held in Canberra in 1961.

The Treaty makes provision for other states to accede to it. Since 1959, seven nations have acceded: Brazil, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Denmark and the Netherlands. The Treaty also makes provision in Article IX (2) for acceding nations to become Consultative Parties " . . . during such times as the Contracting Party demonstrates its interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station, or the despatch of a scientific expedition". In July 1977 Poland was acknowledged by the Consultative Parties to have fulfilled the requirements established in Article IX (2) of the Antarctic Treaty and, as a consequence, to have the right to appoint representatives to participate in the Consultative Meetings. Poland subsequently attended the Ninth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

General description

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands, two separate atolls comprising some twenty-seven small coral islands with a total area of about 14 square kilometres, are situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 12° 05' S and longitude 96° 53' E. They lie some 2,768 kilometres north-west of Perth and 3,685 kilometres almost due west of Darwin.

The main islands of the Territory are West Island, the largest, about 10 kilometres long, on which are the airport, the Administration and the community of mainland-recruited employees; Home Island, where the Cocos Malay community is located; Direction Island; South Island; and Horsburgh Island. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 24 kilometres to the north of the group and has no inhabitants.

The main atoll is low-lying, flat, and thickly covered by coconut palms, and surrounds a lagoon which has an anchorage in the northern part but which is extremely difficult for navigation.

The climate is equable and pleasant, usually being under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about nine months of the year. However, the winds vary at times, and meteorological reports from the Territory are particularly valuable for those engaged in forecasting for the eastern Indian Ocean. The temperature varies between 22°C and 32°C, and the average yearly rainfall is about 2,513 mm. There are occasional violent storms. The estimated population at 30 June 1978 was 435.

History and administration

Summarised particulars of the discovery of the islands and their history up to 1946, when they became a dependency of the Colony of Singapore, are given in Year Book No. 51, page 140, and in earlier issues. On 23 November 1955 the Cocos Islands ceased to form part of the Colony of Singapore and were placed under the authority of Australia. The transfer was effected by an Order in Council made by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second under the Imperial Act titled the *Cocos Islands Act 1955* and by the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955* of the Commonwealth Parliament whereby the islands were declared to be accepted by Australia as a Territory to be known as the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Responsibility for the administration of the Territory rests with the Minister for Home Affairs. An Administrator was appointed to administer the Territory on behalf of Australia on 23 July 1975 under the *Cocos Administration Ordinance*. This Ordinance provides for an upgrading of the level of Government representation in the Territory. Until 23 July 1975 an official Representative appointed by the Minister under the then *Official Representative Ordinance 1955* exercised such powers and functions in relation to the Territory as were delegated to him by the Minister under the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955* or were otherwise conferred on him under that Act or under any other law of the Territory. The laws of the Colony of Singapore which were in force in the islands immediately before the date of the transfer were, with certain exceptions, continued in force by the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955*. They may be amended or repealed by Ordinances made under the provisions of that Act which empower the Governor-General to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

On 16 June 1977, the Government announced its policy directed towards the political, social and economic advancement of the people of Cocos.

The policy provisions include: land rights for Cocos Islanders on Home Island; a form of representative local government; freedom of movement and association; improved education and living standards, and facilitation of Australian citizenship to residents seeking it.

As a step towards establishing a representative form of local government an interim Cocos Malay advisory council was elected on 18 March 1978.

On 2 July 1978, the Minister for Home Affairs announced that the Commonwealth had agreed to purchase from Mr John Clunies-Ross the whole of his interests in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, with the exception of his residence and an associated dwelling. Future arrangements include the transfer of the village area of land, and the establishment of a Cocos Malay co-operative to enable the community to run the copra plantation and engage in construction contracts with the Commonwealth and in other business.

Transport and communication

There is an airport of international standard at West Island, controlled by the Administrator under licence from the Department of Transport. There is a regular Perth-Cocos (Keeling) Islands-Christmas Island-Perth charter service every 2 weeks. Under charter arrangements, a shipping service operates to the Territory at intervals of about six months. A two-way radio telephone service between West Island and Perth is maintained by the Administration. There are local postal and telephone services, and a non-commercial broadcasting station.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island is an isolated peak situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 10° 25' S, longitude 105° 40' E. It is approximately 360 kilometres south from Java Head at the south entrance to Sunda Strait, 1,300 kilometres from Singapore and 2,600 kilometres from Perth. Christmas Island covers an

area of about 135 square kilometres. It consists of a central plateau about 150 to 250 metres above sea level with several prominent rises up to 360 metres high. The plateau descends to the sea in a series of steep slopes alternating with terraces. Sea cliffs over 200 metres high run along a considerable portion of the coastline except in a few places, the chief of which is Flying Fish Cove where the principal settlement is located and which is also the only anchorage.

The climate is pleasant, the prevailing winds coming from the south-east to east-south-east from May to December, and occasionally shifting round to between north and west from December to April (the wet season). The average yearly rainfall is about 2,673 mm with a marked summer incidence. The porous nature of the ground prevents the formation of pools of water, but there are several good springs which maintain an adequate supply of fresh water for the small population and the installations. The mean average temperature is about 27°C, and does not vary greatly throughout the year.

Economy

The economy of the Territory is based entirely on the mining and extraction of phosphate. During the year ended 30 June 1978, 1,137,240 tonnes of phosphate rock, 122,450 tonnes of phosphate dust and 15,957 tonnes of citraphos dust were produced. To minimise the impact on the environment of mining the British Phosphate Commission (BPC), which acts as managing agents for the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission, have adopted a program of land reclamation and maintain a plant nursery for reforestation.

Population

Some 3,094 people (2,190 males and 904 females) were resident on the island at 30 June 1978. There is no indigenous population and many of the 2,500 Asian residents were either born in the Territory or have arrived over the past thirty years. Under the provisions of the Christmas Island Act, most are Australian citizens.

Education

From January 1975, the Government implemented in the Territory a series of new education arrangements which based the education system on an Australian curriculum. A summary of the previous arrangements are given in Year Book No. 60, page 1088, and in earlier issues.

Under the new arrangements, the Christmas Island Area School provides pre-school, primary and secondary education. The Christmas Island Technical School conducts trades and commercial courses, and provides adult education classes and supervision of correspondence courses from the Western Australian Education Department's Technical Extension Service. At 30 June 1978, 589 children were enrolled at the Area School. At the end of 1978, the approved teaching staff establishments were 45 at the Area School and 5 at the Technical Education Centre.

History and administration

Summarised particulars of the history of Christmas Island up to its administration by the United Kingdom as a separate Crown Colony (from 1 January 1958, pending transfer to Australia) are given in Year Book No. 51, page 141, and in earlier issues. On 1 October 1958 the island was transferred to Australia by the *Christmas Island Act* 1958 and an Official Representative was appointed to administer the Territory. In 1968 an Administrator was appointed, replacing the Official Representative and upgrading the level of Government representation. Responsibility for the administration and government of the Territory rests with the Minister for Home Affairs and the Administrator manages day to day affairs in the Territory under delegation from the Minister. The laws which were in force on the island at 30 September 1958 were continued as the laws of the Territory after its transfer to Australia. They may be amended or repealed by Ordinances or by laws made under Ordinances of the Territory.

Transport and communication

Transport to and from the Island is maintained by vessels operated under charter by the British Phosphate Commissioners as managing agents for the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission.

An air charter arranged by the Department of Home Affairs provides a fortnightly service to and from the island out of Perth via the Cocos Islands. The BPC operate a fortnightly air charter between Singapore or Kuala Lumpur and the island, and ships which they own or charter run between the island and ports in Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia.

The Territory has its own radio broadcasting station, police force, postal service and philatelic bureau. A radio-telephone and teleprinter service operates between the island and the mainland, and links with Singapore and ships at sea.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

The Coral Sea Islands Territory comprises scattered reefs and islands, often little more than sandbanks, spread over a sea area of 1,035,995 square kilometres with only a few square kilometres of land area. The territory lies between the Great Barrier Reef and longitude 157° 10' E and between latitude 12° and 24° S. Some of the better known islands in the territory are Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group and the islands of the Willis Group.

The islands, or cays, are formed largely of coral and sand and some have a cover of grassy or scrub-type vegetation. Large populations of sea birds nest and breed in the area.

History

About one hundred years ago guano workers camped on a number of the islands collecting manure deposited by the sea birds. But isolation, a lack of permanent fresh water and the limited size of the cays discouraged subsequent permanent occupation.

The Australian Government based its claim to the Coral Sea Islands on numerous acts of sovereignty since early this century and asserted its sovereignty by enacting the *Coral Sea Islands Act 1969* (which declared the Coral Sea Islands to be a territory of Australia).

Installations

A lighthouse has been erected on Bougainville Reef and beacons operate on the Frederick and Lihou Reefs. A three-man meteorological Station has provided a service on Willis Island since 1921 and there are eight automatic weather stations scattered throughout the territory.

Most of the islands have been surveyed and the area is visited regularly both by Royal Australian Navy vessels and maintenance vessels of the Bureau of Meteorology.

Administration

By ordinance the laws of the Australian Capital Territory apply in the Coral Sea Islands Territory.

The Minister for Home Affairs is responsible for matters affecting the Territory.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

In earlier issues of the Year Book, it was the practice to include in the Statistical Summary figures for every tenth year of the period 1861 to 1901, plus the latest year for which data were available. In each subsequent issue, the latest year available was substituted for the year immediately preceding it until the next tenth year had been reached, and the earliest year in the series was eliminated as space was needed. In consequence of this system, no single issue of the Year Book contained a continuous yearly series.

In this and recent issues of the Year Book, this defect has been remedied in part by the inclusion of a continuous series back to the year 1949 where possible, with earlier tenth years back to 1901. In issue No. 39, pages xxviii-xxix, some of the series are shown for every tenth year from 1861 to 1941. There are, however, discrepancies between the original series and the series now published.

Breaks in series, preliminary figures, etc., are indicated by the symbols shown on page xii of this Year Book.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 December—	Population(a)			Natural increase	Over-seas migration(b)	Marriages		Divorces (c) and judicial separations	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Fe-males	Persons			No.	Rate(d)		No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(e)
1901	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1911	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	17.8	28	7.3	-	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	103.6
1921	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	77.7	39	8.8	1	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	68.5
1931	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.3	47	8.6	1	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	65.7
1941	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	-10.8	39	6.0	2	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	42.1
1949	3,599	3,545	7,144	63.3	5.2	75	10.6	3	135	18.9	71	10.0	5.3	39.7
1950	4,047	3,998	8,046	106.0	150.0	73	9.2	7	181	22.9	75	9.5	4.6	25.3
1951	4,191	4,116	8,307	112.4	152.5	76	9.2	7	191	23.3	78	9.6	4.7	24.5
1952	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	111.4	77	9.2	7	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1953	4,426	4,314	8,740	120.1	94.0	74	8.6	7	202	23.4	82	9.5	4.8	23.8
1954	4,503	4,399	8,903	122.0	42.9	71	8.0	8	202	22.9	80	9.1	4.7	23.3
1955	4,598	4,492	9,090	120.5	68.2	71	7.9	7	202	22.5	82	9.1	4.5	22.5
1956	4,714	4,598	9,312	125.6	97.3	72	7.8	7	208	22.6	82	8.9	4.6	22.0
1957	4,829	4,702	9,531	126.0	94.0	72	7.6	6	212	22.5	86	9.1	4.6	21.7
1958	4,930	4,814	9,744	135.4	78.7	74	7.6	6	220	22.9	85	8.8	4.7	21.4
1959	5,026	4,921	9,947	138.8	65.4	74	7.5	7	223	22.6	84	8.5	4.6	20.5
1960	5,132	5,029	10,161	137.8	76.8	74	7.4	7	227	22.6	89	8.9	4.9	21.5
1961	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	90.1	75	7.3	7	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
1962	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)										
1963	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.8	61.5	77	7.3	7	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1964	5,740	5,376	10,846	144.4	62.5	79	7.4	7	237	22.2	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1965	5,572	5,484	11,055	141.3	71.6	81	7.4	8	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1966	5,683	5,597	11,280	129.1	99.3	86	7.7	8	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1967	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.7	104.9	94	8.2	9	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
1968	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)										
1969	5,891	5,814	11,705	119.2	86.9	96	8.3	10	224	19.3	105	9.0	4.2	18.7
1970	5,992	5,920	11,912	126.6	91.9	100	8.5	10	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1971	6,108	6,037	12,146	131.4	113.1	106	8.8	11	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1972	6,238	6,169	12,407	143.7	129.0	112	9.2	11	250	20.4	106	8.7	4.5	17.9
1973	6,365	6,299	12,663	144.5	122.9	116	9.3	12	258	20.6	113	9.0	4.6	17.9
1974	6,572.0	6,498.1	13,070.1	165.7	103.6	118	9.1	13	276	21.4	111	8.6	4.8	17.3
1975	6,676.7	6,607.2	13,283.9	155.2	56.3	114	8.6	16	265	20.1	110	8.3	4.4	16.7
1976	6,777.7	6,712.8	13,490.5	136.9	67.5	113	8.4	16	248	18.5	111	8.3	4.1	16.5
1977	6,885.3	6,824.2	13,709.5	129.3	87.2	111	8.1	18	245	18.0	116	8.5	4.0	16.1
1978	6,948.0	6,901.3	13,849.3	124.0	13.5	104	7.6	24	233	16.9	109	7.9	3.3	14.3
1979	7,014.3	6,976.9	13,991.2	115.1	25.6	110	7.9	61	228	16.4	113	8.1	3.2	13.8
1980	7,097.7	7,065.8	14,163.5	117.5	54.8	105	7.5	45	226	16.1	109	7.7	2.8	12.3

(a) At 31 December. (b) Excess of arrivals over departures. Minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals. From 1 July 1971 net migration has been defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures, classified as permanent and long-term (long term includes visits to or absences from Australia lasting one year or longer). (c) Decrees made absolute, including decrees for nullity of marriage. (d) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September 1939 to June 1947. (g) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (h) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (i) Includes Aborigines.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
AGRICULTURE

Season	Wheat for grain			Oats for grain			Barley for grain			Maize		
	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield
	mil hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes
1901-02	2.07	1.05	0.51	187	0.18	0.95	30	0.03	1.14	119	0.18	1.50
1911-12	3.01	1.95	0.65	250	0.17	0.70	47	0.05	0.99	138	0.23	1.65
1921-22	3.93	3.51	0.89	297	0.22	0.74	121	0.14	1.14	124	0.20	1.61
1931-32	5.97	5.18	0.87	439	0.28	0.63	139	0.14	1.03	109	0.18	1.65
1941-42	4.86	4.53	0.93	591	0.40	0.68	317	0.41	1.29	122	0.19	1.55
1949-50	4.95	5.93	1.20	707	0.50	0.70	421	0.44	1.05	78	0.15	1.94
1950-51	4.72	5.00	1.06	711	0.46	0.64	437	0.52	1.19	69	0.12	1.75
1951-52	4.20	4.34	1.03	957	0.63	0.65	452	0.50	1.10	69	0.10	1.49
1952-53	4.13	5.30	1.28	1,119	0.79	0.71	557	0.79	1.43	70	0.13	1.79
1953-54	4.35	5.38	1.24	865	0.60	0.69	730	0.94	1.28	72	0.13	1.78
1954-55	4.32	4.58	1.06	1,042	0.60	0.57	684	0.67	0.97	69	0.13	1.88
1955-56	4.11	5.31	1.29	1,357	1.02	0.76	766	0.94	1.23	68	0.12	1.78
1956-57	3.19	3.65	1.15	1,034	0.64	0.62	847	1.12	1.32	73	0.14	1.90
1957-58	3.58	2.65	0.74	1,197	0.57	0.48	858	0.69	0.81	74	0.14	1.92
1958-59	4.21	5.84	1.39	1,608	1.58	0.98	963	1.43	1.48	73	0.17	2.35
1959-60	4.93	5.39	1.09	1,226	0.85	0.69	963	0.78	0.81	75	0.17	2.28
1960-61	5.44	7.43	1.37	1,472	1.38	0.94	1,145	1.54	1.35	75	0.16	2.12
1961-62	5.96	6.71	1.13	1,253	1.00	0.80	965	0.94	0.98	85	0.19	2.18
1962-63	6.66	8.34	1.25	1,332	1.25	0.94	820	0.90	1.09	85	0.19	2.23
1963-64	6.67	8.91	1.34	1,373	1.24	0.90	815	0.98	1.21	87	0.17	1.96
1964-65	7.25	10.02	1.38	1,415	1.27	0.90	835	1.12	1.34	86	0.17	2.03
1965-66	7.09	7.05	1.00	1,525	1.10	0.72	930	0.95	1.02	80	0.12	1.57
1966-67	8.43	12.67	1.50	1,723	1.94	1.13	1,011	1.40	1.38	82	0.19	2.33
1967-68	9.08	7.55	0.83	1,368	0.72	0.53	1,057	0.83	0.79	81	0.18	2.23
1968-69	10.85	14.80	1.37	1,567	1.71	1.09	1,341	1.65	1.23	67	0.15	2.24
1969-70	9.49	10.55	1.11	1,374	1.25	0.91	1,521	1.70	1.12	80	0.19	2.41
1970-71	6.48	7.89	1.22	1,553	1.61	1.04	2,000	2.35	1.18	86	0.21	2.47
1971-72	7.14	8.61	1.21	1,241	1.28	1.03	2,535	3.07	1.21	78	0.21	2.74
1972-73	7.60	6.59	0.87	995	0.74	0.74	2,140	3.73	0.81	59	0.14	2.34
1973-74	8.95	11.99	1.34	1,182	1.11	0.94	1,894	2.40	1.27	46	0.11	2.32
1974-75	8.31	11.36	1.37	897	0.87	0.98	1,826	2.51	1.38	51	0.13	2.59
1975-76	8.56	11.98	1.40	988	1.14	1.16	2,329	3.18	1.37	47	0.13	2.81
1976-77	8.96	11.67	1.30	995	1.07	1.08	2,321	2.85	1.23	53	0.14	2.72
1977-78p	9.97	9.32	0.93	1,080	1.00	0.92	2,811	2.39	0.85	48	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

AGRICULTURE—continued

Season	Hay			Potatoes			Sugar-cane(a)			Vineyards		All crops
	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Wine made	Area
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil. litres	mil. hectares
1901-02	683	2,057	3.01	44	328	7.4	35	1,390	39.5	26	24	3.4
1911-12	1,019	2,914	2.86	53	306	5.8	41	1,709	41.8	25	23	4.9
1921-22	1,212	3,965	3.27	60	394	6.5	52	2,476	47.7	37	39	6.2
1931-32	1,066	3,218	3.02	59	403	6.9	98	4,281	43.8	46	65	8.6
1941-42	1,116	3,632	3.25	40	338	8.4	103	5,236	50.8	53	71	(b)8.3
1949-50	650	2,469	3.80	54	479	8.8	114	6,959	61.1	55	149	(b)8.4
1950-51	557	2,096	3.76	51	418	8.1	110	7,165	65.1	55	118	(b)8.1
1951-52	627	2,382	3.80	48	517	10.8	114	5,412	47.5	55	160	(b)8.1
1952-53	713	2,809	3.94	55	438	8.0	113	7,079	62.5	55	136	(b)8.4
1953-54	783	3,098	3.96	52	557	10.7	138	9,159	66.5	56	144	(b)8.7
1954-55	803	2,902	3.61	43	476	10.9	151	10,248	67.7	55	109	9.0
1955-56	907	3,683	4.06	38	408	10.8	151	9,044	59.9	55	104	9.3
1956-57	753	3,092	4.10	41	527	12.9	150	9,421	62.9	53	140	8.1
1957-58	905	3,016	3.33	48	585	12.2	152	9,397	61.8	53	154	9.0
1958-59	1,221	5,171	4.23	42	584	13.8	150	10,377	69.4	53	148	10.4
1959-60	852	3,227	3.79	44	589	13.4	127	9,147	72.0	53	129	10.6
1960-61	1,203	5,160	4.29	37	458	12.3	138	9,313	67.5	53	153	12.0
1961-62	920	3,752	4.08	38	534	14.0	157	9,310	62.1	54	190	12.0
1962-63	1,101	4,793	4.35	46	677	14.7	163	12,940	79.6	54	136	13.0
1963-64	1,053	4,338	4.12	41	571	13.8	169	13,317	72.9	55	172	13.0
1964-65	1,130	5,043	4.46	36	516	14.5	190	15,312	80.4	56	177	14.0
1965-66	1,125	4,246	3.77	39	649	16.7	204	14,382	70.6	57	156	14.0
1966-67	1,415	6,473	4.58	40	653	16.3	226	16,953	75.1	56	190	16.0
1967-68	502	1,246	2.48	43	669	15.6	224	17,025	76.1	57	202	14.6
1968-69	428	1,728	4.04	46	811	17.7	230	18,708	81.3	58	236	16.7
1969-70	428	1,514	3.54	43	762	17.6	213	15,784	74.2	61	288	15.7
1970-71	349	1,303	3.74	39	774	20.1	221	17,645	80.0	64	250	13.4
1971-72	341	1,245	3.66	40	822	20.3	234	19,391	83.0	67	289	14.2
1972-73	453	1,224	2.70	37	721	19.7	242	18,928	78.3	69	266	14.3
1973-74	325	1,034	3.22	34	649	19.0	226	19,278	80.7	70	295	15.1
1974-75	216	669	3.10	38	742	19.7	253	20,418	85.4	71	361	13.8
1975-76	230	738	3.21	34	696	20.6	257	21,959	85.5	70	356	14.5
1976-77	287	891	3.10	34	728	21.5	288	23,344	81.0	71	383	15.0
1977-78p	321	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	34	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	295	23,493	79.6	73	n.y.a.	16.8

(a) Cane cut for crushing. (b) Excludes Northern Territory.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—*continued*
PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock(a)				Wool (b)(c)	Butter	Cheese	Meat(d)			Total meat
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	
	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1902	1.6	8.5	72	0.9	245	(e)46	(e)5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912	2.3	11.8	97	1.1	362	(e)96	(e)7.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	2.4	14.4	86	1.0	328	(e)121	(e)14.8	345	222	51	618
1932	1.8	12.3	111	1.2	457	177	14.3	355	312	72	739
1942	1.6	13.6	125	1.4	529	170	30.6	542	378	124	1,043
1950	1.1	14.6	113	1.1	518	176	45.5	616	364	92	1,072
1951	1.0	15.2	116	1.1	507	167	45.0	662	279	87	1,027
1952	0.9	14.9	118	1.0	490	137	41.3	591	287	86	964
1953	0.9	15.2	123	1.0	581	170	47.4	686	401	84	1,171
1954	0.8	15.6	127	1.2	565	162	49.8	716	371	85	1,171
1955	0.8	15.8	131	1.3	582	194	45.9	731	394	101	1,227
1956	0.8	16.5	139	1.2	643	212	39.3	763	386	95	1,245
1957	0.7	17.3	150	1.3	710	196	45.9	828	373	90	1,290
1958	0.7	16.9	149	1.4	650	179	36.6	804	428	103	1,336
1959	0.7	16.3	153	1.3	722	197	44.5	921	500	104	1,525
1960	0.6	16.5	155	1.4	762	201	45.7	764	583	102	1,449
1961	0.6	17.3	153	1.6	737	185	47.9	643	584	109	1,336
1962	0.6	18.0	158	1.7	770	202	56.6	804	596	122	1,522
1963	0.5	18.5	159	1.4	759	206	59.6	929	603	116	1,648
1964	0.5	19.1	165	1.5	810	207	59.2	1,001	595	113	1,710
1965	0.5	18.8	171	1.7	809	206	62.6	1,026	594	122	1,743
1966	n.a.	17.9	158	1.7	754	209	59.6	946	608	135	1,690
1967	0.5	18.3	164	1.8	799	222	69.8	879	596	142	1,617
1968	n.a.	19.2	167	2.1	803	196	70.5	904	665	150	1,718
1969	n.a.	20.6	175	2.3	885	198	74.8	935	680	162	1,777
1970	0.5	22.2	180	2.4	926	223	76.3	1,010	755	174	1,940
1971	n.a.	24.4	178	2.6	890	203	77.6	1,047	825	182	2,054
1972	n.a.	27.4	163	3.2	882	195	80.9	1,168	956	194	2,319
1973	n.a.	29.1	140	3.3	735	185	93.4	1,438	713	236	2,388
1974	n.a.	30.8	145	2.5	701	175	95.8	1,322	467	211	2,000
1975	n.a.	32.8	152	2.2	793	(f)161	(f)98.6	1,547	527	118	103.5
1976	n.a.	33.4	149	2.2	754	148	112.6	1,840	588	174	2,602
1977	n.a.	31.5	135	2.2	717	118	103.5	1,988	549	185	2,722
1978	n.a.	29.4	131	2.2	677	112	115.5	2,129	511	198	2,839

(a) At 31 December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31 March thereafter. (b) In terms of greasy. (c) 1901-02 and 1911-12, year ended previous December; then until 1946-47, year ended March; 1947-48 onwards, year ended June. (d) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) From 1974-75 excludes the production of certain small producers.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

PRIMARY INDUSTRY—continued

Year ended 31 December—	MINERALS								FORESTRY	
	Copper (a)	Gold (a)	Lead (a)	Zinc (a)	Iron ore	Black coal	Brown coal	Crude oil	Year ended 30 June—	Sawn output of Aust. grown timber
	'000 tonnes	'000 grams	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	'000 cu m		'000 cu m
1901	29.9	102,642	n.a.	(b)	n.a.	7.0	..	..	1902	(c)1,067
1911	46.1	77,263	225.3	241.9	(b)	10.7	..	..	1912	(c)1,428
1921	11.2	23,577	82.3	141.7	0.7	13.1	..	..	1922	1,392
1931	13.9	18,510	150.8	75.4	(b)	10.8	..	..	1932	559
1941	22.7	46,553	295.7	251.2	2.5	19.1	..	..	1942	2,157
1950	17.9	27,046	229.0	201.0	2.4	24.3	..	..	1951	2,976
1951	18.4	27,855	215.4	192.3	2.5	25.9	..	..	1952	3,287
1952	19.2	30,495	232.0	199.6	2.9	27.9	..	..	1953	3,162
1953	38.1	33,442	273.7	243.2	3.3	27.1	..	..	1954	3,304
1954	42.6	34,766	289.4	256.7	3.6	29.6	..	..	1955	3,419
1955	48.1	32,629	300.7	260.7	3.6	29.9	..	..	1956	3,424
1956	55.4	32,031	304.3	282.5	4.0	30.3	..	..	1957	3,348
1957	60.2	33,714	339.1	324.0	3.9	31.2	..	..	1958	3,282
1958	76.9	34,338	333.6	298.4	4.0	32.6	..	..	1959	3,445
1959	96.5	33,751	321.4	279.8	4.2	33.9	..	..	1960	3,589
1960	111.2	33,800	313.1	322.6	4.4	38.1	..	..	1961	3,346
1961	97.2	33,476	274.0	316.2	5.4	40.9	..	..	1962	3,190
1962	108.7	33,245	376.0	342.9	4.9	42.3	..	..	1963	3,341
1963	114.8	31,849	416.9	357.1	5.6	44.0	..	..	1964	3,509
1964	105.7	29,979	380.9	350.1	5.8	47.2	198	..	1965	3,615
1965	91.8	27,298	367.9	354.8	6.8	52.9	417	..	1966	3,558
1966	111.3	28,521	370.8	375.3	11.1	56.0	539	..	1967	3,448
1967	91.8	25,049	381.8	407.0	17.3	59.0	1,208	..	1968	3,476
1968	109.6	24,316	388.8	422.4	26.6	64.2	2,206	..	1969	(d)3,325
1969(e)	125.3	22,713	417.7	444.4	32.5	43.3	(f)23.1	2,238	1970	(d)3,386
1970(e)	142.3	20,496	459.4	502.0	45.1	48.5	(f)23.9	4,872	1971	3,438
1971(e)	173.0	19,108	416.4	444.1	57.1	49.7	(f)22.8	14,937	1972	3,367
1972(e)	171.9	23,253	420.8	497.5	62.1	53.5	(f)23.3	19,038	1973	3,408
1973(e)	198.7	20,002	385.0	507.0	74.6	59.8	(f)24.1	20,669	1974	3,336
1974(e)	246.7	16,271	370.4	441.3	91.5	59.3	(f)26.4	23,096	1975	3,230
1975(e)	235.6	15,061	416.5	508.2	98.2	70.1	(f)27.3	23,096	1976	3,228
1976(e)	218.3	16,901	396.7	479.3	92.7	69.3	(f)29.2	23,839	1977p	3,468
1977(e)	211.3	15,305	415.3	475.5	95.6	76.0	(f)31.0	24,555	1978p	3,538
1978(e)	221.1	21,321	415.0	482.5	90.3	78.9	(f)30.5	25,323		

(a) Metallic content of minerals produced. (b) Less than 0.05. (c) Year ended previous December. (d) Excludes estimated quantity of timber from logs peeled or sliced for veneers. (e) Year ended 30 June. (f) Includes brown coal used for briquette production.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES
 FACTORIES(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Net value of production(d)										Value of	
	Number	Persons employed (b)	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Chem- icals, etc.	Indus- trial metals, etc.	Textiles, etc.	Clothing	Food, etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups	Plant and mach- inery(e)	Land and build- ing(f)
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(f)	'000	'000	(g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912(f)	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	n.a.	150	23.6	8.5	108.3	63.2	65.0
1922	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	38.4	54.4	18.0	225.0	156.2	134.6	
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	22.2	57.4	19.2	222.0	243.1	213.2
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	47.2	106.4	34.2	633.0	338.4	312.7
1950	41.6	917	772	81.3	492.5	85.9	115.4	202.0	86.0	1,323.1	571.2	519.1
1951	43.1	969	983	105.4	654.0	109.2	143.5	236.6	109.5	1,687.7	673.2	605.6
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	162.2	282.2	136.4	2,049.7	820.3	719.0
1953	47.7	933	1,270	135.7	842.6	129.7	165.6	328.7	136.6	2,165.7	987.1	828.9
1954	49.6	990	1,410	164.6	936.6	157.1	187.1	355.8	158.6	2,454.1	1,161.4	966.9
1955	51.1	1,031	1,563	196.3	1,065.9	156.8	196.8	373.1	181.1	2,731.0	1,396.6	1,112.0
1956	52.4	1,060	1,707	238.3	1,193.9	163.6	204.9	395.6	198.1	3,001.4	1,595.7	1,307.1
1957	53.2	1,063	1,782	273.8	1,281.7	182.9	211.0	428.9	217.4	3,244.2	1,834.1	1,519.4
1958	54.0	1,074	1,859	291.3	1,389.0	183.0	216.1	449.9	241.4	3,457.4	2,025.5	1,698.1
1959	54.9	1,088	1,941	322.4	1,471.6	191.3	221.5	469.1	263.4	3,685.2	2,216.8	1,895.8
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1	2,443.2	2,129.2
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8	2,785.6	2,389.1
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6	3,052.1	2,809.6
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2	3,286.5	3,006.8
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0	3,480.7	3,204.7
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	751.7	426.9	5,896.8	3,766.3	3,505.9
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9	4,154.7	3,776.6
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0	4,706.8	4,061.2
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9	4,962.2	4,303.2
1969(h)	35.9	1,264	3,908	633.0	3,201.6	301.0	409.2	1,184.4	620.7	7,475.5	n.a.	n.a.
1970	35.7	1,297	4,329	681.8	3,551.9	310.3	452.1	1,321.9	701.8	8,261.7	n.a.	n.a.
1972	36.1	1,303	5,257	804.1	4,052.0	333.7	521.5	1,683.9	818.1	9,703.2	n.a.	n.a.
1973	36.4	1,298	5,820	885.5	4,337.7	376.8	563.9	1,943.5	915.4	10,746.0	n.a.	n.a.
1974	37.1	1,338	7,177	1,076.2	5,529.4	481.1	676.1	2,126.0	1,110.5	13,149.2	n.a.	n.a.
1975(i)	27.0	1,245	8,531	1,172.2	6,635.8	409.2	696.8	2,650.5	1,279.4	15,246.4	n.a.	n.a.
1976(i)	27.5	1,200	9,472	1,261.7	7,084.9	542.3	841.7	3,074.1	1,391.4	16,921.0	n.a.	n.a.
1977(i)	26.7	1,176	10,531	1,458.9	8,098.6	563.2	893.7	3,501.1	1,616.1	19,237.5	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. (b) Average over whole year; includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Depreciated or book value at end of year, including estimated value of rented premises and machinery. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. (h) Direct comparison with figures for previous years are not possible (for details, see page 382). (i) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
 GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Year ended 30 June—	Crop production	Pastoral	Dairying	Poultry	Bee- farming	Total Agri- culture	Hunting	Forestry	Fishing	Total primary excluding mining
										\$m
1902	47.6	54.4	15.2	4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(a)5.6	(b)	127.0
1912	77.6	105.4	32.2	8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6	2.2	235.2
1922	163.8	150.2	70.6	18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2	2.8	423.8
1932	149.0	123.1	66.1	17.1	0.2	355.5	3.2	15.4	3.3	377.4
1942	201.0	198.7	91.1	24.8	0.9	516.4	10.8	23.3	4.2	554.7
1950	563.5	744.3	202.2	67.0	1.7	1,578.6	12.8	50.7	9.8	1,651.9
1951	557.0	1,510.5	221.0	74.9	1.9	2,365.3	14.4	62.2	11.3	2,453.2
1952	664.3	899.6	260.6	97.0	1.7	1,923.3	14.8	82.7	13.3	2,034.1
1953	765.9	1,115.0	337.7	109.7	2.4	2,330.8	12.6	86.6	15.8	2,445.8
1954	743.9	1,115.3	347.1	109.9	3.2	2,319.4	11.5	94.7	17.7	2,443.3
1955	679.3	1,058.7	363.9	103.0	3.2	2,208.0	11.2	99.1	19.5	2,337.8
1956	769.9	1,036.2	395.7	107.6	3.9	2,313.2	13.4	110.0	19.6	2,456.2
1957	704.3	1,356.1	376.8	110.0	5.1	2,552.3	13.4	115.2	23.1	2,704.0
1958	681.7	1,089.8	370.7	110.9	3.8	2,256.9	13.7	114.1	22.8	2,407.5
1959	919.9	1,076.1	400.7	109.6	3.8	2,509.9	14.3	116.4	24.5	2,665.1
1960	820.7	1,275.2	425.4	119.7	5.1	2,646.1	15.4	108.1	27.2	2,796.8
1961	1,071.4	1,130.6	409.5	130.2	3.8	2,745.4	14.8	108.4	28.5	2,897.1
1962	1,008.3	1,187.3	412.5	121.7	4.0	2,733.9	13.3	100.1	31.7	2,879.0
1963	1,136.6	1,287.1	439.4	123.6	3.5	2,990.2	12.8	101.6	34.1	3,138.7
1964	1,228.4	1,562.7	463.5	138.2	6.0	3,398.9	15.0	108.0	35.4	3,557.3
1965	1,320.0	1,454.5	505.3	137.4	5.1	3,422.3	14.6	116.3	42.4	3,595.6
1966	1,181.3	1,467.8	508.0	154.6	4.3	3,316.0	15.6	120.3	45.8	3,497.7
1967	1,639.3	1,486.1	523.8	171.6	4.0	3,824.7	13.5	117.7	48.8	4,004.7
1968	1,268.8	1,395.2	504.1	169.3	4.6	3,342.1	12.1	118.8	58.5	3,531.5
1969	1,717.3	1,536.8	513.7	176.2	3.0	3,947.0	12.1	119.5	63.0	4,141.6

(a) Includes Fishing. (b) Included in Forestry.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—continued

The classification categories 'Pastoral', 'Dairying', 'Poultry' and 'Bee-farming' employed in the previous table have been replaced by a more appropriate commodity classification. Direct comparison with figures for previous years is not possible.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock slaughtering and other disposals(a)		Livestock products	Total Agriculture	Forestry	Fishing	Hunting
	\$m	\$m					
1970	1,453.8	1,007.7	1,268.6	3,730.1	125.0	63.3	12.5
1971	1,490.8	1,009.9	1,079.0	3,579.7	137.2	77.2	10.2
1972	1,597.6	1,134.4	1,235.6	3,967.7	151.2	92.1	10.2
1973	1,582.4	1,542.2	1,832.5	4,957.1	170.6	100.7	12.1
1974	2,858.7	1,696.0	1,857.0	6,411.7	193.3	109.3	12.5
1975	3,206.0	1,019.2	1,652.8	5,878.0	212.6	107.7	13.8
1976	3,249.5	1,246.4	1,679.5	6,175.5	227.1	146.6	18.0
1977	3,204.1	1,684.8	1,884.8	6,773.7	251.5	205.9	23.5
1978p	2,953.0	1,981.0	1,904.0	6,838.0		489.0	

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION

BUILDING

WAGES AND PRICES

Year ended 30 June—	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Grand total	New dwellings completed(a)		Value of work done on all buildings(b)	Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(c)	Retail price index numbers six State capital cities combined(d)
				number	value				
1902	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	\$m	1901	n.a.	88
1912	44.0	(e)58.2	229.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1911	n.a.	100
1912	46.6	(e)108.3	390.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1921	n.a.	(h)168
1922	40.0	225.0	688.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1931	n.a.	145
1932	27.0	220.0	504.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1941	n.a.	167
1942	66.8	633.0	1,115.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1949	n.a.	240
1949	96.7	1,137.5	2,287.7	52.7	150.9	n.a.	1950	n.a.	262
1950	104.7	1,323.1	2,813.8	57.0	184.7	n.a.	1951	n.a.	313
1951	142.3	1,687.7	3,965.4	69.3	255.6	n.a.	1952	n.a.	367
1952	194.4	2,049.7	3,911.4	80.1	354.1	n.a.	1953	n.a.	383
1953	219.3	2,165.7	4,374.5	80.2	394.5	n.a.	1954	n.a.	386
1954	209.8	2,454.1	4,644.2	77.6	398.2	n.a.	1955	n.a.	394
1955	236.2	2,731.0	4,832.5	82.1	444.2	n.a.	1956	n.a.	419
1956	265.0	3,001.4	5,226.1	78.5	452.5	n.a.	1957	n.a.	429
1957	280.0	3,244.2	5,713.5	68.4	419.5	n.a.	1958	n.a.	435
1958	253.6	3,457.4	5,547.4	74.6	463.0	811.6	1959	n.a.	443
1959	236.7	3,685.2	5,952.7	84.2	527.3	864.9	1960	n.a.	459
1960	252.3	4,161.1	6,580.2	90.0	571.0	1,001.6	1961	n.a.	471
1961	278.1	4,349.8	6,815.0	94.5	627.4	1,130.8	1962	n.a.	469
1962	274.5	4,394.6	6,823.5	86.3	593.2	1,076.9	1963	n.a.	472
1963	291.0	4,795.2	7,472.6	87.7	610.2	1,140.7	1964	n.a.	483
1964	327.7	5,270.0	8,372.1	96.7	685.8	1,323.9	1965	n.a.	502
1965	400.1	5,896.8	9,041.4	112.7	823.0	1,555.9	1966	n.a.	517
1966	443.9	6,251.9	9,295.7	112.8	869.9	1,681.2	1967	n.a.	534
1967	515.5	6,877.0	10,390.8	111.9	914.8	1,745.4	1968	n.a.	548
1968	568.1	7,430.9	10,553.5	120.2	1,022.8	1,914.3	1969	n.a.	564
1969	(f)749.2	(f)7,468.5		130.7	1,182.1	2,195.4	1970	n.a.	586
1970	(f)1,042.6	(f)8,277.8		142.2	1,379.4	2,556.7	1971	n.a.	621
1971	(f)1,289.5	(g)n.a.		142.1	1,478.9	2,815.6	1972	n.a.	658
1972	(f)1,428.3	(f)9,696.6		143.8	1,628.7	3,132.4	1973	n.a.	720
1973	(f)1,597.3	(f)10,725.9		150.6	1,845.5	3,542.4	1974	n.a.	829
1974	(f)1,996.1	(f)13,149.1		150.0	2,143.0	4,214.9	1975	n.a.	954
1975	(f)2,669.1	(f)15,231.6		141.1	2,454.2	4,713.3	1976	n.a.	1,083
1976	(f)3,068.3	(f)16,921.0		132.0	r2,808.6	r5,595.0	1977	n.a.	1,216
1977	(f)3,561.8	(f)19,587.7		144.8	3,635.1	6,445.5	1978	n.a.	1,313
1978	n.y.a.	n.y.a.		128.9	3,595.6	6,509.9			

(a) Series commenced 1945-46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (b) Building by private contractors, government authorities and owner builders. (c) At 31 December, Base; year 1954=100, weighted average. Excludes rural industry. (d) Base; year 1911=100. The index numbers are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) Value added from 1968-69. (g) Manufacturing census was not conducted. (h) November.

OVERSEAS TRADE

TOTALS

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Imports	Exports	Coal(b)	Wool(c)	Barley	Wheat	Petroleum products	Flour(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(i)	76	100	n.a.	30	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.
1912(i)	122	158	2	52	—	13	—	3
1922	188	256	2	96	1	57	—	11
1932	104	216	1	74	3	38	—	8
1942	348	338	1	112	—	9	—	8
1950	1,076	1,227	—	618	13	124	—	53
1951	1,488	1,964	—	1,253	18	148	—	66
1952	2,107	1,350	1	636	22	111	—	66
1953	1,028	1,743	2	788	38	104	—	75
1954	1,363	1,657	3	805	30	62	1	60
1955	1,687	1,548	2	693	21	90	2	41
1956	1,642	1,564	2	653	21	93	6	39
1957	1,438	1,986	4	930	25	120	6	43
1958	1,584	1,636	7	720	19	57	11	29
1959	1,593	1,623	5	578	34	77	15	26
1960	1,854	1,875	9	742	23	123	21	30
1961	2,175	1,938	15	649	29	205	24	38
1962	1,769	2,155	27	720	30	285	25	35
1963	2,163	2,152	22	733	10	217	29	31
1964	2,373	2,782	32	926	18	362	20	42
1965	2,905	2,651	51	781	18	297	11	37
1966	2,939	2,721	63	757	12	264	9	25
1967	3,045	3,024	72	840	22	361	30	23
1968	3,264	3,045	85	739	7	343	33	24
1969	3,469	3,374	117	827	18	258	26	22
1970	3,881	4,137	164	803	23	338	27	21
1971	4,150	4,376	195	593	51	433	38	20
1972	4,008	4,893	238	633	73	419	45	13
1973	4,121	6,214	291	1,262	39	273	41	12
1974	6,085	6,914	348	1,248	68	517	95	20
1975	8,083	8,673	721	815	187	1,028	145	49
1976	8,240	9,601	1,063	1,032	201	922	144	39
1977	10,411	11,646	1,282	1,587	223	863	190	26
1978	11,167	12,245	1,457	1,289	122	1,013	224	22

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Butter(c)	Hides and skins	Meats(f)	Fruit(g)	Sugar	Lead and lead alloys unworked (h)	Ores and concentrates	Iron	Other
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(i)	3	3	5	—	—	n.a.	—	—	—
1912(i)	9	6	9	1	—	3	—	—	8
1922	16	6	11	6	—	4	—	—	1
1932	21	5	13	10	5	5	—	—	—
1942	16	12	28	11	5	14	—	—	2
1950	51	30	70	30	28	34	—	—	12
1951	38	54	61	38	30	43	—	—	21
1952	10	34	71	44	14	52	—	—	40
1953	41	40	132	61	43	50	—	—	39
1954	33	39	114	68	63	46	—	—	26
1955	50	39	127	68	62	47	—	—	28
1956	59	42	119	67	49	49	—	—	38
1957	53	49	100	53	58	63	—	—	51
1958	32	51	111	72	70	43	—	—	42
1959	51	47	194	73	64	38	—	—	33
1960	58	64	177	64	53	33	—	—	44
1961	41	54	145	61	70	33	—	—	54
1962	49	64	179	74	68	38	—	—	48
1963	49	74	226	73	91	35	—	—	44
1964	57	92	244	92	157	50	—	—	54
1965	67	80	286	86	113	61	0.8	—	77
1966	58	89	228	107	94	67	2.7	—	88
1967	65	86	286	95	100	54	46.0	—	100
1968	47	62	285	105	98	63	103.0	—	123
1969	41	75	291	92	122	66	179.5	—	143
1970	53	88	426	88	116	106	277.8	—	205
1971	48	71	438	100	150	30	374.3	—	231
1972	49	80	569	89	211	68	375.5	—	226
1973	62	189	867	117	250	83	439.1	—	239
1974	42	148	801	105	223	121	498.7	—	309
1975	34	102	450	91	645	130	706.5	—	423
1976	64	142	679	96	570	111	771.0	—	528
1977	38	239	896	99	637	166	902	—	674
1978	44	244	1,128	115	537	194	921	—	702

(a) Australian produce. (b) Anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous (except briquettes). (c) Includes greasy wool, slip, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins. (d) Flour, plain white. (e) Includes concentrates and ghee. (f) Includes sausage casings, natural. (g) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (h) Includes silverlead. (i) Year ended previous December.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

OVERSEAS TRADE—continued

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.	Apparel, etc.	Oil, etc.	Metals, etc.	Rubber	Paper, etc.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(a)	7.2	21.8	2.4	15.6	1.0	3.2
1912(a)	7.4	32.4	3.2	28.0	2.8	5.2
1922	8.0	62.0	9.4	45.6	3.4	8.8
1932	5.2	30.8	11.0	14.8	1.6	8.8
1942	12.3	65.3	32.4	143.6	6.0	8.7
1950	41.4	199.5	104.8	454.7	21.4	37.8
1951	49.6	277.3	139.7	479.7	59.3	58.0
1952	50.1	407.1	174.9	786.8	68.0	137.5
1953	37.0	96.5	148.5	452.0	17.4	44.9
1954	51.4	227.6	167.0	504.4	23.7	68.2
1955	71.9	253.5	193.8	638.3	34.1	92.8
1956	44.1	222.7	199.3	644.1	44.1	87.2
1957	51.6	182.7	191.1	530.1	33.4	83.5
1958	51.5	217.0	203.4	564.4	33.3	89.8
1959	55.3	193.9	209.0	585.6	33.6	96.1
1960	54.9	222.1	213.5	710.1	48.5	103.8
1961	60.5	264.9	223.3	871.3	47.3	133.8
1962	56.3	208.4	219.8	630.3	35.5	109.6
1963	55.5	233.3	246.3	850.0	46.7	133.5
1964	61.6	234.0	251.5	947.1	51.2	141.7
1965	66.2	272.1	260.1	1,275.2	66.3	156.5

Year ended 30 June—	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manu- factured goods classified chiefly by materials	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous manu- factured articles	Com- modities and trans- actions of merchan- dise trade not elsewhere classified
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1966	110	37	197	252	15	266	590	1,121	220	90
1967	118	38	206	247	15	297	586	1,144	243	110
1968	117	36	224	241	14	309	644	1,250	270	111
1969	128	44	228	252	13	328	688	1,328	298	116
1970	140	48	247	255	16	363	753	1,528	350	124
1971	158	50	235	190	18	410	867	1,644	403	125
1972	160	51	219	194	15	410	856	1,483	432	137
1973	163	52	268	175	13	424	893	1,489	475	119
1974	237	65	415	377	28	580	1,404	2,091	721	108
1975	302	75	390	724	43	786	1,496	3,059	961	125
1976	275	90	387	807	42	709	1,460	3,177	1,045	160
1977	455	99	471	996	54	926	1,891	3,980	1,354	105
1978	531	122	477	1,157	66	1,009	1,993	4,118	1,484	124

(a) Year ended previous December.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
SHIPPING

Year ended 30 June—	Vessels on overseas voyages				Vessels on interstate voyages				Interstate cargo loaded			
	Entered		Cleared		Overseas cargo		Entered					
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	Discharged	Loaded	No.	Net tonnage				
		mil. tons		mil. tons	mil. tonnes	mil. cubic metres	mil. tonnes	mil. cubic metres		mil. tons	mil. tonnes	mil. cubic metres
1902	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912(b)	2,081	5.0	2,093	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,000	6.8	n.a.	n.a.
1922	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	(c)2.4		(c)5.8		4,897	6.4	(c)5.5	
1932	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	2.1	1.0	6.0	0.8	3,958	5.5	3.1	1.1
1942	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	3.8	2.0	2.9	1.5	4,860	6.6	8.2	2.2
1949	1,706	7.5	1,780	7.5	5.9	2.9	5.5	1.5	3,091	4.7	6.3	1.3
1950	1,942	8.7	1,965	8.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	1.6	3,228	5.3	6.5	1.7
1951	1,911	8.6	1,992	8.7	9.2	4.5	5.5	1.5	3,301	5.8	6.8	1.5
1952	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	9.9	5.3	4.6	1.4	3,730	7.9	7.8	1.5
1953	1,988	8.7	2,053	8.9	7.9	2.2	6.1	1.6	4,555	9.2	8.6	1.4
1954	2,054	8.9	2,073	8.9	8.7	3.2	5.9	1.5	4,759	9.6	9.3	1.7
1955	2,245	9.9	2,260	10.1	11.2	3.9	6.2	1.6	4,644	9.4	10.4	1.7
1956	2,425	11.2	2,457	11.1	12.6	3.9	6.8	1.8	4,626	9.5	11.8	1.5
1957	2,628	11.8	2,662	11.8	12.8	3.1	8.9	1.6	4,805	9.5	12.1	1.5
1958	2,656	12.4	2,598	12.1	13.9	3.3	7.5	1.7	5,127	9.8	12.8	1.3
1959	2,706	12.9	2,757	13.1	14.5	3.0	8.8	1.7	5,012	9.5	12.5	1.2
1960	2,976	14.5	2,969	14.4	15.7	3.7	10.3	1.7	5,004	9.5	13.1	1.5
1961	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	17.5	4.3	14.0	1.8	4,860	9.6	13.9	1.7
1962	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	17.8	3.1	17.5	1.8	5,032	9.8	13.9	1.3
1963	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	19.8	3.8	15.7	1.8	4,845	9.7	14.6	1.2
1964	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	21.1	4.5	20.1	2.1	5,067	10.1	15.9	1.4
1965	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	23.6	5.0	20.8	2.2	5,263	13.2	16.6	1.6
1966	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	24.5	4.7	22.1	2.3	5,480	15.1	16.4	1.7
1967	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	27.5	4.7	33.2	2.2	4,937	15.3	15.9	2.0
1968	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	28.0	5.3	42.0	2.4	5,159	15.7	17.5	2.1
1969	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	29.8	5.9	55.8	2.3	5,269	15.8	18.8	2.2
1970	4,971	44.5	5,053	44.6	28.7	5.8	78.1	2.4	4,834	17.7	20.8	2.3
1971	5,476	50.8	5,578	51.4	21.8	5.7	101.8	3.0	4,967	23.7	24.9	2.5
1972	5,439	53.1	5,447	53.5	19.5	5.9	108.0	3.2	5,491	27.0	26.4	2.8
1973	5,647	62.6	5,631	62.0	20.2	6.1	132.4	3.5	5,215	28.8	28.0	2.9
1974	5,975	72.0	5,909	71.5	23.1	7.6	150.5	3.1	5,073	28.4	29.5	3.0
1975	6,230	80.3	5,254	80.3	21.9	8.0	164.9	2.9	4,594	25.9	28.5	3.1
1976	5,772	75.0	5,824	75.4	19.7	7.2	156.1	2.5	4,015	22.8	28.2	2.9
1977	5,830	79.7	5,823	79.5	20.6	7.8	164.9	2.2	3,906	22.1	28.5	2.0

(a) Separate details not available. Total entrances and clearances for year ended December 1901, 4,028 vessels, 6.5 million tons. (b) Year ended previous December. (c) Tons weight plus tons measurement.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS(a)

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended 30 June—	Route kilometres (b)	Train kilometres	Passenger journeys	Freight-tonnes carried	Freight net tonne-kilometres	Kilometres flown	Passengers		Freight		Mail	
							Embarkations	Passenger kilometres	Tonnes up-lifted	Tonne-kilometres	Tonnes up-lifted	Tonne-kilometres
1902	20.6	61.5	115	15.7	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	27.0	88.8	228	25.9	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	37.7	90.3	335	32.0	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	43.5	102.7	303	26.5	n.a.	1.4	6	5	0.04	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
1942	43.8	142.4	475	39.5	n.a.	12.6	151	122	1.2	1.5	n.a.	0.7
1949	43.5	148.5	507	42.1	10,158	56.6	1,409	911	33.9	25.0	1.6	1.3
1950	43.5	150.3	505	41.3	10,143	58.7	1,500	950	44.8	32.6	2.6	2.0
1951	43.5	142.7	476	41.6	10,264	65.5	1,685	1,077	53.9	39.6	2.9	2.2
1952	43.1	150.3	501	45.0	11,046	67.3	1,829	1,162	52.2	39.0	2.4	1.9
1953	43.1	142.7	498	44.7	10,750	62.9	1,706	1,073	52.3	39.7	2.1	1.8
1954	42.8	150.5	511	47.6	11,370	66.0	1,772	1,130	63.0	47.7	2.1	1.8
1955	42.8	152.6	517	48.5	11,929	70.0	1,918	1,233	71.4	54.0	2.1	1.9
1956	42.6	154.8	515	47.6	11,894	70.3	2,020	1,333	76.6	56.8	2.3	2.0
1957	42.6	153.0	499	48.3	12,203	67.8	2,125	1,434	68.1	53.0	2.3	2.0
1958	42.5	145.3	494	46.0	11,132	65.2	2,123	1,447	63.5	48.2	2.4	2.0
1959	42.3	146.9	485	48.8	11,970	64.9	2,235	1,519	57.0	42.0	2.4	2.2
1960	42.2	140.2	479	52.0	13,091	69.5	2,660	1,823	59.3	42.6	4.4	3.8
1961	42.0	149.7	463	56.3	14,370	68.1	2,639	1,786	57.2	41.2	5.4	4.5
1962	41.2	149.0	461	56.5	14,427	66.3	2,666	1,802	51.9	38.1	5.7	4.7
1963	41.0	149.6	465	56.8	15,131	70.3	2,833	1,965	53.9	41.3	5.9	4.9
1964	40.5	155.3	471	62.7	17,170	78.8	3,257	2,266	57.3	44.5	6.4	5.5
1965	40.3	155.5	464	65.9	18,224	84.2	3,764	2,638	63.5	49.5	7.0	5.9
1966	40.2	151.7	460	65.5	18,050	88.5	4,158	2,947	69.0	54.9	7.8	6.7
1967	40.3	150.8	455	69.6	18,832	91.3	4,425	3,174	74.4	58.6	8.7	7.5
1968	40.5	152.1	453	72.2	20,054	91.3	4,668	3,420	77.2	61.8	8.5	7.6
1969	40.4	151.0	447	77.0	21,463	97.1	5,185	3,865	81.6	66.5	9.0	8.0
1970	40.3	156.3	450	83.7	23,973	106.6	5,911	4,511	90.8	74.5	9.6	8.7
1971	40.3	156.3	453	87.3	25,206	114.6	6,340	4,974	91.4	78.0	9.9	9.3
1972	40.3	153.7	404	88.7	25,403	113.0	6,629	5,134	89.9	74.2	10.1	9.3
1973	40.5	152.0	377	92.5	26,582	118.6	7,503	5,685	94.4	81.5	10.1	9.8
1974	40.4	151.2	374	97.0	28,329	131.8	8,858	6,812	112.7	98.3	9.9	9.3
1975	40.6	150.6	340	103.5	29,792	135.5	9,393	7,374	107.8	97.9	9.6	9.0
1976	40.8	150.1	317	104.4	30,809	130.1	9,315	7,281	106.1	97.5	9.7	9.1
1977	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	122.9	9,349	7,330	108.1	96.3	9.6	9.1

(a) Particulars of train-kilometres, passenger journeys, freight tonnes carried, and freight net tonne-kilometres refer only to operations for which revenue is received. (b) At end of period.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued

ROAD TRANSPORT

COMMUNICATION

Year ended 30 June—	Motor vehicles on the register(b)(l)					Telephones			Broadcasting and television licences in force(b)		
	Tram trolley-bus and bus services(a) Passenger journeys	Motor cars and station wagons	Commercial vehicles (c)	Motor cycles	Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	Postal matter dealt with(d)	Instruments in service (b)	Services in operation (b)(e)	Telegrams (f)	Broadcast listeners'	Television viewers'
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil.	'000	'000
1902	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(g)384	(g)36	(g)28	(g)8.2	..	..
1912	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(g)698	(g)118	(g)96	(g)13.9	..	..
1922	569	102	102	102	102	778	259	196	16.8	(h)1	..
1932	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942	(i)1,067	451	250	49	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1949	1,185	651	457	118	1,225	1,375	1,028	734	37.9	1,763	..
1950	1,076	764	506	134	1,404	1,466	1,110	795	38.0	1,841	..
1951	1,092	879	555	146	1,580	1,526	1,209	870	37.2	1,885	..
1952	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
1953	988	1,105	587	148	1,840	1,506	1,383	1,001	25.9	1,986	..
1954	981	1,196	611	141	1,947	1,604	1,476	1,070	25.1	2,042	..
1955	966	1,342	654	133	2,130	1,653	1,587	1,153	25.5	2,035	..
1956	927	1,430	693	123	2,246	1,741	1,704	1,240	25.4	2,089	..
1957	833	1,537	710	118	2,366	1,784	1,814	1,318	24.0	2,107	74
1958	803	1,661	731	114	2,506	1,895	1,937	1,407	22.9	2,138	291
1959	778	1,784	755	110	2,649	1,951	2,056	1,491	22.5	2,264	578
1960	758	1,938	784	102	2,824	1,953	2,164	1,562	22.2	2,283	955
1961	726	2,070	800	93	2,963	2,048	2,266	1,631	21.8	2,256	1,217
1962	718	2,201	815	85	3,101	2,101	2,382	1,719	21.6	2,220	1,424
1963	712	2,377	832	77	3,286	2,202	2,523	1,812	21.8	2,240	1,655
1964	702	2,583	846	69	3,498	2,342	2,670	1,919	23.4	2,302	1,882
1965	685	2,792	858	65	3,715	2,443	2,811	2,010	24.3	2,358	2,045
1966	653	2,947	868	64	3,878	2,556	2,978	2,120	25.0	2,526	2,226
1967	621	3,104	880	69	4,053	2,683	3,178	2,235	25.6	2,538	2,405
1968	609	3,305	892	83	4,279	2,648	3,392	2,359	(j)23.4	2,580	2,519
1969	590	3,499	911	98	4,508	2,648	3,599	2,511	(j)23.3	2,630	2,649
1970	575	3,720	938	114	4,772	2,664	3,913	2,704	(j)23.2	2,670	2,758
1971	561	3,935	961	144	5,039	2,685	4,152	2,857	(j)21.2	2,699	2,845
1972	503	4,141	996	180	5,317	2,649	4,400	2,978	(j)20.2	2,758	2,939
1973	516	4,362	1,041	210	5,613	2,691	4,659	3,147	(j)20.4	2,814	3,013
1974	528	4,604	1,090	259	5,953	2,656	5,000	3,361	(j)20.7	(k)2,851	(k)3,022
1975	528	4,858	1,140	278	6,277	2,516	5,267	3,539	(j)18.5	..	..
1976	514	5,073	1,215	293	6,581	2,209	5,502	3,700	(j)12.9	..	..
1977	510	5,243	1,280	296	6,818	2,198	5,835	3,907	(j)10.4	..	..

(a) Government and municipal trolley-bus services ceased in August 1969. (b) At end of period. (c) Open and closed light commercial type vehicles, rigid and articulated trucks, other truck type vehicles and buses. (d) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (e) All single lines plus one half the number of duplex lines. Until the introduction of duplex services in December 1948, statistics of exchange lines and telephone services were identical. (f) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (g) Year ended previous December. (h) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. (i) Tram passenger journeys only before 1942. (j) Excludes telegrams received from overseas. These particulars are no longer available. (k) Television viewer and broadcast listener's licences were abolished on 17 September 1974. (l) Estimates of the number of vehicles on the register from June 1972 to June 1976 were revised following the results of the September 1976 Census of Motor Vehicles.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Year—	At current prices			At constant prices(a)			
	(b)	(c)	(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60* prices(d)	1966-67 prices(d)	1974-75 prices(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1900-01	419	..	..	..	..	..	..
1938-39	1,847	1,860	..	..	..	..	..
1939-40	..	2,040	..	..	..	..	..
1940-41	..	2,174	..	..	..	..	..
1941-42	..	2,548	..	..	..	..	..
1942-43	..	2,936	..	..	..	..	..
1943-44	..	2,986	..	..	..	..	..
1944-45	..	2,906	..	..	..	..	..
1945-46	..	3,006	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47	..	3,234	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	3,988	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	4,524	4,324	7,258	..	..	..
1949-50	5,099	7,849	..	..	..
1950-51	6,773	8,318	..	..	..
1951-52	7,267	8,485	..	..	..
1952-53	8,242	8,468	..	..	..
1953-54	9,010	9,010	10,448	..	..
1954-55	9,597	9,487	11,078	..	..
1955-56	10,394	10,016	11,628	..	..
1956-57	11,318	10,268	11,849	..	..
1957-58	11,571	10,428	12,105	..	..
1958-59	12,428	11,341	12,997	..	..
1959-60	13,695	11,970	13,695	16,329	..
1960-61	14,564	..	14,128	16,869	..
1961-62	14,897	..	14,269	17,070	..
1962-63	16,054	..	15,158	18,175	..
1963-64	17,805	..	16,279	19,442	..
1964-65	19,558	..	17,519	20,803	..
1965-66	20,501	..	17,735	21,167	..
1966-67	22,533	..	18,871	22,534	41,369
1967-68	24,031	..	..	23,405	43,080
1968-69	27,108	..	..	25,479	46,842
1969-70	29,969	..	..	27,011	49,501
1970-71	33,100	..	..	28,224	52,293
1971-72	36,920	..	..	29,466	54,569
1972-73	41,923	..	..	30,839	56,617
1973-74	50,709	..	..	32,654	59,843
1974-75	60,682	..	..	32,966	60,682
1975-76	71,364	..	..	..	62,301
1976-77	82,471	..	..	..	64,773
1977-78	90,220	..	..	..	65,669

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see *Australian National Accounts*, op. cit. pp 15 and 104. (b) N. G. Butlin, *Australian Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861-1938-39*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1962. Gross domestic product excluding livestock accumulation approximates conceptually gross domestic product as defined in the Australian National Accounts. (c) Published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Figures prior to 1948-49 are from *National Income and Expenditure 1955-56* and are not strictly comparable with subsequent figures because of a number of definitional changes and statistical revisions; see pages 18-19, 117-20, *Australian National Accounts 1948-49 to 1961-62*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (d) *Australian National Accounts 1976-77*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, and, for the last five years, the Budget Paper No. 9, *National Income and Expenditure 1976-77*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Year	At current prices		At constant prices(a)			
	(b)	(c)	1953-54	1959-60	1966-67	1974-75
			prices(c)	prices(c)	prices(c)	prices(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1900-01	56	..	..	..	..	..
1938-39	298	(316)	..	..	..	..
1939-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43
1943-44
1944-45
1945-46
1946-47
1947-48
1948-49	..	792	1,350	..	..	..
1949-50	..	1,064	1,652	..	..	..
1950-51	..	1,524	2,049	..	..	..
1951-52	..	1,938	2,194	..	..	..
1952-53	..	1,937	1,983	..	..	..
1953-54	..	2,128	2,128	2,511	..	..
1954-55	..	2,353	2,294	2,698	..	..
1955-56	..	2,567	2,380	2,811	..	..
1956-57	..	2,667	2,380	2,819	..	..
1957-58	..	2,856	2,499	2,951	..	..
1958-59	..	3,022	2,614	3,085	..	..
1959-60	..	3,405	2,886	3,405	3,947	..
1960-61	..	3,671	..	3,569	4,160	..
1961-62	..	3,706	..	3,556	4,151	..
1962-63	..	4,009	..	3,832	4,462	..
1963-64	..	4,496	..	4,224	4,916	..
1964-65	..	5,246	..	4,785	5,556	..
1965-66	..	5,721	..	5,075	5,909	..
1966-67	..	6,008	..	5,159	6,008	11,078
1967-68	..	6,528	..	..	6,350	11,770
1968-69	..	7,256	..	..	6,810	12,620
1969-70	..	7,913	..	..	7,117	13,251
1970-71	..	8,767	..	..	7,428	13,978
1971-72	..	9,601	..	..	7,616	14,307
1972-73	..	10,055	..	..	7,498	14,082
1973-74	..	11,753	..	..	7,940	14,481
1974-75	..	14,194	..	..	7,769	14,194
1975-76	..	16,915	..	..	..	14,640
1976-77	..	19,161	..	..	..	14,728
1977-78	..	20,868	..	..	..	14,799

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see *Australian National Accounts, op cit pp 15 and 104*. (b) N.G. Butlin, *op cit*. For a variety of reasons, Professor Butlin's gross domestic capital formation figures given here, differ conceptually from those for gross fixed capital expenditure in the Australian National Accounts. (c) *Australian National Accounts 1976-77*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, and for the last five years, the Budget Paper No. 9, *National Income and Expenditure, 1977-78*. The figure of \$316m for gross fixed capital expenditure in 1938-39 is based on a reconstruction of earlier estimates; and is approximately consistent with the present Australian National Accounts series.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

PRIVATE FINANCE

NOTE ISSUE	PRIVATE FINANCE			BANKING	
	Australian note issue (a)	Trading banks		Bank clearings (c)	Savings banks Depositors balances(d)
Year ended 30 June—		Advances (b)	Deposits (b)		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902 . . . . .	..	188	186	13	62
1912	16	238	300	25	118
1922	107	364	578	65	308
1932	103	522	638	55	396
1942	205	648	965	142	549
				Debits to customers' accounts(e)	
1950	463	1,148	2,264	655	1,524
1951	551	1,357	2,826	897	1,675
1952	605	1,656	2,564	866	1,784
1953	657	1,450	2,856	877	1,895
1954	688	1,690	3,061	1,100	2,020
1955	726	1,982	3,089	1,127	2,145
1956	745	1,945	2,992	1,123	2,282
1957	763	1,897	3,231	1,250	2,455
1958	775	2,060	3,240	1,282	2,594
1959	790	2,007	3,362	1,432	2,783
1960	843	2,211	3,611	1,737	3,045
1961	839	2,238	3,600	1,654	3,155
1962	856	2,287	3,837	1,848	3,470
1963	869	2,465	4,064	2,028	3,940
1964	870	2,610	4,649	2,318	4,476
1965	862	2,955	5,038	2,653	4,887
1966	849	3,183	5,308	2,672	5,254
1967	938	3,548	5,614	2,978	5,765
1968	1,006	4,020	6,087	3,588	6,222
1969	1,107	4,384	6,706	4,055	6,707
1970	1,216	4,903	7,099	4,891	7,105
1971	1,369	5,317	7,431	5,711	7,635
1972	1,499	5,876	8,322	6,200	8,391
1973	1,751	7,854	11,072	8,085	10,238
1974	2,112	10,120	12,714	8,988	11,196
1975	2,557	11,205	14,936	10,095	(e)12,869
1976	2,921	12,576	16,955	13,368	14,823
1977	3,291	14,035	19,094	14,879	16,365
1978	3,670	15,777	19,746	17,624	18,046

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) June quarter up to and including 1942; weekly average for month of June from 1947 onwards. (c) Weekly average, June month. (d) End of June. (e) Data from June 1975 have been revised to reflect a change in accounting procedures by one bank.

PRIVATE FINANCE—continued

LIFE INSURANCE^{(a)(b)}

	Ordinary ^(c)		Industrial		Total	
	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1901	414	216	236	10	650	226
1911	484	218	467	20	951	238
1921	730	362	973	60	1,703	422
1931	871	570	1,550	134	2,421	704
1941	1,340	926	2,780	254	4,120	1,180
1949	2,224	1,862	3,725	448	5,949	2,310
1950	2,377	2,094	3,793	477	6,170	2,571
1951	2,554	2,424	3,843	507	6,396	2,931
1952	2,731	2,757	3,873	541	6,604	3,298
1953	2,893	3,105	3,881	571	6,774	3,677
1954	3,033	3,482	3,827	594	6,860	4,076
1955	3,184	3,942	3,766	615	6,949	4,556
1956	3,319	4,447	3,702	631	7,021	5,077
1957	3,446	5,067	3,615	645	7,061	5,712
1958	3,577	5,747	3,531	657	7,108	6,404
1959	3,710	6,571	3,443	665	7,154	7,236
1960	4,110	7,690	3,340	686	7,450	8,376
1961	4,201	8,743	3,199	707	7,400	9,450
1962	4,291	9,854	3,076	743	7,366	10,597
1963	4,401	11,010	2,953	777	7,354	11,787
1964	4,539	12,481	2,851	823	7,390	13,304
1965	4,705	14,057	2,755	871	7,460	14,928
1966	4,873	15,750	2,644	918	7,517	16,668
1967	5,051	17,762	2,603	981	7,654	18,743
1968	5,251	20,357	2,561	1,041	7,812	21,397
1969 ^(d)	5,428	23,245	2,530	1,114	7,958	24,360
1970	5,607	27,229	2,500	1,212	8,107	28,441
1971	5,873	32,420	2,471	1,329	8,344	33,749
1972	6,143	37,879	2,389	1,442	8,532	39,321
1973	5,856	44,376	2,319	1,551	8,777	45,927
1974	6,536	52,249	2,174	1,580	8,711	53,829
1975	6,588	60,896	2,030	1,602	8,618	62,498
1976	6,521	69,965	1,872	1,634	8,394	71,600
1977	6,469	81,237	1,706	1,627	8,175	82,864

(a) Existing business in Australia. (b) Relates to companies' financial years which ended during the calendar years shown. (c) Includes superannuation business. (d) Prior to 1969 includes business in Papua New Guinea.

PUBLIC FINANCE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

STATE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan fund expenditure (b)	Taxation collections	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan expenditure (b)	Taxation collections	Commonwealth Government Securities on Issue				In Australia
	Revenue	Expenditure			Revenue	Expenditure			Government	State	Total	Over-seas	
			\$m	\$m			\$m	\$m					\$m
1902	23	8	..	18	56	58	19	5	..	429	429	n.a.	n.a.
1912	41	29	2	32	83	82	33	11	12	557	569	388	181
1922	128	128	10	99	170	175	67	36	708	1,039	1,747	823	924
1932	143	143	8	109	199	242	12	65	692	1,800	2,492	1,320	1,172
1942	420	420	426	362	305	299	17	115	1,340	2,038	3,378	1,312	2,066
1950	1,161	1,161	85	1,018	521	525	147	83	3,731	2,367	6,098	1,099	4,999
1951	1,684	1,684	101	1,447	613	613	257	103	3,777	2,619	6,396	1,067	5,329
1952	2,034	2,034	63	1,848	777	783	395	126	3,838	2,993	6,830	1,113	5,717
1953	2,080	2,080	71	1,783	876	877	322	142	3,893	3,288	7,181	1,142	6,038
1954	2,046	2,046	83	1,810	941	935	335	161	3,964	3,573	7,537	1,165	6,372
1955	2,135	2,135	66	1,882	991	988	321	179	3,998	3,846	7,844	1,216	6,628
1956	2,277	2,277	88	2,014	1,052	1,082	312	196	4,031	4,121	8,151	1,269	6,882
1957	2,624	2,624	88	2,208	1,154	1,168	317	229	3,957	4,396	8,353	1,216	7,138
1958	2,648	2,648	90	2,338	1,210	1,224	314	256	3,670	4,686	8,356	1,248	7,100
1959	2,592	2,592	132	2,283	1,280	1,295	338	276	3,512	4,988	8,499	1,319	7,186
1960	2,877	2,877	119	2,519	1,399	1,404	357	320	3,334	5,301	8,635	1,389	7,242
1961	3,277	3,277	83	2,871	1,511	1,513	384	335	3,215	5,670	8,845	1,413	7,438
1962	3,283	3,283	182	2,858	1,609	1,617	395	394	3,119	5,963	9,082	1,424	7,655
1963	3,371	3,371	274	2,907	1,694	1,696	405	438	3,121	6,314	9,434	1,522	7,917
1964	3,809	3,809	226	3,247	1,829	1,829	438	496	3,172	6,691	9,863	1,545	8,314
1965	4,418	4,418	167	3,819	1,947	1,965	477	549	3,134	7,091	10,225	1,529	8,697
1966	4,879	4,879	(c)260	4,221	2,094	2,119	492	591	3,145	7,495	10,639	1,505	9,138
1967	5,228	5,228	(c)362	4,492	2,286	2,289	516	664	3,275	7,934	11,209	1,532	9,675
1968	5,760	5,760	(c)499	4,952	2,463	2,468	540	753	3,600	8,317	11,917	1,558	10,358
1969	6,086	6,086	(c)236	5,528	2,689	2,700	574	860	3,682	8,831	12,512	1,698	10,813
1970	6,979	6,979	(c)446	6,380	3,010	3,028	615	961	3,885	9,320	13,205	1,580	11,625
1971	7,838	7,838	(c)439	7,183	3,457	3,483	628	1,009	3,801	9,691	13,492	1,546	11,946
1972	8,688	8,688	(c)218	7,939	4,035	4,050	896	1,414	3,808	10,227	14,035	1,442	12,592
1973	9,278	9,278	(c)281	8,470	4,675	4,704	973	1,780	3,963	10,781	14,744	1,265	13,479
1974	11,976	11,976	(c)239	10,917	5,481	5,514	868	2,206	4,088	11,219	15,306	1,032	14,274
1975	15,391	15,391	(c)1,785	14,211	7,109	7,187	1,097	2,791	5,956	11,814	17,770	1,182	16,587
1976	19,713	19,713	2,277	16,938	8,774	8,736	1,379	3,467	9,010	11,328	20,338	1,325	19,013
1977	21,436	21,436	1,912	19,770	10,258	10,231	1,465	3,973	11,192	12,099	23,290	1,871	21,420
1978	23,455	23,455	2,461	21,501	11,400	11,429	1,506	4,303	13,992	12,931	26,923	3,635	23,287

(a) At 30 June. Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange. (b) Loan expenditure on works and services. (c) Includes expenditure financed under the United States Defence Credits Arrangements.

SOCIAL
PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Age and invalid pensions (including Wives' Allowances Pensions)			Family allowances(a)		Widow's pensions		Unemployment benefits	
	Pensioners (b)	No. of wives (c)	Amount paid (d)	No. of children (b)	Allowance paid	Pensioners (b)	Amount paid (d)	No. on benefit— weekly average	Amount paid (d)
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	90	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	147	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	261	..	22.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942	341	..	38.5	910	22.6	..	..	..	..
1950	414	13	89.1	1,836	(e)60.7	43	8.8	13	2.5
1951	417	12	99.0	2,389	87.2	42	9.7	1	(f)
1952	426	11	119.6	2,518	93.2	41	11.2	2	(f)
1953	451	12	144.8	2,624	(e)106.5	41	12.7	30	9.1
1954	478	12	162.6	2,717	101.5	41	13.2	14	5.0
1955	510	13	176.0	2,789	105.1	42	13.7	4	1.4
1956	535	13	203.3	2,876	(e)120.8	43	15.4	4	1.4
1957	554	13	218.4	2,978	114.1	45	17.7	12	4.2
1958	574	12	243.2	3,074	117.5	47	19.7	24	9.8
1959	598	12	259.1	3,172	(e)135.1	50	21.6	28	11.9
1960	619	13	294.0	3,252	125.1	52	24.3	21	9.0
1961	651	14	315.9	3,340	(e)148.6	55	26.9	22	8.9
1962	691	14	360.5	3,420	132.8	57	30.2	53	25.3
1963	711	15	375.5	3,458	135.4	58	31.4	40	21.3
1964	725	16	399.9	3,631	(e)168.8	62	41.6	26	13.5
1965	736	16	426.6	3,711	172.8	65	47.0	14	6.8
1966	744	17	442.4	3,763	176.4	69	50.0	15	7.8
1967	764	19	481.8	3,835	(e)199.3	73	56.4	21	11.2
1968	797	19	514.0	3,891	187.9	75	61.1	21	11.2
1969	827	20	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1970	913	23	642.0	4,079	(e)220.1	87	81.8	13	8.9
1971	942	23	702.3	4,156	198.5	90	90.5	15	10.8
1972	972	24	818.5	4,235	216.6	93	104.6	29	26.0
1973	1,081	41	1,072.4	4,239	(e)253.9	106	140.5	40	46.6
1974	1,184	47	1,372.4	4,261	225.4	115	181.0	34	58.2
1975	1,266	51	1,918.9	4,284	224.9	121	241.4	117	251.7
1976	1,342	59	2,536.4	4,293	(e)265.5	129	325.3	192	513.9
1977	1,408	69	2,994.6	4,302	1,023.3	139	370.2	216	618.1
1978	1,469	78	3,532.3	4,304	1,038.1	150	439.5	266	794.1

(a) Previously child and student endowment. (b) At 30 June. (c) Wives' allowance commenced on 8 July 1943 and was replaced by wives' pension on 5 October 1972. (d) Includes expenditure on additional pension/benefit for children. (e) Five 12-weekly payments made during the year instead of the normal four. (f) Less than \$0.05 million.

SOCIAL—continued
PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Pharma- ceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Australian Government expenditure on pensions, benefits, etc.(a)	Disability pensions paid to veterans and dependants		Service pensions paid to veterans and dependants	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	No.(b)	Amount paid	No.(b)	Amount paid
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1	..	..
1932	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9	..	..
1942	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.0	14	1.2
1950	12.6	..	0.1	185.6	471	42.1	16	2.9
1951	13.1	..	5.9	230.0	503	53.1	17	3.0
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	275.2	525	66.7	17	3.6
1953	14.4	3.5	14.4	331.0	544	72.6	19	4.5
1954	16.7	7.2	18.5	353.1	564	78.1	21	5.4
1955	18.6	13.5	21.5	378.6	584	87.8	22	6.0
1956	19.1	14.6	23.8	429.7	600	91.3	35	8.3
1957	19.6	18.3	23.4	447.8	614	95.6	39	9.8
1958	21.6	20.6	30.1	495.0	629	106.6	42	11.3
1959	29.6	23.2	41.9	556.5	643	109.0	44	12.4
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	598.7	655	117.5	46	13.5
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	661.2	662	132.6	50	15.6
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	730.4	671	135.1	58	19.4
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	758.6	671	140.7	62	21.7
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	832.7	669	154.5	65	24.2
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	890.4	660	153.5	65	25.5
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	941.6	647	170.5	66	28.2
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,031.1	632	161.7	67	29.1
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,075.0	617	164.4	69	31.8
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,162.3	601	182.8	67	34.1
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,341.8	585	183.5	74	39.9
1971	122.8	115.5	160.3	1,477.2	570	191.4	77	43.7
1972	162.0	160.4	173.3	1,752.3	553	211.1	78	49.2
1973	198.9	191.1	177.6	2,197.4	546	225.0	96	72.3
1974	226.5	198.9	218.3	2,666.2	532	252.2	109	103.6
1975	292.8	243.6	262.3	3,691.0	514	314.1	122	155.2
1976	254.1	86.1(c)	283.8	4,658.4	499	340.1	142	218.9
1977	195.4	1.7(c)	234.9	5,925.4	485	371.5	164	283.3
1978	188.5	0.2(c)	256.0	6,794.8	463	419.0	189	372.1

(a) National Welfare Fund items only, including expenditure for all years on pensions, benefits, etc., which subsequently became payable from the National Welfare Fund. In addition to the items shown in the preceding columns, the tables include expenditure on—the rehabilitation service; milk for school children; tuberculosis campaign; sickness, special and funeral benefits and some miscellaneous welfare and health services. Excludes war and service pensions, telephone rental concessions for pensioners and some minor welfare and health services. (b) At 30 June. (c) Medical benefits applicable to the period after 1 October 1975 are no longer paid from the National Welfare Fund.

EDUCATION						POLICE AND PRISONS				
Year(a)	Schools					Police (c)	Prisons	Convicted prisoners		
	Government		Non-government		Universities (b)			No.	'000	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Number					Students
'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000				
1902	7.2	637	2.4	144	4	1.9	5.9	n.a.	4.2	
1912	8.4	663	1.9	164	6	3.8	6.6	101	3.4	
1922	9.6	837	1.7	202	6	7.8	7.0	92	3.0	
1932	10.2	934	1.8	221	6	9.9	8.6	85	4.1	
1942	9.0	868	1.8	250	6	10.8	9.7	71	3.5	
1949	7.9	971	1.8	293	8	31.8	11.1	71	3.8	
1950	7.8	1,027	1.9	310	8	30.6	11.5	70	4.0	
1951	7.6	1,078	1.9	326	8	31.7	11.9	70	4.2	
1952	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	8	29.6	12.6	69	4.8	
1953	7.6	1,206	2.0	366	8	28.8	12.7	70	4.8	
1954	7.6	1,275	2.0	388	9	29.4	12.6	71	4.8	
1955	7.6	1,337	2.1	410	9	30.8	12.9	72	5.1	
1956	7.7	1,357	2.1	432	9	34.4	13.5	73	6.0	
1957	7.7	1,425	2.1	453	9	36.6	14.1	73	6.4	
1958	7.8	1,496	2.0	471	9	41.5	14.5	73	6.6	
1959	7.8	1,558	2.1	489	9	47.2	14.9	74	6.6	
1960	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	9	53.4	15.3	77	6.8	
1961	7.9	1,664	2.1	527	9	57.7	15.9	75	7.2	
1962	7.9	1,711	2.2	540	10	63.3	16.4	74	7.4	
1963	7.9	1,754	2.2	553	10	69.1	16.7	73	7.7	
1964	7.9	1,799	2.2	565	10	76.2	17.2	74	7.7	
1965	7.8	1,855	2.2	580	11	83.3	17.6	74	7.7	
1966	7.8	1,919	2.2	583	13	91.3	18.4	76	8.1	
1967	7.7	1,991	2.2	595	14	95.4	19.0	75	8.7	
1968	7.6	2,055	2.2	601	14	101.5	19.7	79	8.8	
1969	7.5	2,114	2.2	603	14	109.7	20.1	74	9.2	
1970	7.5	2,160	2.2	608	15	116.8	20.3	77	9.3	
1971	7.4	2,197	2.2	611	15	123.8	21.0	79	9.5	
1972	7.4	2,229	2.2	612	15	128.7	22.2	80	9.8	
1973	7.3	2,241	2.2	613	15	133.1	23.1	85	9.1	
1974	7.3	2,258	2.2	618	17	142.9	24.4	90	7.6	
1975	7.3	2,298	2.1	621	18	148.3	25.7	n.a.	7.8	
1976	7.3	2,335	2.1	625	18	154.0	26.3	n.a.	8.0	
1977	7.3	2,364	2.1	631	19	158.4	27.4	n.a.	8.1	
1978	7.4	2,371	2.1	639	19	160.0	n.y.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	

(a) Years ended at varying dates for education statistics. Years ended 30 June for Police and Prisons. (b) A university is counted for the first time when it enrolls its first student and not from the date it was founded. (c) Excludes Commonwealth Police.

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, JANUARY 1978 TO DECEMBER 1978

The diary records major announcements by Commonwealth and State governments which concern the Australian economy. Included are announcements on interest rates, taxation, capital raisings, tariff protection and industry assistance. Also included are significant announcements by the Australian Reserve Bank relating to Australian banking, monetary policy, etc, and by private and public enterprises relating to major investment plans, prices, etc. It also records national wage case decisions announced by the Arbitration Commission. In some instances closely related items have been recorded together against the first relevant date.

January 1978

- 1 The State Governments, excluding Western Australia, introduced new Payroll Tax provisions. Western Australia introduced the new provisions on 1 December 1977. The new provisions include raising the new payroll tax exemption levels to \$60,000 in all states except Queensland where the exemption level was raised to \$100,000. In addition, the level of wages at which the full payroll tax rates begin to apply would be levels of \$100,000 in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, \$120,000 in Queensland and \$150,000 in New South Wales. New provisions, based on the New South Wales approach, were introduced in the Territories on 1 July 1978.
The Commonwealth rebates for full-time apprenticeship training were increased. The increases include raising the living-away-from-home allowances from \$17.60 to \$19.80 a week for first year apprentices and from \$6.80 to \$7.60 a week for second year apprentices; increasing the off-the-job training rebate from \$5.50 a day to \$6 a day. The rebates are to be indexed annually.
- 6 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would defer any Australian shipments of uranium until the middle of February while members of unions involved in the uranium industry participated in a poll conducted by the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU). On 10 February, a special meeting of unions affiliated with the ACTU decided to allow existing uranium contracts to be honoured but to ban any new uranium mining until they were satisfied that there were adequate safeguards. The Waterside Workers' Federation endorsed the ACTU decision on 7 March 1978 and lifted bans on handling uranium which had been imposed during 1977. On 5 March, the President of the ACTU stated that the ban on new mining included any new mines required to be opened to meet existing contracts and that Aboriginal demands must be met. On 1 June, the Commonwealth Government announced that the Minister for Trade and Resources would be responsible for determining the terms and conditions relating to the duration of contracts, the quantity of uranium to be sold under contract, the method of shipment, the price and the manner of payment and the use to which the uranium would be put by the purchaser.
- 12 The Commonwealth Government announced that increased tariff protection was to be given to the manufacturers in luggage and forklift truck industries for a period of 18 months. The increased tariffs on luggage were not to apply to imports from New Zealand and developing countries.
- 15 The Commonwealth Government announced the timetable for the abolition of Commonwealth estate and gift duty. Legislation would provide that no estate duty be payable on the estate of a person dying on or after 21 November 1977 in respect of property passing to the spouse, a child or a parent of the deceased person. No gift duty would be payable on property given on or after that date by a person to his or her spouse, child or parent. On 1 July 1979, Commonwealth estate and gift duty would be completely abolished.
- 20 A special cash loan of \$150 million to finance defence expenditure was subscribed by the Reserve Bank. The securities were issued at 108.1 per cent with interest of 10.2 per cent for November 1994 maturity and 109.20 per cent with interest of 10.2 per cent for October 1996 maturity.

February 1978

- 1 The new personal income tax scheme, under which the general rebate of \$676 was replaced by a zero tax rate on the first \$3,750 of taxable income, came into effect.
- 2 The Commonwealth Government announced that \$26.5 million would be provided for the eradication of the diseases bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis. \$20m was made available for the vaccination and testing campaign and \$6.5 million for compensation to producers whose cattle are compulsorily destroyed.
The Commonwealth Government announced that savings banks and trading banks were to make a general reduction of 0.5 percentage points in interest rates charged on new and existing housing loans, and similar reductions in rates paid on some deposit accounts.
- 3 The Commonwealth Government deferred, for a further twelve months, the repayment of Commonwealth loans made through State Governments to co-operative fruit canneries in 1976.
- 8 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would continue the current temporary assistance to the brandy industry and re-examine assistance to this industry in light of the outcome of the 1978 grape harvesting season.
- 10 Australian Savings Bonds Series 11 was introduced with an interest rate of 9.0 per cent; 0.25 percentage points lower than the rate offered on the previous series. Net raisings by Australian Savings Bonds Series 10 were \$28 million.
The Commonwealth Government announced new maximum rates for semi-government loans involving reductions of 0.6 percentage points and 0.7 percentage points on previous interest rates.
- 12 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would contribute \$200 million to a five year national water resources program.
- 13 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had completed negotiations to borrow Y50 billion (\$A183 million) through a public bond issue in Tokyo. The twelve year loan was issued at 99.30 per cent to yield 6.685 per cent to maturity.
- 15 A Commonwealth Government conversion offer opened to holders of \$316.4 million worth of securities maturing on 15 February 1978, with the rates offered being 0.7 to 1.0 percentage points lower than the previous interest rates. The offer closed on 28 February with a net conversion of \$312.8 million.
- 21 The New South Wales Government announced policy guidelines on foreign equity controls for mineral ventures. Under this policy the minimum Australian equity in new mining ventures is set at 51 per cent, with the government reserving the right to vary previously determined conditions if there is a significant change in the ownership of a company operating an existing venture.
The Commonwealth Government signed a trade agreement with Brazil. On 23 February, Broken Hill Pty Ltd (BHP) announced that it had obtained a contract for the supply of 4.5 million tonnes of coking coal to Brazil's main steel producer. The contract is worth approximately \$250 million.
- 28 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had used some of its US dollar reserves to purchase 100 million of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in order to bring its holdings of SDR's to the level required under provisions in the IMF's Articles of Agreement.
The Arbitration Commission granted a partial wage indexation rise in all Federal award wages of 1.5 per cent for wages up to \$170 per week and a flat \$2.60 rise for wages above this level. (The Consumer Price Index for the December quarter increased by 2.3 per cent.) The increase became effective from the first pay period on or after 28 February 1978.

March 1978

- 1 The Commonwealth Government announced the commencement of operation of the Industrial Relations Bureau.

- 2 The Commonwealth Government announced that it extended the underwriting arrangements for the dairy industry during the 1977-78 season including the application of arrangements to whole milk powder export contracts at a base rate of \$700 per tonne and a maximum rate of \$715 per tonne. These rates were to apply from 1 January to 30 June 1978. On 29 March, the maximum rate was increased to \$760 per tonne f.o.b. bulk basis for approved export contracts.
- 3 The Commonwealth Government announced that the 20 per cent investment allowance had been extended for a further two years to June 1985. In the case of plant ordered but not operational by June 1985, one year would be allowed for the equipment to become operational.
- 9 The New South Wales Government announced that Yorkstar Motors Pty Ltd would supply it with 550 Mercedes-Benz buses, worth \$40 million, over a period of two years.
- 14 The New South Wales postal drivers began a strike over the Cooma-Bombala mail run. A total of 4,000 postal workers were progressively stood down as a result of the strike. They were reinstated on 29 March 1978 when the 600 drivers returned to work.
- 16 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would provide an assistance package for the local heavy commercial vehicle industry (vehicles over 2.72 tonnes gross vehicle mass) including payment of bounty assistance for the production of at least some components, the setting of import duties at 25 per cent on trailers and special purpose vehicles up to 10.16 tonnes GVM.
The Australian Wool Corporation announced that it had completed negotiations to borrow a total of \$100 million from the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank to finance wool stocks held overseas.
- 17 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had extended the operation of the *Book Bounty Act* (1969) until 31 December 1979.
- 20 The Commonwealth Government announced that the Reserve Bank had told trading banks that during the tax rundown period they could lend in response to genuine demands beyond the current weekly indicative level.
- 21 The Western Australian Government announced that it would advance \$15 million to the State's building societies to offset the seasonal fall in deposits in the last quarter of the financial year.
- 22 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had completed negotiations for a \$US350 million (\$A302 million) Eurodollar note issue. The notes were issued at par, carry an annual interest rate of 8.0 per cent and mature on 1 April 1982.
- 31 Consequent upon Australia's purchase in July 1976 of 332.5 million of SDR's under the IMF's Compensatory Financing Facility, Australia repurchased the Australian currency equivalent of 85.6 million of SDR's from the IMF. This was required by the provisions for early repurchase under the Fund's existing Articles of Agreement. Foreign currencies and SDR's were used to repurchase the SDR's involved in the Compensatory Financing Facility.

April 1978

- 2 The Commonwealth Government announced that a Small Business Advisory Council had been established to provide a link between small businesses and the Commonwealth Government. On 19 April, the Commonwealth Government announced a number of new initiatives for the development of small businesses. These included the formation of a small business training committee and the conduct of a survey of about 10,000 small businesses throughout Australia.
- 3 The Reserve Bank reduced the Statutory Reserve Deposit (SRD) ratio from 6.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent.
- 10 The Esso-BHP consortium announced that it was planning the development of the West Kingfish and Cobia oil fields in the Bass Strait, involving investment of about \$1,000 million during the next decade.
- 13 The Commonwealth Government announced that a number of measures would be introduced to boost Australian exports, including two export incentive schemes estimated to cost about \$100 million in 1978-79, continuation of the present export market development grant in an amended form and the expansion of the Trade Commissioner Service.

- The Commonwealth Government announced that its proposed additional annual appropriations for 1977-78, totalling \$365 million, comprised \$283 million for administrative and ordinary annual services and \$82 million for capital works and services.
- 20 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had completed arrangements to raise SF 50 million (\$A23.2 million) in Switzerland with the interest rate being 3.7 per cent for a term of four years.
- Comalco Ltd announced that the company would proceed with the construction of a new aluminium smelting complex at Gladstone, Queensland, at a cost of more than \$400 million.
- Woodside Petroleum Ltd announced that it expected to be involved in exploration programs worth about \$165 million in the next three years with Woodside meeting 50 per cent of total expenditure from internal sources of funds.
- 21 The Commonwealth Government announced that tariff quota arrangements would be continued on a number of items in the apparel, textile and footwear industries and extended to a number of new items. Under the arrangements, special New Zealand Australia Free Trade Agreement quotas apply to New Zealand imports within established global quota ceilings. The arrangements for apparel and textile products apply till 31 August 1979 and those for footwear products till 30 June 1979.

May 1978

- 3 The Reserve Bank reduced the SRD ratio from 5.5 per cent to 4.0 per cent.
- 15 A Commonwealth Government conversion offer opened to holders of \$530 million of Commonwealth securities maturing on 15 May 1978. The offer closed on 31 May 1978. The long term bond rate was trimmed from 9.2 per cent, set in February 1978, to 9.1 per cent. Dates to maturity of the securities offered ranged from 2 years 4 months to 18 years 5 months.
- 17 The Commonwealth Government announced details of a Tobacco Stabilisation Plan to operate for the five years 1979 to 1983 with a marketing quota for procured leaf in 1979 of 15.3 million kg. An average reserve price is to be established each year, based on the current price of \$3.62 per kg and movements in particular costs.
- 24 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would increase the bounty assistance for the metal working machine tools industry from \$2 million to \$8 million annually.
- 25 The Commonwealth Government announced that negotiations had been completed for a \$US250 million (\$A222 million) public bond issue on the New York capital market with \$175 million being accounted for by 8.45 per cent five year bonds priced at par and \$75 million by 9.125 per cent fifteen year bonds priced at 99.625 per cent.
- 30 The Commonwealth Government announced that negotiations had been completed for a DFL 300 million (\$A117 million) syndicated bank borrowing by the Government in the Netherlands carrying an interest rate of 7.625 per cent and being for a term of 10 years.
- The Commonwealth Government announced that a package allocation of \$48.7 million would be made for improvements to migrant services over the next three years covering English language teaching, communication, etc.

June 1978

- 6 The Arbitration Commission granted the full wage indexation increase, in all Federal award wages, of 1.3 per cent based on the rise in the consumer price index in the March quarter 1978. The increase would become effective from the first pay period beginning on or after 7 June 1978.
- 7 The Commonwealth Government announced that the target gross intake of immigrants for the year 1978-79 would be 90,000 compared with the target of 70,000 for each of the previous two years.
- 8 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would introduce an additional 5 per cent tax on the taxable income of non-resident companies. The tax would apply to that part of the tax year falling after 4 November 1977 and to subsequent years.

The Commonwealth Government announced several changes to the foreign investment guidelines introduced in April 1976. New guidelines include a minimum of 25 per cent Australian equity with an agreement to increase this to 51 per cent, subject to acquiescence by the company, major shareholder interests and the Government. This policy excludes uranium projects and is subject to the requirements of the Foreign Takeovers Act. The Government also announced a number of measures to streamline exchange control procedures, such as lifting the embargo on non residents' deposits and purchase of fixed interest securities with maturities of less than six months.

- 12 In Queensland, 2,300 coal miners commenced a strike over a log of wage claims including demands for a productivity bonus. The miners voted to return to work on 27 July 1978.
- 15 The Western Australian Government announced that two contracts, worth \$25.5 million in total, had been let for the upgrading of a major section of the Transcontinental Railway.
- 20 Telecom Australia announced plans to spend approximately \$100 million over the next 12 years to upgrade country telephone services in Queensland.
- 28 Australian Newsprint Mills Holdings Ltd announced that it had decided to proceed with the development of a \$155 million mainland newsprint mill at Albury, New South Wales.
BHP Ltd announced plans to spend \$60 million on renovating its newest blast furnace at the Port Kembla steel works.
- 29 The New South Wales Government announced that construction of a coal loader for Port Kembla, estimated to cost \$60 million, would begin before the end of 1978.
- 30 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would raise the minimum floor price for wool to a market indicator level of 298 cents per kg clean for the 1978-79 season (the 1977-78 season's minimum floor price was 284 cents per kg clean) and also continue the floor price scheme into 1979-80 at not less than 298 cents per kg clean.

The Commonwealth Government announced details of new guidelines for the Loan Council under which the Council could consider proposals for financing infra-structure that involved special additions to normal borrowing programs or overseas borrowing by semi-government authorities where finance could not reasonably be accommodated within resources normally available to the government and the authority. On 6 November the Loan Council approvals to borrow overseas funds in line with these guidelines totalled \$1,767 million.

July 1978

- 1 The Commonwealth Government introduced a new crude oil import parity price that would apply from 1 July to 31 December 1978. In accordance with the crude oil policy announced in August 1977, producers in 1978-79 would receive import parity for the first six million barrels of oil produced from each field or 20 percent of production from each field, whichever is greater.
The Commonwealth Government introduced changes to the personal income tax schedules for 1978-79 (resulting from tax indexation) with the minimum taxable income rising from \$3,750 to \$3,893.
The Commonwealth Government introduced the 1978-79 marketing arrangements for the dairy industry by applying a system of selective underwriting for prescribed dairy products. On 25 August, the government announced that underwriting quotas on skim milk powder and casein produced directly from the manufacture of butter in 1978-79 would be removed and that the total manufacture of these products would be underwritten at \$441 and \$1,096 per tonne respectively.
- 3 The Commonwealth Government announced that the Apple and Pear Stabilisation Scheme would be extended to cover the 1979 and 1980 seasons.
- 6 The Commonwealth Government announced that imports of sheet steel would be restricted to 162,500 tonnes during 1978-79, 37 per cent less than in the previous year.
The Commonwealth Government announced that duties ranging from 25 per cent to 30 per cent would be imposed on imported whitegoods with higher temporary protection on most goods for up to 6 years.

- 17 The Commonwealth Government announced several changes in assistance for the ball and roller bearings industry including a long-term rate of duty of 25 per cent for precision-ground steel ball bearings and parts (previously 28 per cent), and tapered roller bearings and parts (previously 19 per cent) and a long term rate of duty of 15 per cent for all other goods under reference.
- 27 The Commonwealth Government announced that negotiations had been completed in Switzerland for a SF 400 million (\$A195 million) syndicated bank loan with Credit Suisse. The loan matures in eight years and carries an interest rate of 4.0 per cent.
- 30 The Commonwealth Government announced that the 1978 global quota for imports of passenger motor vehicles would be reduced from 94,000 units to 88,000 units in line with the Government's policy of preserving 80 per cent of the market for local producers.

August 1978

- 1 Shell Australia Ltd announced plans to spend more than \$35 million on upgrading part of its oil refinery at Geelong, Victoria.
- 8 Australian Savings Bonds Series 12 was introduced with an interest rate of 9.0 per cent; the same rate as offered by the previous series. Net raisings by Australian Savings Bonds Series 11 were \$91.3 million.
The yield to maturity on 26 week Treasury Notes was reduced by 0.044 percentage points to 8.705 per cent whilst the yield on 13 week Treasury Notes remained constant at 8.353 per cent.
- 9 Brisbane brewery workers commenced a campaign of rolling strikes over wage claims. The workers began a full-time stoppage on 23 October and returned to work on 29 November.
- 14 A Commonwealth Government cash loan, in conjunction with a conversion offer to holders of \$441 million of securities maturing on 15 August 1978, opened with the yields being 0.05 to 0.1 percentage points lower than previous rates. The cash loan closed on 21 August with net raisings of \$780 million. The conversion offer closed on 31 August with holders of securities converting \$419 million.
- 15 The Commonwealth Government Budget was presented with total budgeted outlays increasing by 7.7 per cent to \$28,870 million and total receipts increasing by 11 per cent to \$26,057 million in 1978-79, leaving a deficit of \$2,813 million—this being \$521 million less than the deficit for 1977-78; the domestic deficit decreasing by \$782 million to \$1,669 million in 1978-79. The main features of the budget included a temporary surcharge of 1.5 per cent on personal income tax during 1978-79; a change in the pricing policy for all Australian-produced crude oil under which crude oil would be priced to refineries at import parity levels, with an increase in the crude oil levy to take up the difference between that price and the average price received by crude oil producers under the existing pricing formula; the abolition of both the health insurance levy and compulsory health insurance from 1 November 1978 (from this date all eligible residents will be entitled to a government funded refund of 40 per cent of the schedule medical fee or the schedule fee less \$20 per service whichever is greater).
- 17 The Commonwealth Government introduced a new assistance package for the heavy commercial vehicle industry, including a 20 per cent bounty on locally produced axles, gear boxes, etc and a reduction in duties on completely-built-up heavy commercial vehicles from 25 per cent to 22.5 per cent. The package will operate until December 1984.
- 25 The Commonwealth Government announced that negotiations had been completed for DFL300 million (\$A120 million) direct bank borrowing in the Netherlands with Algemene Bank Nederland MV for a term of fifteen years with an interest rate of 8.25 per cent.
- 28 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would continue to apply the tariff quota restrictions on imported brandy, introduced in September 1977, until the Industries Assistance Commission completes its investigation of the industry.
- 29 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had amended the banking (savings bank) regulations to reduce from 45 per cent to 40 per cent the proportion of depositors' balances required to be held by savings banks in prescribed liquid assets and public sector securities.

September 1978

- 1 The Commonwealth Government introduced additional import quota allocations for textile and apparel items for the period to 28 February 1979.
- 5 The New South Wales Government Budget for 1978-79 was presented with total outlays increasing by 6.5 per cent to \$3,510 million and total receipts increasing by 6.4 per cent to \$3,508 million, leaving a deficit of \$2 million. This compares to a deficit of \$0.7 million in 1977-78.
- 6 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had completed negotiations in West Germany with the Deutsche Bank for a Deutsche Mark public bond issue of DM250 million (\$A110 million) and a direct bank loan of DM50 million (\$A22 million). The public bond issue, carrying a coupon rate of 6.0 per cent (issued at par), will mature in ten years whilst the direct bank loan will mature in 1986.
- 12 The South Australian Government Budget for 1978-79 was presented with total outlays increasing by 6.6 per cent to \$1,270.6 million and total receipts increasing by 8.9 per cent to \$1,270.6 million, leaving a balanced budget. This compares to a deficit of \$24.9 million in 1977-78.
- 12 The Tasmanian Government Budget for 1978-79 was presented with total outlays increasing by 8.4 per cent to \$488.4 million and total receipts increasing by 9.5 per cent to \$486.4 million, leaving a deficit of \$2 million. This compares to a deficit of \$6.4 million in 1977-78.
The Reserve Bank announced that the major trading banks would replenish their Term Loan Funds and Farm Development Loan Funds by \$90 million and \$45 million respectively. The replenishment would come in part from a reduction in the SRD ratio from 4.0 per cent to 3.5 per cent, effective 13 September 1978, and in part by a transfer from other assets held by banks.
- 13 The Victorian Government Budget for 1978-79 was presented with total outlays increasing by 9.2 per cent to \$3,121.9 million and total receipts increasing by 9 per cent to \$3,116.3 million, leaving a deficit of \$5.6 million. This compares to a surplus of \$0.4 million in 1977-78.
- 19 The Western Australian Government Budget for 1978-79 was presented with both total outlays and receipts increasing by 10.7 per cent to \$1,451.1 million, leaving, as with the previous year, a balanced budget.
- 21 The Queensland Government Budget for 1978-79 was presented with total outlays increasing by 5.7 per cent to \$1,920.4 million and total receipts increasing by 5.73 per cent to \$1,920.0 million, leaving a deficit of \$0.4 million. This compares to a deficit of \$0.9 million in 1977-78.
- 26 The Primary Industry Bank of Australia, with a refinancing role and investment terms of eight to thirty years, commenced operation. On 15 October, the Commonwealth Government announced that an amount of \$30 million would be made available from the Income Equalisation Deposits Trust Account on an initial interest rate of 5.0 per cent per annum. Loans made by banks and refinanced by the Primary Industry Bank will carry maximum interest rates to borrowers of 10.5 per cent per annum for loans of less than \$100,000 and 12.5 per cent for loans of \$100,000 or more.
BHP announced that the Bass Strait oil partners Esso-BHP would proceed with development of the main Cobia oilfields at a total cost of \$200 million.
- 27 The Commonwealth Government announced that the present tariff rate of 65 per cent on imported orange juice would continue to apply to the end of February 1979.
- 29 The Commonwealth Government introduced tariff quotas on a range of hosiery, knitted underwear and sleepwear.

October 1978

- 4 The Commonwealth Government announced that the general duties on imports of certain carpets and carpet tiles would be increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent.
- 17 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would tentatively increase the quota on imported cars from 88,000 units in 1978 to 90,000 units in 1979.

- The Commonwealth Government announced that it had set the duty payable on most products of the printing industry at 25 per cent and would phase down the present book bounty from one third of the production cost to 25 per cent by the end of 1986.
- 18 The Commonwealth Government announced that negotiations had been completed for a Y40 billion (\$A187 million) government bank loan in Japan carrying an interest rate of 7.1 per cent and to be repaid in nine semi-annual instalments commencing in 1984 (giving an average life of 8 years).
The Commonwealth Government announced several modifications to the price monitoring capacity of the Prices Justification Tribunal (PJT) including the removal of the present requirement for companies with an annual turnover in excess of \$30 million to notify the PJT of price changes; only companies which have been the subject of a PJT inquiry within the preceding twelve months will be required to notify the PJT of price changes. The Minister's approval will be required before the Tribunal can hold a public inquiry.
The Commonwealth Government announced modifications to the Local Content Plan for Motor Vehicles including a provision whereby from 1 July 1978 to 31 December 1979 entrants would be able to adjust local content calculations by allowing a twelve month lag in the application of exchange rates. Also reversion control procedures would be abolished from 1 January 1979, along with the associated excess content concession.
- 23 The Commonwealth Government announced that negotiations had been completed for a Y40 billion (approx. \$A187 million) institutional loan in Japan carrying an interest rate of 7.6 per cent to be repaid in eleven semi-annual instalments commencing in 1993 (providing an average life of 17.5 years).
- 24 The Commonwealth Government announced the introduction of an export policy covering raw materials. Importers intending to negotiate new or existing contracts will be required to obtain government approval before making any offers, responding to any offers or entering into any commitments. On 26 October, it was announced that spot sales would be excluded from the new policy.
- 31 The Commonwealth Government announced that the new maximum interest rates for borrowing by local and semi-government authorities would be reduced by 0.2 percentage points.

November 1978

- 1 Australian Savings Bonds Series 13 was introduced with an interest rate of 8.75 per cent; 0.25 percentage points lower than that on Series 12. Net raising by Australian Savings Bonds Series 12 were approximately \$27 million.
The yield to maturity on 26 week Treasury Notes was reduced by 0.087 percentage points to 8.618 per cent whilst the yield on 13 week Treasury Notes remained constant at 8.353 per cent.
- 2 The Commonwealth Government announced that it has offered China a \$50 million line of credit through the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation to finance the purchase of Australian technology and equipment.
The Commonwealth Government announced that it had approved grants of \$5.7 million to encourage coal research, development and demonstration projects.
- 7 Telecom Australia announced that it had let initial contracts to build a new switching centre at North Sydney in New South Wales, costing more than \$72 million.
- 8 The major trading banks reduced by 0.5 percentage points the interest rates applying to new term and farm development loans of less than \$100,000 and reduced the maximum interest rate on new personal instalment loans from 7.75 per cent (flat) to 7.50 per cent (flat). On 1 December the banks reduced the interest rates on overdrafts drawn under limits of less than \$100,000 by 0.5 percentage points to 10 per cent.
- 15 The Commonwealth Government introduced a conversion offer to holders of \$626 million of securities with the yields offered being 0.15 to 0.20 percentage points below those offered on comparable stocks issued in the August cash and conversion loan. The offer closed on 30 November with a net conversion of \$579 million.

- 17 The Reserve Bank announced that savings banks would reduce interest rates on most new and existing home loans by 0.5 percentage points. However, rates of 9.5 per cent or less on some existing savings bank loans would not be reduced.
- 22 The Commonwealth Government announced that negotiations had been completed for a Y50 billion (\$A227 million) institutional loan in Japan involving two tranches. The first tranche for Y30 billion (\$A136 million) is in five year bonds repayable at maturity and carrying an interest rate of 5.6 per cent (issued at 99.75 per cent) whilst the second tranche for Y20 billion (\$A91 million) is in 10 year bonds carrying an interest rate of 6.5 per cent with repayments commencing in 1984, giving an average term to maturity of nine years.
The Commonwealth Government announced that it had approved the building of a new and permanent Parliament House in Canberra estimated to cost \$151 million over the next ten years.
- 29 The New South Wales Government announced that it would introduce a \$17 million scheme to help the employment of young people. The scheme includes stepping up its involvement with the Special Youth Employment Training Program by employing 1,500 school leavers, 500 more than last year.

December 1978

- 1 The Commonwealth Government increased the home consumption price for Australian standard white wheat by \$5.45 to \$116.61 per tonne.
- 5 The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation announced that it was prepared to provide approximately \$60 million to a number of Australian companies competing internationally for a range of contracts with the Indonesian Government.
- 12 The Arbitration Commission granted the full wage indexation increase of 4.0 per cent to all Federal award wages effective from the first pay period beginning on or after 12 December 1978. This was the first of the new six monthly indexation decisions with this increase relating to the movement in the Consumer Price Index for the half-year to September 1978.
- 14 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would introduce several measures concerned with youth employment including the commencement of a new voluntary Youth Community Service Scheme, increasing the budget allocation of the Community Youth Support Scheme by \$3.26 million to \$12.26 million and creating a Youth Advisory Group.
- 15 The Commonwealth Government announced the import duty rates to apply to timber, timber products, plywood and veneer. Rates include 15 per cent on square dressed timber, 22.5 per cent on other dressed timber and mouldings and 15 per cent on veneer sheets.
- 18 The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced that world oil prices would increase by 15 per cent in 1979. The current price per barrel would rise from \$11.21 to \$11.77 on 1 January 1979 with the price progressively increasing to \$12.84 by 1 October 1979.
- 19 The Commonwealth Government announced that tariffs on most imported jewellery would be reduced from the present rate of 34 per cent to 25 per cent over a six year period.
- 20 The Electricity Commission of New South Wales announced that it had ordered two coal-burning boilers from Japan, worth approximately \$135 million, for the Eraring power project.

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